



*The European Magazine,
and London Review*

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THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

CONTAINING
PORTRAITS, VIEWS, BIOGRAPHY, ANECDOTES,
LITERATURE, HISTORY, POLITICS,
ARTS, MANNERS,
AND
AMUSEMENTS OF THE AGE.

VOL. 61,
FROM JANUARY TO JUNE,
1812.

LONDON :
PRINTED FOR JAMES ASPERNE,
AT THE BIBLE, CROWN, AND CONSTITUTION,
CORNHILL,
By Joyce Gold, Shoe Lane ;
And may be had of all the BOOKSELLERS in the UNITED KINGDOM.

1812.

THE European Magazine,

For JANUARY, 1812.

[Embellished with 1, an elegant Frontispiece, representing the MONUMENT of the late GEORGE STEEVENS, Esq.; and, 2, a PORTRAIT of LIEUTENANT-GENERAL HILL.]

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Acknowledgments to Correspondents	2	Depping's Evening Entertainments	42
Memoir of Lieutenant-general Hill, Colonel of the 94th Regiment of Foot	3	Ritson's Poetical Chain	ib.
Oxford University Facetiæ. No. I.	6	The Mirror of the Graces; or, The English Lady's Costume	43
A Query respecting Leap-year	7	The Accomplished Youth	ib.
Additions to the Account of Gentle- men educated at Cheam School, Surrey	ib.	Crosby's Merchant's and Tradesman's Pocket Dictionary	ib.
Extract from "Thinks I to Myself"	8	Papers relating to the Action be- tween His Majesty's Sloop Little Belt, of Eighteen Guns, and the United States Frigate President, of Forty four Guns	ib.
Vestiges Revived. By Joseph Moser, Esq. New Series. No. VI.	9	Sketch of the Life, and Brief Obser- vations on the Shakspeare, of the late George Steevens, Esq. &c.	44
Letter and Extract respecting Edu- cation	17	Poetry;—including For the New Year —The British Constitution—To the Inhabitants of the British Isles —To the Memory of Shakspeare —Stanzas—To the soi-disant "Ri- cardus"—Sonnet to Retirement— Sonnet—Translation of Two Odes of Anacreon—Lines—Old Ballads, No. III.	47
On Education	18	Theatrical Journal;—including Cha- racter of a new Performer—Fable and Character of The White Cat; Harlequin and Padmanaba; and Right and Wrong	52
Remarks on a Letter respecting the Comet	19	Brief Notice of the late Lord Newton	54
On Humility: an Essay	20	Parliamentary Intelligence.	
Professional Anecdotes	24	Intelligence from the London Gazette.	
Literary Slander	25	Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.	
Memoir of the late Dr. Reynolds	26	Literary Intelligence.	
Nugæ. No. I.	30	Preferments.	
Newspaper Errors	ib.	Births—Marriages—Monthly Obituary.	
Observations on the Use of Coffee	31	Price of Stocks.	
Anecdote	32		
Statement of the Gold and Silver Coinage from the Time of Queen Elizabeth	ib.		
LONDON REVIEW.			
Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary	33		
Murray's Selection from Bishop Horne's Commentary on the Psalms	39		
Memoir of the Life of Prince Po- temkin	40		
The Cabinet of Entertainment	41		

London:

Printed by J. Gold, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street,

FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SERJAENT, at the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. Jan. 1812.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

Mr. *Asperne* has transmitted the note from a Correspondent near Cambridge signed "*A Constant Reader*," to the Gentleman therein mentioned; and has to state, that it will be answered in our next.

Henry Somerville—*The Baron*—*Simplex*, &c. are postponed for want of room.

We cannot insert the Extract from another Magazine for October, 1809.

The Poems of *Daniel*, the poet and historian, are not so *very scarce* as *R. W.* seems to think: not so rare, we fear, as to justify our reprinting any of his poems in our Miscellany.

J. B. M. A. in our next Number.

Many other favours are under consideration.

The proposals from *Hammersmith* are most respectfully declined.

Juvenis may transmit some specimens for inspection, and may then be answered more particularly.

The communication of *T. B.* in very pale red ink, is absolutely illegible. If he will send another copy, we shall be better able to form a judgment of it.

* * * The new and greatly enlarged edition of the *Biographia Dramatica* will be reviewed in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from January 11 to January 18, 1812.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		
Essex	105	4 54	0 17	8 32	4 54	0	Middlesex	112	5 51	7 46	11 35	5 56	9
Kent	108	6 54	0 15	4 33	0 51	4	Surrey	112	4 52	6 46	8 35	8 57	6
Sussex	112	0 00	0 49	8 35	0 00	0	Hertford	104	4 58	0 44	4 35	2 55	3
Suffolk	103	5 52	0 44	4 31	2 48	9	Bedford	102	11 56	0 45	2 33	6 55	0
Cambridge	99	7 54	0 36	10 27	8 45	2	Huntingd.	103	1 00	0 48	11 31	4 52	11
Norfolk	101	5 54	6 43	7 31	5 17	0	Northampt.	104	9 58	0 44	0 32	4 51	0
Lincoln	96	1 00	6 47	11 28	5 51	5	Rutland	101	3 00	0 49	0 29	9 57	0
York	90	0 19	8 14	0 29	2 55	5	Leicester	99	0 60	3 51	1 31	4 45	8
Durham	95	8 00	0 44	3 30	2 00	0	Nottingh.	103	9 52	0 51	8 31	6 54	0
Northumb.	84	7 51	4 13	1 29	2 00	0	Derby	94	8 00	0 18	0 33	2 56	0
Cumberl.	90	6 50	4 40	9 29	2 00	0	Stafford	102	9 00	0 54	8 32	9 62	2
Westmorl.	92	6 50	0 40	0 28	5 00	0	Salop	106	11 69	0 58	5 35	5 83	6
Lancaster	93	11 00	0 47	4 32	8 00	0	Hereford	111	11 64	0 57	0 55	0 65	6
Chester	92	0 00	0 57	6 35	11 00	0	Worcester	113	6 59	4 56	10 37	7 56	5
Gloucester	116	6 00	0 57	10 36	4 56	5	Warwick	115	6 00	0 61	5 39	6 64	8
Somerset	123	5 00	0 55	9 31	6 61	2	Wilts	112	0 58	0 56	8 35	8 60	4
Monmouth	124	0 00	0 60	10 00	6 00	0	Berks	113	4 00	0 49	11 33	2 60	0
Devon	114	1 00	0 53	1 00	0 00	0	Oxford	110	0 00	0 48	7 50	8 56	3
Cornwall	107	2 00	0 54	4 26	0 00	0	Bucks	112	6 00	0 46	9 34	9 55	1
Dorset	116	4 00	0 55	6 34	6 70	0	WALES.						
Hants	114	10 00	0 52	8 32	5 59	3	N. Wales	96	4 00	0 49	8 27	0 00	0
							S. Wales	114	0 00	0 62	2 29	0 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1811	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1812	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Dec. 27	29.36	27	S	Snow	Jan. 12	29.86	36	N	Ditto
28	29.13	34	SE	Ditto	13	29.68	34	NW	Ditto
29	29.56	32	N	Ditto	14	29.94	37	NW	Fog
30	29.57	27	N	Ditto	15	30.18	37	W	Fair
31	30.04	28	SW	Fair	16	30.16	36	SW	Fog
1812					17	30.20	37	NW by W	Ditto
Jan. 1	29.79	36	SW	Ditto	18	30.23	37	W	Fair
2	29.57	38	SW	Ditto	19	30.14	42	NW	Ditto
3	29.36	38	S	Ditto	20	29.89	39	NNW	Ditto
4	29.46	35	SW	Ditto	21	29.79	32	NW	Ditto
5	29.18	34	N	Ditto	22	29.76	32	N	Ditto
6	29.71	32	NW	Ditto	23	29.82	34	NW	Ditto
7	29.57	32	NW	Snow	24	30.05	33	NW	Ditto
8	30.04	35	N	Fair	25	29.99	31	SW	Ditto
9	30.20	30	N	Ditto	26	29.97	35	SW	Ditto
10	30.07	35	W	Ditto	27	29.93	40	S	Ditto
11	30.11	38	SW	Very great Fog.					



General Hill.

*Engraved by J. Blood from an Original, Miniature
by Lodder in the possession of Mr. John Hill*

London, Published at the Expence of the Association, 1814

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JANUARY, 1812.

MEMOIR OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL ROWLAND HILL,
COLONEL OF THE 94th REGIMENT OF FOOT, &c. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

REVOLVING upon the rise of families in this commercial country, the mind recurs with peculiar satisfaction to those who have, by mercantile adventure and metropolitan traffic, derived unbounded opulence. To the descendants of these we owe many of our nobility, our gentry, our legislators, and our heroes. From these have sprung many of our bishops and clergy; as also our judges, our senators, our lawyers, and our naval and military officers: these the indigenous families of this kingdom form a never-failing source, to which, in the time of need, their country resorts for fresh supplies of talents and of virtues. We have ventured these observations, because they seem to be applicable to the introduction of a few brief notices respecting that gallant officer **LIEUT.-GEN. HILL**, whose **PORTRAIT** forms the principal embellishment of this number of our Magazine.

To say that benevolence and philanthropy have, for centuries, been the characteristic traits of the family of **HILL**, of *Salop*, would be only to repeat what is the universal theme of that county, and with which local residence has long since made us perfectly acquainted; but we are inclined, in order to extend our view of the subject, to travel beyond the limits of *Shropshire*, and to shew that the liberal propension which adorns the present representative of this worthy family is hereditary; for we find that his ancestor, **SIR ROWLAND HILL**, mercer,* who was *Lord Mayor*

of *London*, anno 1530, was not only in the daily habits of redressing the grievances, attending to the wants, and alleviating the distress, of his fellow citizens, but that his munificence was eminently displayed in his native county, *Salop*.

"There is," says *Leland*,† "a late, a new bridge of stone, made on *Terne*,‡ by a merchant of *London*, called *Rowland Hill*, a little above the confluence of the *Severne* and *Terne*." And *Camden* adds, "The old bridge of *Atcham* was erected in the reign of King *Edward VI.* at the sole expense of *Rowland Hill*, *Knt.* formerly *Lord Mayor* of *London*; whose extraordinary munificence and liberality were displayed in many public works in different parts of the kingdom, and particularly in this his native county; for, besides founding a free grammar-school at *Drayton*, and allotting sufficient stipends for the maintenance of the same, he annually clothed 300 poor people. He also contributed most liberally to the repairing *Stoke* church; and built two stone bridges, viz. this at *Atcham*, and one at *Terne*; and two others, of timber, at his own cost and charge, during his life-time."

It is neither necessary nor, in these brief notices, possible, to trace the genealogy of the family of **HILL** with any degree of accuracy. From *Sir Rowland Hill*, whom we have mentioned, who is recognized as its civic ancestor,

† IV. 181.

‡ *Terne* is to say, a lake or pool, *ib.* VII. 33.

§ Gough's *Camden's Brit. Shropshire*, Vol. III. p. 27.

* Although he belonged to the *Mercers' Company*, he is, in other civic documents, styled *Merchant*.

though others, far more remote, might be referred to in *Powisland*, it appears to have been divided into two branches, one of which was represented by the late *Noel Hill*, Esq. of *Attingham*, or *Atcham*, who was, for many years, one of the knights of the shire. This gentleman about the year 1782, built a most beautiful seat at *Terne*, to which he has given the name of *Attingham*.* In 1784 Mr. *Hill* was created *Baron Berwick*, of *Attingham*; in which title he was succeeded by his son, the present *Lord Berwick*.

Of the other branch of the family of *Hill*, from which *General Hill*, the principal subject of the present speculation, is descended, we learn that *Sir Rowland Hill*, his grandfather, was equally active as a magistrate, equally benevolent as a landlord, with his civic precursor, from whom he derived his cognomen; and that, as a philanthropist, as a man,

“Who had a tear for Pity, and a hand,
Open as day to melting Charity,”

his liberality was equally conspicuous; as an improver of his native county, and a promoter of many public works, his name stands very high in its local records; and although it is not here necessary to particularize those that we have seen, many of them which still remain, evince his attention to the convenience of the inhabitants of † *Shrews-*

* This house, situated about three miles from *Shrewsbury*, is of white stone, has eleven windows in front; and although its situation is flat, as the *Wrekin* bounds the view, it is, from the road, a picturesque object.

† Of these the most conspicuous and most useful is the *English Bridge*, as it is termed, in contradistinction to the *Welsh*; respecting which we find the following notice, viz.

“On Thursday, July 27, 1769, *Sir Rowland Hill*, Bart. laid the first stone of the new bridge here, with this inscription, erected under the direction of Mr. *John Gwynn*:—

“Anno Christi, MDCCCLXIX.
Georg. III. Regis, IX.

Joanne Gwynn, Architecto,
Hujusce Pontis,

Publico Comitatus sumptu extruendi,

Primum Lapidem posuit

Rolandus Hill, Baronettus,

Rolandi Hill, Equit. olim Prætoris Londin.

Consanguineus,

Qui Pontem jam vetustate labentem,

Annos abhinc CC. & plures

Sumptu suo proprio

Magnificè fundavit.

bury, and of other places in its romantic vicinity.

Sir Rowland Hill, at his death, left three sons, namely, *Sir Richard Hill*, Bart. who was, for several years, one of the representatives of the county of *Salop*, and who died at his beautiful seat at *Hawkestone*, ‡ November 28th, 1808, in the 76th year of his age.

Sir Richard was succeeded in his title and estates by his second brother, the present *Sir John Hill*, Bart. who is the father of *Lieut.-Gen. Hill*.

The third son of the late *Sir Rowland* is the *Rev. Rowland Hill*, who, at a very early age, devoted his talents and his fortune to the reformation of mankind; who has been, in his holy labours, indefatigable: and, as he undertook the great cause of salvation with an ardour which induced him to sacrifice every other consideration to his duty, and both by his preaching and living to set it forth and shew it accordingly, we understand that he has been concomitantly successful.

Sir John Hill, the third and present baronet, was born July 21, 1740. He married one of the daughters and co-heiresses of *John Chambre*, of *Petton*, in *Shropshire*, Esq. by whom he has had sixteen children. He, for thirteen years, represented the town of *Shrewsbury* in Parliament, in which situation we well remember him. As an able and upright senator, it is to be lamented that he should have ever been opposed!

LIEUTENANT-GEN. ROWLAND HILL, who is colonel of the 94th regiment of

‡ *Hawkestone*, ten miles from *Shrewsbury*, has been justly termed “an Elysian residence.” It was, at a most enormous expense, formed out of a sandy waste; but has been embellished with so much taste, that the particular features that adorn it can scarcely receive justice from the most animated and vivid description:

“Here hills and dales, the woodlands, and the plain,
Here art and nature seem to strive again.”

The family mansion stands in a grove of oaks, it is a large brick building, with spacious wings. The style of its architecture is rather grand than elegant, a style that indicates, in its sumptuous solidity, liberality and benevolence. The park ranges in its front, and the adjacent village abounds with monuments of the taste and munificence of *Sir Richard Hill*; upon the hospitality of whose hall, he was once, in Parliament, complimented by the late Mr. *Pitt*.

foot, is the fourth son* of the above-named baronet. He was born August 11th, 1772; and, following the military impulse of his disposition, he entered the army at an early period of his life; his ardour in the pursuit of professional knowledge, his suavity of manners, and general good conduct as a soldier, have not only procured to him the approbation and friendship of the commanders under whom, through many active and severe campaigns, he has served, but also endeared him to the other officers and privates; the latter of whom not only honour and revere him as their superior, but gratefully esteem him as a benevolent friend, anxious to render them every service in his power, and, in every situation and change of circumstances to which a military life is, in active service, liable, particularly attentive to their accommodation.

The expedition to *Egypt*, which, in our opinion, was as ably planned as it was courageously and vigorously executed, gave to the war, which had before assumed every other form that is to be found in ancient or modern history, a new character. Our brave countrymen had, already, contended with their *Gallic* enemies in the north and the south of *Europe*; they had conquered them on the coast of the *Baltic*, and at the foot of the *Apennines*; they had chased them from the plains of *Hindoostan*; had captured their *West Indian Islands*; and it was now destined that they should oppose them in *Africa*, the only quarter of the globe wherein they had not hitherto been repulsed. The various events of the *Egyptian war* have been so often before the public, and are, in more than one historical series, so amply and correctly detailed, that it is unnecessary more particularly to advert to them, than merely to state that, in that arid soil, where the only flourishing pro-

ductions were *British laurels*, *General Hill* gathered his full share. He partook of the toils, contributed to the conquests, and, with the other heroes of that expedition, was honoured with the applause of his country.†

The war of the *Peninsula* displayed *General Hill* as equally active. In the glorious battle of *Talavera*‡ he particularly distinguished himself; and, after repulsing the French, in repeated attacks, was wounded, though, fortunately, very slightly; the battle was, notwithstanding, continued through the whole of the night; and, in the general orders, issued August 18, 1809, he, with the general and other officers, had the satisfaction to learn that their conduct was marked with the approbation of their sovereign. On this occasion he, with the army and navy, also received the thanks of both Houses of Parliament.

When these thanks were moved in the House of Commons, the Chancellor of the Exchequer (*Mr. Perceval*) observed, that the manner in which he (*General Hill*) had repulsed the French at the point of the bayonet was fresh in every one's memory. His Majesty, on this occasion, without any application on the part of his friends, was pleased, in testimony of his merit, to appoint him colonel of the 94th regiment of foot.

The late battle of *Aroyo de Molino*, an account of which is stated in the despatches from *Lieutenant-Gen. Hill*, dated *Fernanda*, 6th November, 1811, published in the *London Gazette*,§ to-

+ “The thanks of both Houses of Parliament were voted to the navy and army; and each regiment which had served during this campaign, was permitted to add an embroidered *SMTX* to its colours, and to have “*EGYPT*” inscribed in the field.

“To testify his gratitude the Grand Signor also established the order of the *Crescent*. The principal commanders were admitted to the honours of this new species of knighthood, while gold medals were distributed among the field officers, captains, and subalterns of the victorious army.—*Stephen's Hist. of the Wars which arose out of the French Revolution*, vol. ii. p. 578.

‡ This battle was fought 27th and 28th July, 1809:—For an account of it, together with the proceedings antecedent and subsequent, vide *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LVII. pp. 136. 139. 154. 217. 224.

§ Vide *European Mag.* Vol. LX.

* *Clement Hill*, the twelfth child (a) of *Sir John*, is a captain in the royal regiment of Horse Guards. He attended his brother to *Portugal*, as aide-du-camp; with him he has been in several engagements, and his name has been sent in for promotion to a troop in the Blues.—*Playfair's British Family Antiquity*, vol. vi. page 817.

(a) This young officer was the bearer of the late despatches from his gallant brother.

gether with all the proceedings in Parliament; where it was noticed in the Speech of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the following terms:—

“The successful and brilliant enterprise, which terminated in the surprise, in Spanish Estremadura, of a French corps, by a detachment of the allied army, under Lieutenant-general Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer, and to the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the peninsula.”

Those despatches, so truly honourable to the general, together with the applause with which the people received them, and the effect they have had upon the opinion of the public, are, as we have observed, already so well known, that it is unnecessary to say more upon the subject, than that the commander of that day has added greatly to the laurels which he had before acquired; and, therefore, it is the ardent wish of his country that they may long continue to flourish and to accumulate. M.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY FACETIÆ.

No. I.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

January 9, 1812.

AS the Roman poet tells us, *at tu ROMANO lepidus vale tinge libellos*, you will, I am persuaded, have no objection to tinge your publication with the OXONIAN. Your excuse for so doing, should any excuse be necessary, may be *dulce est desipere loco*.

In the reign of James I. Mr. Hale, or Dale, of Merton College, and Mr. William Laud, of St. John's, Oxford, were proctors of the university. The former was a severe man in office, and, consequently, incurred the odium of many persons; the other was a very short, small man, but civil and moderate. Hale, on making a speech on the resignation of his proctorial power, was

hissed and hooted at by all the undergraduates present; whereupon it was said, by a gentleman of Merton, that Hale was proctor “*cum parva Laude*.”

A Christ Church College dependent, who had committed a few irregularities during his stay at college, was asked by the dean, when he was going to be presented for his degree, with what conscience he could swear to be fit both in learning and manners? He answered the dean by saying, that he might safely swear him according to the words of the oath, viz. that he was qualified “*tam moribus quam doctrinâ*,” possessing very little of either.

A gentleman of St. Mary Hall being met by the proctor in the streets during divine service at the University church, St. Mary's, was interrogated by him in these words, ironically: “How come you to be here, sir? Is this the way to St. Mary's church?”—The gown-man coolly replied, “No, sir, you must turn round the next corner.”

At the Bodleian Library is a portrait of Sir Martin Frobisher, with a pistol in his hand. The man who used to act in the capacity of Sybil generally explained it in this manner: “That is a *portright* of the famous Admiral *Furbish*: he carries a pistol in his hand, to shew that he was the fellow who *shot* the Gulph of Mexico; and that is the representation of the *real* pistol that he committed the murder with. Won't you please to remember the keeper.”

The Vice-chancellor meeting the Hon. Mr. Wenman, of Magdalen Hall, in his boots, told him they should cost him ten groats.—“I thank you, sir,” said Wenman; “my shoemaker told me they should cost a great deal more.”—At that time, the fine for being in boots was ten groats.

A person who, in shewing some paintings at Christ Church College, was instructed to say, that a certain one represented some celebrated massacre (which was pronounced to her *massakrée*), used to point it out thus, “This, ladies and gentlemen, is the picture of a *celebrated master's degree*.”

The entrance of Magdalen College used to be ornamented with boughs,

and the ground strewed with green leaves, on St. John Baptist's Day, when a sermon was preached to the society, &c. It is well remembered, that when Dr. Bacon used to preach, he told his friends that "he could not promise them much entertainment from his discourse; but they would be sure of *Bacon and greens*."

The Rev. Dr. Leigh, master of Baliol, was hissed on going out of the Theatre; when, turning round to the parties, he said, "*Laudatur ab his*."

A countryman coming up to Oxford with some complaint against a few members of the University who had been hunting and shooting over his fields, asked a gown-man, opposite the Sheldonian Theatre, which was the way to the Heads of *Housen*. "*Them be the heads of housen*," said the witty youth, pointing to the immense stone heads round the Theatre.

In the statutes of Queen's College, the founder has directed, that the members of that society should be summoned to dinner by the sound of a horn, instead of by that of a bell. In consequence of which, *freshmen* are told, that the men of Queen's are every day called to *battle* by martial music.

LEPIDUS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AS I presume your Magazine is not entirely confined to the perusal or edification of the *lords* of the creation, I hope I may venture to flatter myself that you will spare me a corner of it (if it is the middle of a page it will do as well), to request information from some one of your Correspondents, as to the following circumstance:—

For several months past my companions have been looking forward to, and reckoning, with apparent delight, upon the approach of this present year, 1812, because, said they, "we shall then be privileged (mark the word) to make up for the *backwardness* which the men evince in their addresses towards our sex, and can then lay siege

to the favoured object with all the weapons and artillery that the united efforts of nature and art have furnished us with."

For my part I am quite at a loss how to account, in the first place, whence this privilege could arise; and, in the the next place, where can be either the necessity or use of such privilege, as, from the little observation my years have enabled me to make, I should rather have supposed it had been *always leap-year*; at any rate, it seems to me, that, ever since I can recollect (which, to be sure, is but a short time), the gentlemen have been as much flattered and talked nonsense to by our sex as (I am informed) they formerly were by them.

I shall be exceedingly glad, therefore, to learn whence could possibly originate this Leap-Year-Privilege, which my companions appear so tenacious of; that should I find a necessity, I may not let the present opportunity pass.

Notwithstanding, Mr. Editor, I am one of (what is called) the *talkative* sex, you will observe (or, in case of your being so blind as *not to observe* it, you will at any rate *see* I take care to acquaint you with it), that I have studiously endeavoured to avoid circumlocution, and have made use of as few words as possible.

I am, sir,

Your humble servant,

ISABELLA.

Clare, Suffolk,

Jan. 20th,

LEAP-YEAR, 1812.

To the Editor of the European Magazine,

SIR,

I DERIVED much satisfaction from the perusal of the account of some gentlemen latterly educated at Cheam School, Surrey, which appeared in your valuable Magazine for August, 1811, p. 95, the following additions to the information afforded by your Correspondent are much at your service:—

Mr. Calvert, who was of University College, Oxford, is the nephew of Richard Calvert, Esq. of Fulmer, Bucks; he took his degree of A.B. I think, at the end of 1810.

Mr. Allen Cooper, son of Captain Cooper, was entered at Oriel about two years ago.

Mr. Heneage Finch, the grandson of the late Lord Aylesford, is of Christ Church College, Oxon, and not of All Souls: his brother William is of Christ Church also, where he was entered, I believe, in 1809.

Mr. John G. Gent, is the son of Colonel Gent, of the East India engineers, and was of University College, Oxford, previous to his late marriage.

Mr. James Stephen, son of the M.P. if my information is correct, was not entered as a fellow-commoner of Trinity College, Cambridge, but as a pensioner. He left that university some time since, and became a student of Lincoln's-Inn; by which honourable Society he has just been called to the Bar.

Mr. Stephen Cassan, grandson of the late Stephen Cassan, Esq. of Sheffield-house, Queen's County, and member of the Irish Parliament, is a student of the Middle Temple.

Mr. William Locke succeeded to the Norbury-park estate only in October, 1810, on the death of his worthy father.

Mr. Robert Hall took his degree of A.B. in Easter Term last; his brother Clayton, I understand, is being educated for the profession of a physician.

Mr. William Gilpin, son of the respected head of Cheam School, who now holds a rectory in Salop, died early in 1811, at Trinity College, Cambridge, much and deservedly regretted.

Messrs. Gardiner, R.M., Bird, Oakes, Roberts, Millet (a son of the India Director), and Lacon (son of Sir Edmund), have all been sent abroad, chiefly to the East Indies. Sir Simon Taylor is enjoying the "*otium cum dignitate*." The Messrs. Whitmore (sons of the member), Forbes, Gent, Meuron, and Sir Archibald Murray, are all now, or lately were, in London.

With deference to your intelligent Correspondent, he should have mentioned a few of the 'bright stars' which he says that Cheam School (while under the auspices of Mr. Gilpin, Sen.) sent into the world. This omission I beg leave to supply.

A part of the education of the late Right Hon. William Pitt was conducted

there; and a considerable portion of that of Henry Addington, now Lord Sidmouth, as a memento of his, in the church gallery, given *under his hand*, will, to this day, evince; the late Lord Viscount Grimstone; the present Lord Redesdale, formerly Lord Chancellor of Ireland, at that time Mr. Mitford; the Right Hon. Nicholas Vansittart, M.P.; Glover, the well-known poet; the late Right Hon. Arthur Onslow, &c.

Yours, &c.

Jan. 3, 1812.

INDAGATOR.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I CANNOT refrain from requesting insertion in the absence of more important communications) of the underwritten extract from a work lately published, entitled "*Thinks I to Myself*;" the perusal of which has afforded me much gratification. It is called a "Serio-Comico-Ludicro-Tragico Tale. To which Number of o's, *thinks I to myself*, the author might have added *Satirico-Politico*; as it contains, in my opinion, much just and pointed satire on the reigning follies of the day, clad in a style of ridicule and humour, striking and entertaining.

I am, yours, &c.

Clare, Suffolk.

CURIO.

(Page 87, Vol. II.)

"I was always sorry, I confess, to hear him speak thus contemptuously of the Whip Club; because it was one of the few prejudices he had that could be said to be at all unreasonable; for I never could agree with him about that particular association of gentlemen;—I always supposed that it must be altogether impossible for anybody to see those illustrious personages quit the metropolis in the way they are accustomed to do, at broad day, *barouche after barouche*, accoutred as exactly as possible like mail coachmen, driving their own servants, &c. &c. &c. but they must be tempted to think, at least, if not to say to themselves (as I generally do), what *useful*, what *wise*, what *valuable*, what *important*, and what *dignified* members of the State!!!"

VESTIGES REVIVED:

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUM-ADJACENT COUNTIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

New Series. No. VI.

CHEAPSIDE—CONDUIT—CROSS, &c.

ALTHOUGH we shall, in our observations upon the Cross in *Cheap*, have occasion to mention some splendid processions which have encircled it: yet we must, in the first instance, again advert to an object of far greater utility, namely, the GREAT CONDUIT, which stood on the south side, near the west end of the *Poultry*, and was a building, as we have already shewn, totally distinct from the *Standard*.* This Conduit was considered as of vast importance, being the principal engine of the city for supplying the neighbourhood with sweet water,† which was brought from *Paddington*, and conveyed by pipes of lead to a castellated fabric of stone, contain-

* “Beyond the Conduit, on the south side of *Cheap*,” Stow says, in his time, “were houses possessed by *merciers*, up to the north corner of *Cordwainers-street*, which,” he also says, “is corruptly called *Bow-lane*. These houses, in former times, were but sheds, or shops, with solars over them, as one then remained at the end of *Soper’s-lane*, wherein a woman sold seeds, roots, and herbs.”

† There is a distinction to be made respecting the water of the city: that for common purposes was not brought by the *tankard-bearers* from the Conduits, but in carts and sledges from the *Thames*, and the other rivers and brooks, to houses where it was wanted in great quantities, or, when the distance was short, by pails and yokes. This practice was continued till a permanent supply, laid into the different dwellings, was obtained from that magnificent and beneficial scheme which brought the *New River* to *LONDON*, and superseded the necessity of such immense labour. Rain water, which the roofs of the houses, sheds, &c. were peculiarly adapted to catch, was also much used in the city: yet, as the buildings, streets, &c. were calculated to engender putrescence, we have still great reason to believe, that the atmospheric contamination was, antecedent to the great conflagration, increased by a want of cleanliness in the inhabitants.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. Jan. 1813.

ing a large cistern, which was built in the year 1285, and rebuilt in 1479.

It was, upon many joyful occasions, particularly those which combined commemoration with splendid liberality, the custom for the *Conduits*, especially those in *Cheap*, to run claret wine‡ while processions passed. Of this custom we have many notices in our civic histories, &c. and our ancient dramatists very frequently allude to it. This custom, since wine has become so expensive, indeed since the restoration of *CHARLES II.* has been, except at coronations, and other public celebrations of the like nature, changed to that of giving barrels of beer to the populace.

The conduits, in ancient times, ran wine upon the day of the Lord Mayor’s show; also at the splendid tournaments of *Edward III.*; and it may fairly be presumed, at the other grand processions upon which we are now speculating. The great conduit in *Cheap*, which was, upon all occasions, the place where the LORD MAYOR received those royal visitors who entered the city by *Aldgate*, or *London-bridge* gates, most unquestionably overflowed upon a solemnity that we are about to mention, namely, when the hearts of the citizens were exhilarated to an unusual degree at seeing the *Prince of Wales*, upon his arrival in England after the BATTLE of *POITIERS*, proceeding through *Cheapside* in triumphant procession, yet with that self-humility that indicated the most exalted heroism, attending his royal captive, *John King of France*, to the house of the Lord Mayor, *Sir Henry Picard*, in the *Vintry*, where the royal guests were most magnificently entertained.§ Upon this occasion, the *Chepe* displayed all its attractions. The pageants were numerous; and the citizens, as was the custom, hung out their plate, tapestry, and armour, so that the like had never before been seen in the memory of man.||

‡ The price of French wine was, in the reign of *Edward III.* 1342, ordered not to exceed *fourpence* the GALLON!

§ This magistrate, who seems to have been born to support the dignity and display the opulence arising from commerce, and the magnificence of the *City of London*, seven years afterward, entertained the royal father and mother as he had entertained their son, and in their train three captive monarchs.

|| *Barnes*, p. 526.

C

THE CROSS AT WEST CHEPE.

Yet have I been at Rome also,
 And gone the statyons* all a row.
 St. Peters Shryne, and many
 mo
 Than yf I told all ye do know.

"The Four P's," by John
 Heywood.

In ideally contemplating the ancient crosses, which were, in remote ages, to be found in every country, city, and town of civilized Europe, the mind naturally recurs to their rise, their number, their architectural elegance, their spiritual influence, and, consequently, considering them as the most sacred symbols of Christianity, in many instances revolts from the degradation to which they were exposed, in being sometimes placed in situations rather commercial than ecclesiastical, and used for purposes that were rather political† than religious.

When the Empress HELENA, as it is stated, discovered the real cross of our Saviour, she ordained Quirinus Bishop of Rome; and, of course, laid the foundation of the Holy See. The spiritual symbol was adopted, and most sanctimoniously revered, during the subsequent ages;‡ and although the Croissades placed it in situations at which the primitive Christians would have shuddered, yet still the followers of Peter the Hermit, in some instances, paid to it proper reverence.

Crosses, or the vestiges of crosses, have been found in most parts of England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the islands subordinate to Great Britain; their architecture forms, at once, a se-


* The statyons (stationes or jurnee) were the stages betwixt London and Rome, of which there is a map in a MS. of M. Paris, Roy. Lib. 14. c. vii. and Bennet Coll. c. vii. &c.

+ "—————These things you have Proclaim'd at market-crosses."

Shakspeare, Henry IV. printed antecedent to the year 1657. Ame's Typographical Antiquities, pp. 218. 258.

‡ "The world," says St. Cyril, "is filled with pieces of the wood of the cross;" which yet, adds St. Paulinas, feels no decay from this continued miracle." Such was the belief of the early Christians.

ries and a system. The progress of the arts may, by these sacred memorials, be traced from their first rude efforts, when, among the Saxons, &c. crosses were only of rough hewn granite to their more polished and elegant effusions; such as the GREAT CROSS in Chepe once displayed, and many others do still exhibit. A regular history of Crosses, for the formation of which we are possessed of many materials, would, although a laborious, be an important work: but as it is not necessary now to speculate more generally upon the subject of those edifices,|| or symbols, we shall direct

§ In contemplating the adoption of the sacred symbol of the Cross by the Saxons, on their conversion to Christianity,(a) we most naturally turn to the coin of those people, and there find, that the first which was stamped with that impression, which is in this form  on the front, and a triple cross on the reverse, connected in the centre by a lozenge, is a *thryma*, inscribed ELLBERHT, and in the centre R. BABBA. which is supposed to have been struck by Egbert, the son of Offa, who was the twelfth Christian king of Northumberland, and began his reign A.D. 737. From his time down to that of EDWARD the Confessor, who died 1065, we do not find any coins but what are marked with the cross, though some of them, after Ethelwerd II.'s time, have it marked with double lines, for the purpose of dividing the penny into halfpence and farthings; a circumstance that must, with respect to form, have rendered it very inconvenient.

|| Yet we cannot help observing, that the enumeration of the principal crosses to which the Palmer had paid his devotion, as stated by him in the ancient drama(b) to which we have, in our motto, referred, is extremely curious; especially as its author was a zealous Roman Catholic, and, consequently, impressed with the sanctity of those objects, and the merit of pilgrimages to them: he, therefore, says,

(a) The Saxons were, at all times (antecedent to their conversion and consequent adoption of the symbol of the Cross), extremely addicted to superstition, and, in their deliberations on affairs of moment, paid particular regard to the neighing of horses. [Tacit. de Mor. Ger. c. 10.] Whence, probably, the Dukes of Saxony had more anciently borne a (white) horse in their banners.—See Wise's Letter to Mead, 25, 29. and further observations on the White Horse,

Bello armantur equi, bella hæc armenta minantur.

VIRG.

(b) The Four P's, by John Heywood.

our attention more particularly to that which is the germ from which these observations have arisen. The great cross in Chepe, once an object of pious commemoration, was, with many other fabrics of the same species, erected by EDWARD THE FIRST, as a tribute of conjugal affection, and as a monument of conjugal sorrow, dedicated to the manes of his beloved *Queen Eleanor*, the daughter of FERDINAND III. King of Spain, whom he married in that country when Prince of Wales, and who, after living with him thirty-six years, died at Her-

" Then at Rhodes also I was,
 And round about to Amias,(a)
 At Saynt Toncomber and Saynt Tronion,
 At Saynt Botolph (b) and Saynt Ann of
 Buckston,(c)
 At Waltham (d) and at Walsingham,(e)
 And the good Roud of Dagnam,(f)
 At Saynt Cornelys,(g), at Saynt James in
 Gales,(h)
 At Saynt Winefred's well in Walles,
 At our Lady of Boston, at St. Edmund's
 Bury,(i)
 And streight to Saynt Patrikes purgatory,
 At Redybone (k) and at the blood of Hayles,
 Where pilgrims pains much right avayles,
 At Saynt Davys and at Saynt Denis,
 At Saynt Matthew and Saynt Mark at Venis,
 At Mayster Johan Shorne of Canterbury.(l)
 The great god of Katewode, at Kinge Henry,
 At Saynt Savyour's,(m) at our Lady of
 Southwell,(n)
 At Crome,(o) at Wylsdom, (p), and at Mus-
 wel.(q)
 At Saynt Richard and at Saynt Roke," &c.

- (a) Probably *Emaus*.
 (b) Probably *Aldgate*, from the cross near the priory of the Holy Trinity.
 (c) *Buxton*, still celebrated for the miraculous effects of its springs.
 (d) The Holie Cross at *Waltham*, Herts, still standing.
 (e) *Walsingham*, Norfolk.
 (f) *Dagenham Cross*, near *Barking Abbey*, Essex.
 (g) Query. *Westminster*.
 (h) *St. James of Compostella*, in *Gallicia*, to whose shrine, in early times, English pilgrims resorted in great numbers.
 (i) The legends attached to this shrine are innumerable.
 (k) *Redburne*, near *St. Alban's*.
 (l) We rather think, this means the cross at the hospital of *St. John*, *Canterbury*, probably erected by *Johan of Shorne*.
 (m) Of *Bermondsey*, *Southwark*.
 (n) *St. Mary of Southwell*, *Nottinghamshire*.
 (o) *Crome's Hill*, near *Greenwich*.
 (p) *Finsbury*.
 (q) The lady of *Muswell*.

deby, in *Lincolnshire*, in the year 1290.*

Of these crosses it may be observed, that, from the vestiges that remain of those at *WALTHAM* and at *NORTHAMPTON*, the arts of sculpture and architecture, emerging from the unchiselled roughness which the *Saxons* had left, and throwing off the cumbrous load that the *Normans* had laid upon them, seem to have displayed a very considerable share of artificial grace and elegance; they appear to have shewn, which was really the fact, that the arts had, in those romantic expeditions to which we have alluded, travelled from the east, and, after resting for a time at *Rome*, under the auspices of *Italian conductors*, arrived in *London*, where they were exhibited in many public works, though the domestic architecture of the city remained in the same wretched state that we have before mentioned.

Respecting the original Cross in *Chepe*, we must observe, that there is not, we believe, the smallest delineated vestige to be found;† but, as it has been stated

* The crosses erected to the memory of this amiable princess were those at *Stamford*, *Herdeby*, *Lincoln*, *Newark*, *Leicester*, *Geddington*, *Northampton*, *Stony Stratford*, *Dunstable*, *St. Alban's*, *Waltham*, *Cheapside*, at the village of *Charing*, and, lastly, at the *Broad Sanctuary*, *Westminster*: the site of this is still called the *Broken Cross*. The fabric stood at the top of *Long Ditch*, just without the gate. She was buried at *Westminster-abbey*, at the feet of *King HENRY III.* under a fair marble tomb, adorned with her portraiture (statue) of copper gilt. "When the corpse of *Queen Eleanor* was, in 1290, deposited in the priory of *Dunstable*, two bawdekyns, or precious cloths, were given to the convent, and 120 pounds weight of wax. As the bier passed through the town, it was stopped in the middle of the market-place while the chancellor and nobility marked out a proper spot for the erection of a cross, the prior assisting at the ceremony, and sprinkling the ground with holy water. This cross was demolished during the civil wars, probably by the soldiers of the *Earl of Essex*, who appear to have been quartered at *Dunstable* in the year 1643."—LYSONS, from the *Parish Register*.

† When the great sewer of *Chepe* was either made or repaired, antecedent to the introduction of the then new pavement, some very large masses of stone, and a bed of chalk, were found far beneath the present surface of the ground, which is, we think, correctly fixed on as the site of the ancient cross.

to have been built upon the same plan, and elevated and adorned on the same scale, and by the same model, as the others erected on the same occasion, we shall, in the note, describe that of *Waltham*, which will give, at least, a tolerable idea of its original construction.* At its first foundation, it was,

* The cross at *Waltham, Herts*, which is situated on the road to *Ware*, eleven miles from London, (a) and is adjoining to the *Falcon Inn*, is, in its general form, hexagonal; each side of the lower story is divided into two compartments, adorned with foliage, from which depend shields charged with the arms of *Leon, Castille, Ponthieu, and England*; over these compartments is a quatrefoil, and surmounting that, in the point of the whole, a trefoil. The pediment of each compartment is ornamented with leaves. The pedimental spandrels have eight leaved flowers in lozenges; the pannels are divided by two niches. The cornice over the first story is composed of various foliage, and lions heads terminated by a battlement purged with quatrefoils. The second story is formed by twelve open tabernacles in pairs, but so divided that the dividing pillar intersects the middle of the figure behind it. These tabernacles terminate in ornamented pediments, with a cluster of flowers on the top; the pillars are traced in two stories. This story also finishes with a cornice and battlement, like the first, and supports a third of solid masonry, ornamented with single compartments in relief, somewhat resembling those below, and supporting the broken shaft of a plain cross. The statues of the queen are crowned, her left hand holding a cordon, and her right a sceptre or a globe. *Queen's Cross*, which is a mile and a half from *Northampton*, (b) on the road to London, still remains in a perfect state; it was repaired in 1713, and again in the year 1762, the 2d of his present Majesty's reign; and is 54 feet in height; it is, though certainly less decorated, nearly upon the same plan and model as *Waltham*, which architectural style, as we have observed in the text, seems

(a) This was twelve miles from the Cross in Chepe; and it is curious enough to mark the calculation of the stages at which these crosses were erected, because we may very readily believe that, in those times, each stage was, for a waggon, and, of course, for a hearse, accounted a day's journey. Pack-horses travelled at the same rate; and there was a time when coaches were seven days travelling to Bristol, 120 miles, and according to this proportion of time and admeasurement to Shrewsbury, Chester, Coventry, York, &c. &c.

(b) The lower niches of *Northampton Cross*, which had once, unquestionably, figures in them, have been filled up.

from the circumstance of the *bier* resting on the spot where it was afterwards completed, considered as a monument of peculiar sanctity; but, unquestionably, as the market spread around it, it became, like other fabrics of this nature in cities and large towns, where commerce superseded devotion, a mere *market-cross*, the centre of business on particular days, and the *staple* of news at other periods. The site of the Cross in Chepe, it has been accurately ascertained, was in the midway opposite the end of Wood-street north, and of No. 41 on the south side of Cheapside, only four houses from the famous *Nag's-head* tavern, which was situated at the east corner of Friday-street.† This tavern, it is stated by *Pennant*,‡ “was the fictitious scene of the consecration of the Protestant bishops at the accession of *QUEEN ELIZABETH*, in 1559:” but as he adds *Strype's* refutation of this tale, in his life of Archbishop Parker,§ it is unnecessary to make any further remark upon it; though, had it not been refuted by a professional historian, we should have argued upon the probability of a meeting of the dignified clergy having, after what had occurred, taken place, certainly not at a *tavern*, nor for the purposes of consecration, but merely, in the delicate situation of their affairs, to consider what measures it would be proper to adopt. The *NAG'S HEAD TAVERN* was consumed in the Fire of London; the house which was erected on its site, if we may

to have pervaded the general construction of those fabrics. “*Stamford Cross* was dilapidated by the soldiers in the civil wars.”—*Gough's Camden's Brit.*

† This house (now a seal-engraver's) was afterwards distinguished by the sign of a *Swan* (indeed a *royal Swan*, for it has a crown round its neck); it is carved in stone, according to the fashion of those times. This sign, although in a mutilated state, was one of the many vestiges, of this nature, recovered from the ruins of the fire of *London*. It is now, very properly, inserted in the brick front of the modern building, as are several others of the same sort in other buildings, the *Unicorn* at the next door for one instance, out of a number of those symbols of the ancient city which we shall have occasion to notice.

‡ Account of London, p. 350.

§ Page 57. *Strype*, who wrote with great accuracy, also collected with great judgment. He spared no pains to obtain the best information, and he has detailed in a manner which does him the highest credit.

judge from the style of its architecture, still remains. The entrance into Friday-street, narrow as it is at present, was widened at the expense of the corporation, 1807: so that, originally, it must have been a mere gateway, probably the rooms of the Nag's-head, which, indeed, a curious view of *Cheapside*, as it appeared in 1639, seems to indicate, were carried a very considerable way, if not entirely, over the street.*

* This tavern, situated in the centre of the market, had a solar, or sun-room, in front; the sign, hanging to a pole, projected very considerably over the street, or, rather, road of *Chepe*. Friday-street was, formerly, inhabited chiefly by *haberdashers*, or *hurrers*. *Vide Vestiges*, Vol. XLIX. p. 353. This profession we have, in the page referred to, stated were also termed *milliners*. There were but few of those *haberdashers* and *milliners* shops in the reign of King EDWARD VI.; it is stated not above a dozen in London, indeed in the metropolis; but within forty years afterwards, that is, about the year 1580, every street, from Westminster to Aldgate, became full of them. Of the luxurious dress of the civic dames of those times, we could, were it necessary, quote abundance of instances; but it may be sufficient to observe, that seven pounds were given for a pair of roses for the shoes, and that head-dresses, termed *Milan caps*, were each valued at twenty-five pounds, and upward. Let us, therefore, for a few moments, observe in what kind of wares, besides those already stated, the *milliners* and *haberdashers* dealt, viz. perfumed gloves of France and Spain, *kersies* of Flanders dye, French cloth called *Frizads*, daggers, swords, and girdles, *Milanese* spurs, painted cruses, dials, tables, cards, puppets (*dolls*), pens and ink-horns, toothpicks, silk bottoms and silver bottoms, fine earthen pots, points, hawk's-bells, salt-sellers, spoons, and dishes of tin: so that their shops, which were actually *toy-shops*, made such a shew in the eyes of passengers, that they could not but gaze on them, and buy some of these nick-nacks, though to no purpose necessary. (a) Of which trade and trifles,

(a) It is a curious circumstance, that among the dealers in these "*vain articles*" were to be reckoned many of the *Puritans*. Of these, *Flowerdew* and *Bird*, who rail at the players in "*The Muse's Looking-Glass*," are thus answered by *Roscious*:

"My spleen is up: And live not you by sin?
Take away vanity, and you both may break.
What serves your lawful trade of selling pins,
But to joynt gew-gaws, and to knit together
Gorgetts, *strijs*, laces, ribbons, ruffs?

To make the baby bride a pretty puppet
Outweighs your conscience: what serves
your trade,

But to plume folly, to give pride her wings,
To deck vain glory? Spoiling the peacock's
tail

To adorn an ideot's coxcomb."

This, which was really the old London tavern, we shall now leave, to make a few more observations upon

"THE IDOL OF CHEAPSIDE,"†

as the Cross was termed by the *Puritans*; though this appellation only belonged to the last, for there were three built at the different periods that we shall now, with respect to the two latter, distinctly note. Upon the ancient Cross at West Chepe, which was erected 1290, 19th Edward I. while Sir John Briton was *custos* of London, we have already expatiated. This fabric falling to decay, it was, most properly, considered by the mayor, aldermen, and common council, that it would be much to the honour of the city to renovate so ancient and so admirable an ornament; accordingly, in 1486, 2 HENRY VII. Sir Henry Collet, mercer, being mayor, and John Percival‡ and Hugh Clopton sheriffs, the second cross in *Chepe* was erected, at the expense of the city.§ This, which is stated to have been a *Gothic* structure of great elegance, stood until the

a writer, in the middle of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, makes this complaint—"I marvel no man taketh heed to it what a number of trifles cometh hither from beyond the seas, that we might either clean spare, or else make them within our realm. For which we either pay inestimable treasure, or else exchange substantial wares and necessities for them. For which we might receive great treasure." This gentleman might, for aught we know to the contrary, be an admirable writer for his sect, but he is a lamentable reasoner. He ought to have known, that trifles are of as much use in trade as pegs in a building: they keep the great articles together.

† Randolph.

‡ A very curious circumstance is attached to the choice of this Percival as sheriff. He was the Lord Mayor's carver; and, when waiting at his table, chosen by Sir Henry Collet's drinking to him in a cup of wine, which was a revival of the Saxon mode of nominating officers. PERCIVAL, upon being drunk to as sheriff, immediately obeyed the call; he put on his cap, and sat down at the table where he had before waited. He served with great honour; was knighted in the field by HENRY VII.; and, in 1499, elected Lord Mayor of the city of London. His knighthood seems to have been a reward for his exertions during the disturbances first raised by Lord Lovell, and then by Lambert Simnel.

§ Probably by subscription; for we find, that Thomas, or John. Fisher, mercer, Cheapside, gave 500 marks (a very considerable sum) towards defraying the charges thereof.

year 1600; when it was dilapidated, and replaced by the third or last cross, which was ultimately demolished, by the order of Parliament, on the 2d of May, 1643.

Connected with the second cross is a very curious print,* which not only contains a correct and elegant representation of the fabric as it appeared in the year 1547,† when, on the 19th of February, King EDWARD VI. rode past it in grand procession from the Tower of London, to proceed to his coronation at Westminster, but also a view of the street, equally valuable. At this time, a general pardon was, from it, proclaimed for all offenders, except six.‡

This second cross, which was, from the circumstance of its being new gilt, an object of considerable magnificence, is displayed in the centre of the print to which we have alluded. It consists of three stories, decorated with figures, which indicate, that the *arts* were, like learning, in the period a little antecedent to the age of LEO X.§ in a state of considerable depression; the monastic sculptors had little idea of any figures but those of ecclesiastics; and the first Italians that appeared in the reign of Henry, though they adopted a more general principle with respect to subjects, did not much relax from the attitudinal stiffness of their precursors.

The second Cross, in Cheap, although, in its architectural symmetry, elegant, in its sculptural decorations exhibited

strong traces of monachism; its figure with the exception of the VIRGIN and Infant in the second story, and one, we presume, designed for the statue of Queen Eleanor, in the third, were, as it is said, intended to represent "the Resurrection, Christ, and Edward the Confessor, but, we think, St. Paul, other Apostles, and Fathers of the Church. These, which were in number sixteen, were placed upon the capitals of the columns that formed the first and second stories; while on each side of the basement, in a niche under a pediment sat statues triple-crowned, evidently representing Popes.¶ This structure which was surmounted by a cross supporting a dove, was of the height of the houses on the south side of the street, that were called Goldsmith's row,‡ opposite, as has been observed to Wood-street: they were erected on the site of a set of sheds, or stalls,*

¶ This appellation was, in the reign of Elizabeth, applied to all the figures that adorned this cross, which was called by the Puritans the Pope's Nest, the Babylonian Roost, and was, indeed, the Butt of the wit of those that possessed any ingenuity, and of the malice of those who thought it meritorious to deface and demolish the GREAT IDOL. It must be observed of these figures which we have termed pontifical, respecting which, of course, one only appears in the print, that this has been thought to represent Edward the Confessor.

‡ Built by Thomas Wood, goldsmith, and sheriff 1491; from whose predecessors Wood-street derived its name: he was a special benefactor to the building of the church of St. Peter's Cheap.(a) In Wood-street, there was not one house of stone. The above Thomas Wood resided in this street.

** With respect to these stalls, sheds, or sildams, they were, it must be observed, the ancient shops of LONDON. In the play of EASTWARD HOE, the scene opens with A GOLDSMITH'S SHOP; and TOUCHSTONE (the master) is seen walking short turns before it, as we find was the practice of most tradesmen in those times; though, at last, it descended to those which more immediately depended upon clothing, the advocatorial orators for which have been humorously divided into four classes, viz. the Barkers, the Fawners, the Supplicants, and the Worriers. In the first scene of the second act of *Eastward Hoe*, Touchstone, Golding, and Mildred, are discovered sitting on each side of the stall. The dissolute man-

* Published by R. Wilkinson, 58, Cornhill.

† Sir John Gresham, mercer, Mayor.

‡ Viz. the Duke of Norfolk, Cardinal Pole, Edward Courtney, heir to the Marquis of Exeter, Master Fortescue, Master Throgmorton, and Dr. Pate, Bishop of Worcester.

§ "The encouragement afforded by the Roman pontiffs to painting, to sculpture, and to architecture, is almost coeval with the revival of those arts in modern times. For a long succession of ages, the genius of the predominating religion had, indeed, been highly unfavourable to these pursuits, and, uniting with the ferocity of barbarian ignorance, had almost extirpated the remains of those arts which had been carried by the ancients to so great a degree of perfection." Roscoe's *Life of Leo X.*—Lorenzo de Medicis began what his papal son completed, we mean, the revival of the taste for the antique, and, consequently, in sculpture, facilitated the triumph of the Grecian graces over the stiff solidity and formal incumbrances of Gothic imagery.

(a) In consequence of which, the roof and galleries were supported by *Terms*, whose figures, by a kind of practical pun, represented *Woodmen*.

which, from the circumstance of the *Mercers* having once resided in the place, was termed the *Mercery*.^{*} Upon those houses, looking at the print to which we have adverted, we have to observe, they seem to be in a style of building, of which some, though very few, vestiges still remain.[†] This was a style adopted in most of the cities of Europe. Its peculiarity arises from the breadth of its windows, which, intersected by story posts, cross the whole

ners of some of the apprentices of London, in ancient times, are, in this play, most admirably depicted. *Murphy* seems to have had it in his mind when he wrote the *Citizen*. The character of *Touchstone* is also admirable; he is the honest, plain, frugal tradesman; he has neither the apathy of *Ephraim Stem*,^(a) nor the knavery of *Old Philpot*; ^(b) but, as a specimen of old City manners, let us, for a moment, attend to what he says of himself:

“As for my rising by other men’s fall, God shield me! Did I gain my wealth by ordinaries? No. By exchanging of gold? No. By keeping gallants company? No. I hired me a little shop, fought low, took small gain, kept no debt-book, garnished my shop, for want of plate, with good, wholesome, thrifty sentences; as, *Touchstone keep thy shop, and thy shop will keep thee. Light gains make heavy purses. ’Tis good to be merry and wise.*” These maxims he seems to have strongly imprinted on the mind of his sober apprentice *Golding*, who, subsequently, says,

“Whate’er some vainer youth may term disgrace,
The gain of honest pains is never base;
From trades, from arts, from valour, honour springs:
These three are founts of gentry, nay of kings.”

* These houses are, by Stow, termed, “a most beautiful frame of faire houses and shops, consisting of tenne faire dwelling-houses and fourteen shops, all in one frame, uniformly builded foure stories high, beautified, toward the street, with the Goldsmiths’ arms, and the likeness of woodmen, in memory of the name (of *Wood*), riding on monstrous beasts, all richly painted and gilt.”

† The Cock eating-house, Leadenhall-street, which was formerly the Bricklayers’ hall, is one of these specimens. Sir Paul Pindar’s house, in Bishopsgate-street, though of a later date, and still more ornamented, is another. There were some in Grub-street, taken down thirty or forty years since; and some are still standing in St. Mary-axe, and other parts of the site of the priory of the Holy Trinity.

(a) Spectator.

(b) Citizen.

front, and the curious manner in which the external walls of plaister were carved, stuccoed, or painted. Having mentioned the print containing a view of Cheapside on a day of processional gala, public proclamation, and general hilarity, we must observe, that it is, by the artist, judiciously taken just at the point of time when the *King*, who is mounted on a white horse, is passing the Cross. Two *Prelates*, we should think, the *Archbishop* of *Canterbury* and the *Bishop* of *London*, precede; while the *Duke* of *Somerset*, and the *Monarch*, attended by his principal nobility, follow. The balconies and windows of the houses are decorated with hangings of tapestry and arras,[‡] cloths of gold and of silver, with cushions of the same, and carpets, at that time a very scarce article in London, are exhibited;[§] one of those is *rayed*, another worked in *Mosaic*: the windows on every story are crowded with spectators. some of whom appear to have ascended even to the gabled roofs of the houses. Among the celebrated pictures copied in tapestry, one is evidently from *Raphael’s* famous *St. George* on horse-back. The shops are adorned with vases, cups, and other articles of silver and goldsmiths work, and the master

‡ A very beautiful kind of tapestry, made at *Arras*, a town in *Artois*: it is frequently mentioned in our ancient plays, particularly in *Hamlet* and *Rule a Wife and Have a Wife*, and also in writings of a much graver cast, where suits of *arras* are said to descend as *heir-looms*. It appears, that these kind of hangings were, even in palaces and noble-men’s houses, only used on grand occasions. In the most ancient part of *Somerset-house*, some of the brass hooks on which the *arras* had been suspended, remained in the oak gallery until the dilapidation of that venerable pile.

§ In the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*, we have notices of rooms being strewed with rushes, even matting was deemed a luxury; yet we have, in the explanation of striped cloth, as given by Stow (*Survey of London at the Year 1352*, in his *List of Temporal Governors*), an intimation respecting striped or *rayed* cloths, viz. “*Thomas, Earl of Lancaster*,” had, among his household stuff, “four clothes *ray* for *carpets* in his hall:” and this, observes the author of the “*Annals of Commerce*,” is, probably, the earliest notice of the use of *carpets* in England. Carpets were in use among the Persians 600 years B. C. and are also noticed under the appellation of *Babylonian triclinaria*, or *triclinaria*, A. D. 14.

of one is standing at his door, in the act of paying his obeisance to the monarch as he passes. From this print, which exhibits the splendor of *Cheapside*, and displays its *second cross* with every possible advantage of decoration, let us now turn to a view of the third; which, as the two former had been celebrated for the pious processions that had passed, and the splendid scenes that have been displayed, in their vicinity, so this, in its latter years, became, not only the subject of much senseless controversy, and illiterate allegory, but of most disloyal depredation. To review those dreadful times,

“When low were laid
The reverend crosier and the holy mitre,
And devastation rag’d thro’ all the land,”

would afford little satisfaction, and, indeed, information: we shall, therefore, merely describe it, refer to a magnificent *riding** that passed it, and make a few observations upon its demolition.

The **THIRD CROSS** in *Cheapside* was erected in the year 1600; and, in order to prevent the accumulation of nuisances around, as well as to secure it from the malignity of nocturnal dilapidators, it was surrounded by strong iron palisades. Its decorations were such, as it was supposed could scarcely give offence even to the most sanctimoniously scrupulous; but it appears, that the worthy citizens, who had approved of its model, had not taken into their cool consideration the *fiery* qualities of *zeal*. This fabric, in contradistinction to the two former, which had only *three* stories each, consisted of *four*. All the objectionable and superstitious images, as they were termed, were superseded by the grave representations of *Apostles, Kings, and Prelates*. The **CROCIFIX** only was retained, because it would have been rather singular, had a *cross* been constructed without one. The architectural style of

its erection was, it has been observed, very defective, being that anomalous compound of *Grecian* and *Gothic* which distinguished the beginning of the seventeenth century, and was, even by the classic taste of *Inigo Jones*, adopted in his additions to *Somerset*, or, as it was then termed, *Denmark, House*. Of course, this third was not, either in elegance or symmetry, equal to either of the crosses that had preceded it. However, such as it was, it was considered as a great ornament of the *Cheap*; though, to view it impartially, it would now, from the contraction of the street, be deemed an obstruction.

With respect to the history of this Cross, we find, that the most remarkable circumstance which occurred in its vicinity, while it still retained its splendour, was the processional entry of *Mary de Medicis* into *London*. This princess, after having been seven days at sea in a continual storm,† arrived in *England*, and landed at *Harwich*, on Thursday, the 29th of October, 1638;‡ but, in consequence of fatigue and ceremony, did not reach *London* until Wednesday, the 10th of November. This procession, which it is unnecessary here to describe, was met at *Aldgate* by the *Lord Mayor, the Sheriffs, Recorder, and twenty-four Aldermen*; the sword of state was presented to the King, and returned as usual; the Recorder addressed the Queen Mother, who briefly, but elegantly, answered him: and the procession proceeded through the city by *Leadenhall street, Cornhill, the Poultry, Cheapside, &c.* There is, in the volume of prints to which we have already alluded, a plate of it, copied from a very scarce one in *De la Serre’s* book, which represents the north-east

† The French ladies that attended the Queen seemed to have been so frightened in this storm, that, upon their landing, the *Sieur de la Serre* says, “they seemed so sorrowful, and so deplorable, that the most beautiful among them touched the hearts of the beholders more with *pity* than *love*.”

‡ The History of the Entry of *Mary de Medicis*, the Queen Mother of France, into *England*, anno 1638, translated from the French of the *Sieur de la Serre*, historiographer of France, published anno 1639, is inserted in the *Antiquarian Repertory*, vol. iv. p. 520: it is, as we have, in a former volume, observed, a very curious production, inasmuch as, although through a foreign medium, it gives us an impressive idea of the times when they were rapidly approaching to a transition.

* This, it appears from *Chaucer*, was the ancient name for processions. It was derived from the custom of the lords, attended by their knights, squires, &c. riding (perhaps annually) in *procession* to survey their districts, or where they had *oustodial* power, the divisions of those counties entrusted to their care. These journaies were termed *Ridings*: which, although now peculiar to *Yorkshire*, were, in the times of the Saxons, common to other counties: they are recognized in the laws of *Edward the Confessor*, cap. 33, 34, and the *Life of King Alfred*, pp. 74, 75.

view of *Cheapside*, with the *Cross* and *Standard*, and is, indeed, extremely curious, inasmuch as it shews, that the houses on that side the way were, in their construction, much inferior to those on the other; they have before them those kind of sheds which we have already mentioned, and the stories jut one over the other.* An object in this view that attracts particular attention, because there is no other representation of it extant, is the small church of *St. Peter le Chepe*, which stood at the corner of *Wood-street*, and the south end of which abutted on *Cheapside*. It appears to have been a plain Gothic building: it was destroyed in the fire of London, and four brick houses, only one story each in height, built upon its site: part of the church-yard still remains; and one of the old tomb-stones is inserted in the brick-work of the engine-house.

SIR JOHN SHAA, goldsmith (the son of SIR EDMOND SHAA, who, as lord mayor, makes so respectable a figure in the play of *RICHARD III.*), was Lord Mayor 1501, and died in 1509. This magistrate, by his testament, appointed, that the church of *St. Peter le Chepe*, together with its steeple, should be new built of his goods; that it should have a flat roof, &c. This SIR JOHN SHAA, who was, by HENRY VII. knighted in the field, was remarkable for the zeal and assiduity with which he executed his important office; inasmuch as, contrary to the established custom, he most commonly kept his court *alone*, in the afternoon, where he called before him many matters, and redressed them.

At a short distance from the above-named church, at the corner of *Milk-street*, there formerly stood a house of very considerable magnitude, but heterogeneous construction; for although its roof was gabled, its front was castellated. It had corbelled towers, which, of course, projected over the second story, as that did over the lower. These were features of domestic architecture which very generally prevailed in the fourteenth century, and are to be observed in many ancient houses at

the present day.† With respect to the magnificent mansion in Cheap which we have mentioned, its founder and possessors, have been, among our civic antiquarians, the subject of observation and conjecture, upon which we shall, in the next Number, venture a few observations.

LETTER and EXTRACT respecting EDUCATION.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

I REMEMBER, although I cannot immediately quote the author, that the method of *writing on sand*, and of *choral recitation*, which have, of late, been so much the subjects of controversy, are mentioned in an ancient book that treats of *Oriental manners*: indeed, the latter practice made a part of the *academical instruction* at *Athens*. However, without entangling your readers with observations that might appear *pedantic*, my business, at present, is to convey to you a paper which has lately been sent to me, by a very respectable gentleman, and which, I think, contains an extract so curious, that I have great pleasure in communicating it to you.

I am, sir,

Yours, &c.

Jan. 9, 1812.

M.

+ WEST CHEPE seems to have, at the beginning of the fifteenth century, possessed all the characters of a country market. Its inns we have alluded to; its cross we have described: but we further learn, that it had sheds or standings detached from the houses, e. g. "The long shop, or narrow shed, encroaching on the highway before this church, was licensed to be made in the year 1401, for yielding to the Chamber of London 30s. 4d. the year's rent, but afterwards 13s. 4d. Also the same shop was let by the parish at 3l. at the most for many years." The first was an enormous rent for the time, and shews the advantage of situation; the second shews that business had declined; the third, for want of date, cannot be appreciated. (a)

* The houses that were at the corner of *Hosier-lane*, *Smithfield*, but which have been lately taken down, were precisely in the style of building of those of the north side of Cheap, anno 1638.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. Jan. 1812.

(a) The site of the parsonage-house and another was, after the fire of London, let for 6l. per annum ground rent.

METHOD OF EDUCATION IN INDIA.

Extract from a curious book, printed in London in 1665, intituled, "The Travels of Sig. Pietro della Valle, a noble Roman, into East India and Arabia Deserta.

LETTER V.

From Ikkeri, Novemb. 22, 1623.

ASCENDING the Gaults of Hindostan, near their western extremity, which he describes as superior to the Apennines in Italy in natural beauties, he arrives at a "fortress, sometimes called Garicula, but now Gavarada Naghar;" near which is a temple of Hamant. "In the porch of the temple," says he, "I entertain'd myself, beholding little boys learning Arithmetick after a strange manner, which I will here relate. They were four; and having all taken the same lesson from the master, to get that same by heart, and repeat likewise their former lessons, and not forget them; one of them singing musically with a certain continued tone (which hath the force of making deep impression in the memory), recited part of the lesson; as, for example, one by itself makes one; and whilst he was thus speaking, he writ down the same number, not with any kind of pen, nor on paper, but (not to spend paper in vain) with his finger on the ground, the pavement being, for that purpose, strewed all over with very fine sand; after the first had writ what he sang, all the rest sung and writ down the same thing together. Then the first boy sung and writ down another part of the lesson; as, for example, two by itself two make two, which all the rest repeated in the same manner, and so forward in order. When the pavement was full of figures, they put them out with the hand; and, if need were, strew'd it with new sand from a little heap which they had before them, wherewith to write further: And thus they did as long as the exercise continued; in which manner, likewise, they told me they learnt to read and write without spoiling paper, pens, or ink, which certainly is a pretty way. I ask'd them, if they happen'd to forget or be mistaken in any part of the lesson, who corrected and taught them, they being all scholars, without the assistance of any master? They answered me, and said true, that it was not possible for all four of them to forget or mistake in the same part,

and that they thus exercised together to the end, that if one happened to be out, the others might correct him.

Indeed a pretty easy and secure way of learning.

Correctly copied from the Travels of Peter Della Valle, printed in London, in one volume, folio, dedicated to the Earl of Orrery in 1665.

To the Editor of the European Magazine
SIR,

IN looking over the blue cover of your Magazine for November, was much gratified in finding your advertisement, pointing out such contributions as would be most acceptable; among these, I find your approval of Moral and Literary Essays. Should the following meet your approbation, I shall be happy to continue, so far as lies in my power, the support of your valuable work, in this branch of its contents.

I remain, yours, &c.

K. B.

ON EDUCATION.

HOWEVER beneficent Nature may have been, in endowing any one with natural reason, yet, without cultivation the mind will never expand, to produce lessons of wisdom.

As the figure already exists in the block of marble, yet would never appear were not the surrounding particle removed by the skilful hand of the sculptor; so the mind, without the benefit of an instructor, must remain rough and unpolished.

"The mind untaught," says Beattie in his poem on "The Progress of Genius,"

"Is a dark waste, where fends and tempest howl;
As Phœbus to the world, so science to the soul."

Desirous indeed should they who have the opportunity of acquiring instruction be to improve it; many there are, that have returned to the dust, without leaving any memento behind, who might have been honoured and learned members of society, had not their enterprising genius been daunted by penury or misfortune. Beautifully is this want of instruction lamented by Gray, in his incomparable Elegy; when musing amidst the tombs, he exclaims:

" Perhaps, in this neglected spot is laid
Some heart, once pregnant with celestial
fire;
Hands, that the rod of empire might have
sway'd,
Or wak'd to ecstasy the living lyre:
But knowledge to their eyes her ample page,
Rich with the spoils of time, did ne'er un-
roll."

Some, however, braving every disadvantage of opportunity, and contemning natural defects, have succeeded by unintermitted application, in becoming illustrious; they have artificially improved their talents, to so high a pitch, as to astonish the world, and hand down their names to posterity. Glorious examples of the reward well deserved by those who have struggled in the cause of education and virtue.

Demosthenes, a man in a low situation, and oppressed by a natural impediment in his pronunciation, through perseverance and study became the greatest orator of Greece; and Socrates, though naturally of vicious and depraved inclinations, completely overcame his passions, and, after studying under Archelaus and Anaxagoras, became the greatest of the ancient philosophers.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SER.
Dec. 17, 1811.

IN my last communication, inserted page 344, I described "the rage for writing about the comet as being somewhat abated." It is not, however, quite subsided, or we should not be favoured with the lucubrations of SIMPLEX (page 355). I am induced to make a few remarks upon them, from a conviction that the *scientific* writer is not wholly unworthy of them.

I will not assert, with Mr. Sol. Simplex, that "electricity pervades all nature and all the universe, and is the most active and powerful element therein, &c." nor will I deny it, as we are not at issue upon this point. I will only observe, that this is a speculation rendered, by the ingenuity of Simplex, nearly as plausible as one that I met with a few weeks ago in the Courier; which asserted, that light was the source of heat; that in proportion to the density of the atmosphere of a planet, so was the warmth that it created; and that this is effected by the elasticity of the air, acted upon by the particles of light, and thereby causing vi-

bratory and undulating motions, which are the peculiar properties of heat. By a variety of arguments, built upon this idea, he contrived to make it appear, that comets might be inhabited with beings like ourselves, and feel no greater average degree of heat than we do; that the same might be the case with our two inferior planets, Mercury and Venus; and that, by an increase in quantum of atmosphere, our superior planets, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, &c. would not be subject to any extraordinary degree of cold, but be favoured with the same genial and temperate climates as the earth.

The only difference between the two writers, therefore, is, that the one considers *electricity* as the most powerful principle in nature, while the other asserts that *light* is the *primum mobile*. This point I leave to these sagacious philosophers to settle between them; and will, in the mean time, content myself with a reception of the old and established theory supported by Newton and his successors, viz. that "heat and light decrease in proportion to the squares of the distances of the planets from the sun;" and *vice versa*. (*Ferguson*.) It is the dogmatism of Mr. Sol. Simplex that I wish now to expose.

He sets out with a positive averment, that "our knowledge of electricity is in its extreme infancy, notwithstanding all the late discoveries respecting it. In fact, we, as yet, understand almost nothing of it:" and yet we find him accounting for almost all the received laws of nature, by the admission of his theory of electricity. The fact is, the worthy gentleman desires to be considered as the author of a new system, and therefore estimates the previous knowledge of philosophers at a very low rate, as if the discoveries of Franklin, Priestley, &c. were nothing.

Again: "Sol," he says, "has been discovered to be an opaque solid orb, inhabited, as all others of the celestial orbs are, by a species of animated beings suited and peculiar thereto, as well as by vegetable nature also, &c." From this downright assertion we are led to infer, that Mr. Sol. Simplex is furnished with a reflecting or other telescope, of infinitely greater power than that of Dr. Herschel's, which *only* magnifies 6000 times! Is this the case, or is it not? If it is, we must all

lament that this profound philosopher has not favoured the gaping world with greater discoveries than that above. One would have thought that he might condescend to delineate the manners and customs of these solar inhabitants: nor that he would stop short here, but go on with a description of those who live in the planets and their secondaries: as he has not done this, I think we are justified in believing that he has no such optical instrument; *ergo*, that his assertion is a mere chimaera, or ingenious idea, which he would fain pass upon mankind as a discovery.

But, as if his measure of presumption was not quite full, we meet with the following *modest* remark upon Sir Isaac Newton's opinion of the heat of the comet that appeared in 1680. It is "*absurdly* stated to be thus rendered 2000 times hotter than red hot iron." I am not surprised, sir, at your admitting this gross attack upon so famed an astronomer into your valuable publication, because you no doubt relied upon our learned author's receiving an answer to it from some one or other of your numerous Correspondents; but I am astonished that any man should have the temerity or ambition to render himself so completely ridiculous as has Mr. Sol. Simplex. He has attained the climax of impudence; let him beware of receiving its reward.

I have now only to lament, that the task of castigating this soi-disant astronomer has not fallen into better hands. What I have said, however, will suffice to render him more cautious in future, unless he is past all sense of shame.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,
HERACLITUS.

ON HUMILITY.

AN ESSAY.

BY PROFESSOR GELLERT.

(Translated from the French by the late
Mrs. DOUGLAS.)

SUCH is the value and indispensable necessity of this virtue, that without it there exists no real merit, nor true peace of mind, even were it possible to re-unite all good qualities independent of humility. Without humility there is no truth in us, this virtue having for its basis a just knowledge of ourselves, of other men, and of the Being who

is the source of all perfection, the principle of our existence and of our preservation in every moment of our lives. Opposed to humility is pride, its greatest enemy; which terms it meanness, and forgetfulness of our dignity; insulting it in reproachful terms, though frequently not without wishing to find it in every other person. In fact, with whatever complacency pride considers its own presumption, it hates to find it in others: and notwithstanding all the ridicule it endeavours to throw on humility and modesty, it frequently attaches itself to modest persons, and feels at ease in their society. It is a certain proof that humility is an excellent virtue, since it is sought even by its greatest enemy; and that pride is disgusting even to those in whose character it predominates, since they cannot endure it in others. From this remark arises the reason given why the majority of mankind are proud, and the lesser number humble. It is, that, feeling ourselves to love humility in others, we flatter ourselves that we possess it; and as we hate pride out of ourselves, we fancy we hate it in ourselves also. It is impossible, from inward conviction, not to own that humility is the soul of all the virtues: we wish to possess it; but the mischief is, that, instead of cultivating it in our hearts, we content ourselves with merely allowing it the approbation of our understanding. We cannot, however, disown that pride is a very deceitful inclination; we declaim against it when we perceive it in others, prudently repress its sallies, whether in words or outward demonstrations, that it may not be perceived in our own conduct, and we fancy we have conquered it in reality.

But what is this amiable virtue, this humility? Perhaps it consists in a just sense of our weakness, the low opinion we entertain of our merit and powers, or the sincere value we set on the talents we perceive in others. If it is nothing more, it is far from being the firm basis of virtue. These sentiments may be produced by natural temper, secret pride, or, at most, may be only a strong effort of reason. It is possible to think unfavourably of our own talents, and very advantageously of those possessed by others, because we do not justly appreciate the one or the other: this is not humility, but want of judgment. It is possible to form a just estimate of our own good qualities and defects, not to

attribute to ourselves merit we do not possess, to own our faults and imperfections, and endeavour to correct them, yet to be vain of these very qualities. We may make a just comparison of ourselves with others, weigh their talents and advantages equitably with our own, perceive and acknowledge wherein they excel us, show them all due respect and esteem, and not have, however, the less pride in our hearts, in regard to some other advantages we may really possess. Our talents are so various, and so different in degree, that we readily admit the pre-eminence of another, in certain cases, at the same time that we set forth some of our own advantages in opposition to these, which appear to us a compensation; or we voluntarily yield to another a higher degree of merit, whilst our own appears to us of no real value, considering the particular circumstances in which each of us was placed. Crito determines equitably that Cleon possesses great depth of genius, and esteems this quality in him; "but he has not, however," says he to himself, "that quickness of understanding in which I am so superior, and which procures me admiration." Crito is right, but he is proud of his quickness of understanding, at the very moment that he feels an humble sense of Cleon's superior depth of genius. He also has a just idea of his own species of understanding; he acknowledges that Marcus possesses a warmth of imagination far beyond his; he does him justice in this respect, and only values himself on his quick and delicate kind of understanding. Moreover, it is possible to consider our talents, powers, and virtues, which we estimate properly as so many gifts from God, and yet be vain of them. Few carry folly so far as to think they derive their talents and faculties from themselves. Lelius owns that he derives from God that eloquence by which he is distinguished; "but as God has thus favoured me more than others," says he to himself, "I certainly possess a great advantage. Did not God foresee that I should make a laudable use of this distinguished capacity? Was not this the motive which induced him to bestow the gift?" You see Lelius considers his eloquence as a gift from God, but he is not the less disposed to dwell with complacency on all the application he has used, in acquiring the graces of elocution, in attending to all the

rules relative to the art of speaking (concerning which he has, with much pains, gained a competent knowledge), to all the divers examples he has collected, from the perusal of the orations of ancient and modern orators, and which he has, by reflection, appropriated to himself. He also dwells with complacency on those endeavours accompanied by the sacrifice of his repose, and many of the comforts and conveniences of life, by which he has attained that eloquence which has procured him such great present advantages; reckoning up also, at the same time, those which may result from it, by its influence on the virtue and good taste of future generations. Thus he offers incense to his own vanity in regard to his eloquence; and whilst he acknowledges having received this superior talent from God, he flatters himself that he is more deserving of the favour conferred than any other person. Far from being humble, he is really proud.

We may also, from precipitation or error in judgment, fail in the just estimation of our own good qualities and those of others, without being at all the more humble by so doing.

These reflections may suffice to discover to us the nature and excellence of true humility. The humble man is he who considers his talents, whether small or great, as gifts from God, totally unmerited and gratuitous; who uses and improves them as such, and studies to discover his own faults and imperfections.

In this view, humility has charms in the eyes of men, and even in the sight of God, which render it worthy of being ranked first among the virtues. It is a constantly subsisting gratitude towards God. It is attended by a sense of our own failings and defects; excites a zeal in us to neglect no means of becoming better; and inspires us with indulgence, patience, and condescension, in regard to the imperfections of others. It makes us use our talents the more laudably, inasmuch as it refers them with homage to the Creator, from whom it acknowledges them to be solely derived. They are so many gifts from God, which, in that respect, humility highly values in others, as well as those talents which itself possesses; but by considering them as wholly unmerited, it is guarded against all self-complacency: and the persuasion it feels, that the best use that can be made of them is

at all times very defective, is a still further preservative against all pride in the possession. "What should I be," says the wise, virtuous, and humble man to himself, however great his degree of virtue and wisdom, and to whatever rank or fortune strenuous efforts on his part may have raised him, "what should I be, had I not been endued with capacity? If I have improved it, how little merit have I in so doing, when I deduct what I owe to education, to the advantageous circumstances of the family I was born in, to the friends I have had the good fortune to procure, to the constant health I have enjoyed, and to all the outward circumstances which were not under my direction? From whence had I these assistances and happy opportunities? To whom do I owe my disposition to study, my inclination to undertake and persevere in it? and who has maintained in me the will to do right, and the capacity to distinguish what is best to be done? Do I derive all this from myself? What are my situation, my fortune, and all the advantages I possess? Gifts which I have not merited. O God! to whom I owe all that I possess, preserve me from pride and presumption."

Humility cannot be separated from trust in Providence, which causes it to be attended with joy, as well as with serious reflection. If humility makes us blush on taking a view of our various faults, and of the qualities in which we are excelled by others, this shame is tempered by the serenity which results from a good conscience. The same humility which makes us feel our imperfections, decides, at the same time, on what we may justly, and with satisfaction, value ourselves. Humility does not forbid us the just sense of whatever is good in us; it only opposes an improper self-love. The more it reminds us of what we are, and of that in which we are defective, the more it animates us to correct and improve ourselves. By humbling, it elevates us; whereas pride lowers us by a deceitful elevation. As humility points out to us the universal Source of every good and perfect gift, it discovers to us the malignity of envy, which is nothing but discontent with the lot Providence has bestowed on us. By removing from our minds the flattering imagination of our own superior merit, it frees us from numberless mortifications occasioned by pride, which

leads us to pretend to an esteem and consideration, proportionable to the high opinion it gives us of ourselves, and which others are well pleased to withhold from us. Pride is an impudent beggar, who craves demonstrations of deference, and who, frequently repulsed, exclaims against unjust treatment; or if any thing is granted, thinks it is by no means what is equal to its deserts. Humility, like a modest beauty, is always more distinguished than it supposes itself to deserve, and obtains a degree of estimation far beyond its hopes. It can seldom be dissatisfied, as it is wholly void of pretensions.

The greater part of our discontent arises from the proud opinion, that we are not so happy as we deserve to be. From how many torments and anxieties should we be delivered by humility, which would banish from our minds this erroneous opinion! Thus, in relation to our fortune, economy is said to be the best revenue: the same may be said of humility, in regard to our peace of mind. It teaches us to be satisfied with little, the more so as this little is not entirely our due; and receives the overplus with so much the more satisfaction, as it is less inclined to consider it as a recompense due to its merit. Pride, on the contrary, creates to itself a thousand fantastical wants which it cannot satisfy. It has never a sufficient degree of fortune or health, it is never sufficiently esteemed, nor ever treated with the affection it thinks its due. Humility opposes this foolish desire, which is nourished by our idolizing attachment to ourselves; and this makes the humble heart tranquil and happy.

Humility has a marvellous influence on our conduct in society; it makes us affable, and disposed to oblige; while pride shows itself equally actuated by self-love, and by indifference and contempt for others. Humility readily brings itself to the level of those who are inferior, esteems their most trifling good qualities, and places others on a footing with itself, by forgetting its own superiority, or by tempering its splendour with modesty, so as never to allow it to wound the feelings of any person whatever. It sees with indulgence the fault of others: it remarks something in every one's character to his advantage, because it judges equitably; to which, not being prevented by self-love, it yields the

superiority: it never aspires to appear in society other than it is; without being anxious to obtain a pre-eminence, it acts with a noble frankness; and being moderately occupied with its own concerns, is the more disposed to attend to those of others. But pride is a most troublesome companion. It is perpetually wounded and mortified; and being so, it contracts a degree of ill temper, which it infuses into society from a spirit of revenge. The humble man furnishes no occasion of dissatisfaction to others; and as it is seldom that his modest pretensions to esteem are wounded, he is always on friendly terms with those with whom he associates. No one's society is more agreeable than that of a person who, to great merit, unites much humility. This virtue takes from merit that imposing air, that tone and language, which is with so much difficulty endured in society. It is true, a person may artfully put on an appearance of modesty; but the disguise is soon seen through, however ably it may be adopted. On the other hand, when modesty exists in the heart, it imperceptibly, and on all occasions, communicates to our outward actions the charm belonging to it, makes the slightest service of friendship and social intercourse appear great, by the manner in which it is performed, and increases the value of the greatest, by its attention to keep the importance of it from appearing too strongly to the person who receives it. Caprice in social intercourse, which generally accompanies pride, is never to be found united with humility, which is the more pleasing to us from not exacting those deferences to which it might have a right to pretend. The modest and humble man may make himself much more useful than another by the qualities of his understanding, or the advantages of fortune, by which he is distinguished; the ignorant are willingly instructed by him, because he instructs without the ostentation of superior knowledge; the vicious willingly receive his advice, because he tempers the harshness of censure with affability. Modest merit excites confidence; we distrust that merit which is accompanied by pride: modest merit makes its way with great and small; that which is attended with pride disdains the approach of its inferiors, and is entirely excluded from access to its superiors. The humble man's merit engages our imitation;

whereas the overbearing disposition of pride sets us against merit itself. Oppressed innocence does not hide itself from one whose assistance it can hope to receive without humiliation; and haughty vice will always prefer receiving relief from the persons who make it feel their superiority the least. Humility affords us the most certain means of acquiring the esteem of the wise, the affection of the worthy, and even, as has been already remarked, the approbation of the presumptuous. If our merit is small, pride will reduce it to nothing, while humility will give it lustre. If our merit is great, pride will lower it; whereas humility will gain it more esteem, and raise this esteem even to admiration.

Supposing these reflections just, what a treasure to the soul is humility! All things concur to make it beloved and sought after. It is cherished by heaven and earth; reason and religion approve and prescribe it. It establishes peace in the heart, and gives lustre to its virtues. It excites us constantly to become better, by not allowing us to attribute to ourselves an imaginary value. It influences the good and comfort of society in the most advantageous manner. It makes our merit more estimable, our faults more deserving of indulgence. It makes our good qualities more useful to others, and theirs more advantageous and agreeable to us. It rewards us, not only because it conveys a pleasing sensation to our hearts, but also by the approbation, the love, the esteem, and the admiration it procures us from others.

Heaven, earth, reason, and religion, unite against pride. Every thing declares it to be a lie, an usurpation, a folly, and a torment. It corrupts the heart, stifles reason, disturbs our own repose, and the peace of society. It injures our powers, and prevents our improving them to the degree we ought. Reason denominates it an insurrection against truth, and religion a revolt against the Almighty. Pride alone would prove the corruption of human nature, did no other proof of it exist. How can it subsist in a creature who does not owe its existence to itself, nor is capable of preserving it; who can no more derive from itself the power of moving a hand or a finger, than it can direct the course of the stars? Must not this passion be a tare sown in the heart of man by his great enemy? Inasmuch as humility is

an excellent virtue, pride is a detestable vice; how happens it, nevertheless, that we have such a propensity to pride, and that we find it so difficult to be humble? One of the maxims of Rochefoucault, though it seems like a paradox, is in fact true—it is thus expressed: “Many are willing to be devout, but no one chooses to be humble.” Pride would frequently rather be deprived of life, than have its errors, its foolish actions, its faults, its trifling and unworthy inclinations, its base views, and its hidden designs, known to the world; yet such a man idolizes himself. He would be shocked that any one should know even a part of his imperfections, and all the false glare of his pride, which nevertheless leads him to pretend to a tribute of universal respect and admiration. If he consulted reason ever so little, he would comprehend that this pride, so frequently inspired by birth, riches, beauty, strength, the advantages inherited by ancestors, is the most unfounded claim for the desire of glory; however, by this, pride is engendered and nourished in the heart. Pride is not confined to little minds and frivolous understandings; it slips into those of a superior cast, and which think nobly. An act of uncommon virtue often gives birth to pride; and the most pious sentiment, the most complete victory over a vicious passion, a service performed to society in the noblest manner, makes us take a secret pride in ourselves, and deify in our hearts those acts of virtue as just subjects of self-esteem.

What constitutes true human glory, the glory of the wise? The knowledge of himself and of his own nothingness; this inward conviction, which arises in the bottom of his heart—All that I am, all that I possess, I do not hold from myself; whatever I have received I will enjoy with gratitude, contemplate it each day with satisfaction, and use it without thinking I have any way deserved it. If, O man! thou art deaf to this voice, bow thyself down, fall prostrate in the dust, declaim on the vanity of every thing human; even in the dust thou wilt nourish the grossest pride!

PROFESSIONAL ANECDOTES.

DURING the time that the prejudices against the Scotch people, raised during the Bute administration, still existed with considerable force, a

trial took place in the court of King's Bench, in which the defendant had refused to receive a parcel of black-lead for which the plaintiff contended that he had contracted; the defendant asserting, that the lead proposed to be delivered was very inferior to that which was contracted for, and that the sample was of real Cumberland lead whilst the article sent in was from a mine a little way in Scotland, and was so light and drossy as to be entirely unfit to be employed, as was intended in the manufacture of pencils.

Lord Mansfield was the Judge, Mr Dunning was counsel for the defendant and Mr. Wedderburne was counsel for the plaintiff. The evidence was closed by a letter being read which had passed between the parties, and which letter Mr. Dunning was anxious to get possession of, that he might the more effectually comment upon it. This was strenuously opposed by Mr. Wedderburne, and a more than usually vehement contest took place between the two counsel, which terminated in Mr Dunning's asserting, that the counsel for the plaintiff was endeavouring unfairly to wrest from him an opportunity of materially promoting the cause of justice, which was that of his client, and concluded by referring to the Judge for his decision, whether the letter should be allowed to his use or not. Lord Mansfield immediately gave his opinion against Mr. Dunning. The latter, exceedingly irritated by what he conceived to be a partial and unjust decision, turned round to the jury.—“Gentlemen,” said he, “being deprived of the advantage of placing before you, in a distinct and conspicuous point of view the most important evidence in this case I shall trust to the impression which a naked statement of the other facts of this cause may make, as yielded by evidence which cannot be withheld from you.—Form, gentlemen, your honest judgment in this cause. The plaintiff sells, by sample, to my client, a parcel of English black-lead, the produce of the mines of Cumberland, but delivers to him, instead of this valuable English commodity, a parcel of mere Scotch dross, the real value of which, if any you may, perhaps, be informed of by my learned brother, or the still more learned Judge on the Bench.” P.

A COUNSELLOR, who might be said to be great in the literal sense of the

word, but whose *personal* abilities certainly exceeded his *mental* ones, was brow-beating an attorney of diminutive stature, who was called as a witness in a cause at a provincial assize, amongst other things, asked him, "What profession or calling are you of?"—"An attorney!" was the answer.—"You an attorney!" says Brief; "why I could put you in my pocket."—"Very probably," rejoined the other; "and if you did, you would have more law in your pocket than you have got in your head."

Once a Quaker in court on a trial sub-
poen'd,
Who of each word he spoke the true meaning
well ween'd,
By B—rc—st examin'd, while Erskine stood
by,
For the Counsellor's *wherefore* had always a
why;
And, while answer to question he gave apro-
pos,
He would often make use of *likewise* and
also.
"Likewise and also," says the brow-beating
lawyer:
"Don't bore us so much with your meeting-
house jaw here;
Likewise and *also* have no meaning but
one:
So with such vile tautology, Stiff Rump, have
done."
"I deny thy remark," quoth the Quaker,
quite cool;
"And who says they're synonymous, must be
a fool;
There's the man at thy elbow, a lawyer con-
fess'd,
Which is not the case with each lawyer pro-
fess'd;
For thou, my good friend, as plain-dealing I
prize,
Art a lawyer *also*, but by no means *like-
wise*."

LITERARY SLANDER.

AMONG the evils of the present day, there is not one which more loudly demands redress, or which it is more difficult to redress, than the licentious malignity of that press, the liberty of which is at once the glory and the strength of our constitution.

Beauty, youth, genius, all which can distinguish one human being from another, are the destined mark, the helpless prey, of the literary slanderer.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. Jan. 1812.

He counteracts the bounty of the benevolent Creator, and turns the choicest blessings of Heaven into curses.

His venal pen, tempted by a gain more shameful than that which pays the midnight robber, sacrifices the peace of families, the honour, the tranquillity, of the most virtuous individuals, on the merciless altar of Envy.

Yes, indignant reader! you feel the atrocity of his crime. You justly execrate the man who scatters abroad arrows and death, and says, "Am I not in sport?"

The murderer of reputation merits the severest punishment which human laws, framed for human happiness, can inflict.

He deserves to be driven from society, the sweets of which he tinges with the deadliest poison; to be driven from human converse, to herd with the savage inhabitants of the howling wilderness.

But let us pause a moment. You, what do you deserve? You, who read his works, and enable him to pursue his foul career? You, who tempt his distress to forge the wicked tale? You, who, unsolicited by hard necessity, his plea, cruelly wound the fame of your unsuspecting neighbours, to gratify a malignant temper, or the idle curiosity of a moment?

Do you not—unfeeling as you are—by encouraging such detestable publications, wantonly plant, yourself, the envenomed dagger in the bosom of a fellow-creature?

It is in your power to restrain the growing evil. Cease to read, and the venal calumniator will drop his useless pen.

Think, while the cruel smile yet mantles on your cheek, that your own heart may be the next that is wrung by the malignant tale.

The friend of your heart—the sister so tenderly endeared to you—the daughter you have so anxiously educated—yourself—may be the next devoted victim.

Reflect one moment, and you will execrate the barbarous pleasure you have felt in reading these slanderous accounts.

You wish to be amused. I pardon—I commend your wish; but you may be amused without wounding the better feelings of your soul.

MEMOIR of the late Dr. REYNOLDS.*

DR HENRY REVELL REYNOLDS WAS born in the county of Nottingham, on the 26th of September, 1745; and, his father having died about a month before, the care of him devolved, even from his birth, on his maternal great-uncle and god-father, Mr. Henry Revell, of Gainsborough; by whom he was sent, at an early age, to a school at Beverley, in Yorkshire, then in great repute under the government of Mr. Ward. Having early shewn a disposition for his profession, his uncle placed him, at the age of eighteen, as a commoner at Lincoln College, Oxford. It was in the second year of his residence at this university that he had the misfortune to lose his uncle and benefactor, the memory of whom was ever cherished by him with a pious and grateful affection, and who left him a small landed property in Lincolnshire, by which he was enabled to prosecute the object that he had in view. He continued at Oxford till the early part of the year 1766, when, in order to the obtaining of his medical degrees sooner, he was admitted by a bene decessit from Oxford, ad eundem to Trinity College, Cambridge; and he kept a term at that university. Intent upon his professional pursuit, he went, in the summer of this year, to Edinburgh, and resided there two years, for the express purpose of going through a course of medical studies. In the autumn of the year 1768, he returned to Cambridge; when the degree of bachelor of physic being conferred upon him, he went to London, and attended as pupil at the Middlesex Hospital. His education may, at this period, be considered as concluded; and how usefully these years of youth were passed in the acquirement of knowledge, in the cultivation of amiable feelings, and in the formation of virtuous habits, his character in manhood sufficiently denotes. The following year saw him a resident physician at Guildford; and he married his present widow, then Miss Wilson, in the month of April, 1770. By the advice, however, of his friend, Dr. Huck, afterwards Dr. Huck Saunders, he resolved on adventuring his fortune in the metropolis, and he settled in

London, in Lamb's-conduit-street; in the summer of 1772. The next year he took the degree of doctor of physic at Cambridge; and was immediately afterwards elected physician to the Middlesex Hospital. In 1774, he was chosen a fellow, and at the same time a censor, of the College of Physicians. He soon became the object of particular notice and regard by the eminent physicians of that day, Doctors Huck Fothergill, and Sir Richard Jebb: and the high opinion which the latter gentleman had formed of his professional abilities, and personal character and manners, and the consequent expression of that opinion, and recommendation of Dr. Reynolds, to his Majesty, were the original cause of his being called into attendance upon the King in the year 1788. In 1776, he was appointed to speak the Herveian oration; and, although his modesty would not suffer him to print it, it may, without disparagement of any of the like compositions which have appeared before the public, be compared with the most classical among them. In the course of this speech, he has so exactly described that mode, which he ever observed, of performing the various duties of his profession, and of dispensing its various benefits, that the following extract will be acceptable to the reader of this slight and imperfect sketch, having spoken of the just pretension to high fame to which they who serve their country, as warriors, moralists, or statesmen, are entitled, he says—*“ si dignitatem utilitate metiamur, quibus laudibus offerenda est medicina, quantum sibi vindicabit gloriam? Hæc enim miseris opem, ægris salutem præbet, amamque jam jam fugacem non raro sistit, verum etiam ubi fractis naturæ viribus præsens et incluctabile fatum immineat, non tamen ejus irritus labor; consilio enim, benevolentia, pietate, morborum acerbissimos dolores lenit, adimitque quicquid est in ipsâ morte reformidandum*—In the year 1777, Dr. Reynolds was elected physician to St. Thomas's Hospital: and from this period his business gradually increased, till, in the progress of a few years, he attained to the highest fame and practice in his profession, and that he preserved both undiminished to the latest period of his life, is proof that, even in this capricious world, a reputation founded on the basis of virtuous principle, professional

* A Portrait of this truly benevolent Physician was given in our last, for December, 1811.

ability, strict integrity, and good manners, is not to be shaken. In every successive illness with which our revered Sovereign has been afflicted since the year 1788, Dr. Reynolds's attendance on his Majesty has been required; and his public examinations before Parliament are recorded proofs of his high merits as a physician, a gentleman, and a scholar: while his appointments to the situations of physician extraordinary to the King in the year 1797, and physician in ordinary in the year 1806, evince the estimation in which his Sovereign held his character and his services. We proceed to the sad detail of those circumstances which marked the latter months of his valuable life: When he was called into attendance at Windsor, he was suffering under a rheumatic affection, which had been oppressing him for some time. The anxiety attached to such an attendance as the illness of his Majesty requires, may be estimated, to a certain degree, by such as reflect on the subject, but can duly be appreciated by those only whose intimate acquaintance with the physicians enables them to see those gentlemen under the influence of those cares: certain it is, that on Dr. Reynolds they had a very powerful, if not a fatal, influence. The first day that he seriously felt the fatigues of mind and body was, after his examination before the House of Lords; the etiquette of this branch of Parliament not allowing a witness to sit down, Dr. Reynolds, who, by consequence of his having attended his Majesty in all his previous similar illnesses, was examined at greater length than his other brethren were, was kept standing for two hours; and the next day was reluctantly compelled to remain the whole of it in his bed. On the following, however, he returned to Windsor; but from this time his appetite began to fail, and his strength and flesh visibly to diminish. In the month of March, these symptoms had so much increased, that his friends besought him to retire from his anxious attendance at Windsor, to spare his mind and body entirely, and to devote himself solely to the re-establishment of his own health: unfortunately for his family, his friends, and the public, he would not be persuaded. How apposite is the exclamation of Cicero! "*Quis dubitat, quin ei vitam abstulerit ipsa legatio? secum enim ille mortem*

extulit; quam, si nobiscum remansisset, sua et medicorum cura, liberorum fidelissimæque conjugis diligentia, vitare potuisset. Never did man feel more reverence and regard for another than did Dr. Reynolds for his royal Patient; and while any powers were left to him, to his Majesty's service he resolved that they should be devoted: thus, with slowly, yet too surely, diminishing strength, he persevered till the 4th of May, when he returned to London extremely ill; and from that day his professional career was stopped, too soon to be arrested altogether. Having been confined to his room for nearly three weeks, he was prevailed upon by his excellent friends, Dr. Latham and Dr. Ainslie, to go to Brighton. He went, and remained there two months. Sometimes during this anxious period he would seem to rally; but the appearances were deceitful; they were the mere struggles of a naturally good constitution, unimpaired by any intemperances, against the inroads of a disease. At the end of the month of July, he returned to his house in Bedford-square, never, alas! to quit it again alive. From this time till the 22d of October last he lingered and lingered on without rest from pain, except when under the dominion of opiates, and without the smallest appetite, nay even with a distaste for food: his powers of body were debilitated to the greatest weakness, and his frame emaciated almost beyond what could be imagined capable of being united to a living being. The concluding scene of such a man, as we are now describing, should not be altogether passed by unnoticed; though piety may draw the sacred veil over the more minute particulars. Before his last return from Windsor, on the 4th of May, he had imparted to his trembling family his firm conviction that he should not recover; and for a considerable time before his death, those, who had hoped the most, changed that hope for despair; and the apprehension was entertained, that his intellectual powers might sink before the final end; happily (for there are degrees in wretchedness) for those around him, this affliction was spared to them; his bodily sufferings were much abated, and in his mind nothing failed till all failed. In the last twenty-four hours of his existence he exhibited the clearest indications of the soundness of his memory, ever a most extraordinary one;

of his peculiar professional excellencies; of his delicate consideration of the feelings of others; of his benevolent anxiety for the interest of his friends; and of his not to be exceeded love for his family. The hand of death was on him for many hours, and at last with the uplifted hands of devout, yet tranquil, prayer, he sighed out his last breath without a pang, and was taken to his great reward.

The public and private character of Dr. Reynolds is worthy of particular mention; not merely for the purpose of recording his many virtues, but also of presenting a useful study to others. Our attention will naturally be first directed to the consideration of those professional qualifications, by which he attained to, and preserved, the highest reputation, and most extensive practice, in the medical world. In the investigation of diseases, he was acute yet cautious; in the application of remedies, fertile in resource yet not rash in experiment; decided, though gentle, gaining entire ascendancy over the minds of his patients by the rare fascination of his manners, and the confidence with which he inspired them in his skill, and in his zeal to relieve them. Among his peculiar excellencies may be mentioned a perhaps unequalled felicity of combination in his prescriptions: there was something introduced for every symptom or even inconvenience; yet the whole harmonized, and had immediate reference to the principal complaint: let those, who now are living in the bosom of their families, from his care, and have seen him approach their bed of sickness, bear witness, that a ministering angel seemed advancing towards them, in the benevolence of his countenance, the tenderness of his manner, the delicacy of his investigation, the soothing accents of his voice.—In his whole deportment as a physician, there was excellence: liberality in pecuniary matters is more observable in the medical profession than in any other; but in Dr. Reynolds it was carried to a very great extent. Having early in his career been a witness to the distress of the inferior clergy, of artists, and public performers of all descriptions, he made it a principle to attend them gratuitously. In other cases he regulated his acceptance of the proffered remuneration by the best estimate he could form of the means of the family, and

the duration of the disease; he never repeated his visits on the wealthy beyond what the necessity of the case required, nor did he forbear from bestowing them on the less affluent when it did. Multitudes there have been and are, who, having been the objects of his gratuitous professional assistance, became the objects of his pecuniary relief.—Distress in body or in mind never applied to him in vain; there never lived the man who could with greater difficulty refuse than he. In the great body of his profession he was respected and beloved; and the times have been, when the influence of his character and temper, and the veneration for his opinion, have composed the risings of serious differences between his brethren; among the younger part, there was a kind of filial affection for him; great success, and high fame had engendered no pride within him; at his hospitable table they were frequent guests; in his professional intercourse with them, the deference to his judgment, which his superior intelligence demanded, was gladly yielded, when the utmost kindness and encouragement of manners invited the most unrestrained communication of opinion.

“For all were glad to follow, whom all lov'd.”

In the selection of such of his brethren as he recommended to the notice of his friends, one single principle governed him, their fitness, from their professional knowledge and private worth; he never paused to inquire whether, or not, they might in time become his rivals; and when he saw them afterwards either actually so, or advancing to the point, his only feeling was, an honest pride in the merit of his choice, and in the proof of his discernment. By the pharmaceutical part of his profession he was ever greatly esteemed; both in his expressions, and in his practice, he marked the conviction that he entertained of their usefulness and value; and, as far as in him lay, resisted the growing habit of late in many families of employing a physician, and sending for the medicines from druggists; there were, he would say, a number of circumstances, which would escape the observation of the family of the invalid, and which the attendant apothecary would observe and report to the physician, of great importance

in a case. It was a principle with him to forbear from criticism on his brethren—he would indeed praise them, and defend them when attacked; but no one ever heard him speak to the disparagement of another member of his profession. For the existing privileges of the College of Physicians, and for the extension of them, he was most zealous, from the persuasion, that the public interest was most essentially connected with their support; yet, as far as the rules of this society would permit, he was kind and liberal in his conduct to those practitioners who were not members of the college.

In retiring from our survey of the more conspicuous exhibition of Dr. Reynolds's character in his professional conduct, to the contemplation of him in his private relations, we have to record equal, if not superior, excellencies. No one could know him ever so little without being sensible of some virtues in him; and every advance in acquaintance brought forth to view some new estimable qualities, or some brighter evidence of those already known; but no pen, no language can adequately describe him as a friend, a relation, a husband, and a father; and, least of all, his pen, which traces out this memorial; for in the power of expression and description,

“Those ever fail the most, who feel the most.”

and wherefore need we descend to particulars, where the whole man was great? The principle of self seemed to be eradicated from his mind; for the trickeries and intrigues of the world he had an absolute loathing; no littleness tarnished the lustre of his character; and such was the generous openness, and manly honesty of his spirit, that deception and detraction in any degree, in any form, or under any pretence, were, to use the emphatic language of Cowper,

“his perfect scorn,

Objects of his implacable disgust.”—

Such high and intrinsic virtues as he possessed, would be esteemed, dressed in whatever garb; but, in Dr. Reynolds, they came recommended by every grace of manner. There was a dignity about him which forbade familiarity, yet softened by a conciliatoriness that invited confidence; courteous without flattery, sincere without bluntness, cheerful without levity, his

address, deportment, and conversation were models for imitation; difficult indeed, for they were inseparable, and flowed, from his substantial virtues, and elegant acquirements. He was a very admirable scholar; his memory, quick and retentive, treasured the beauties of the great masters, particularly the poets, of antiquity; and he had a certain fondness for quoting them, always appositely, and with exquisite taste and spirit in his delivery. Equally extensive and equally accurate was his acquaintance with the classics of his own country; his favourite authors were Dryden and Addison; and could Dr. Johnson have perused his English compositions, that great critic would have named him as a most convincing proof of the soundness of that opinion, with which “*The Life of Addison*” concludes. Such were the endowments, the graces, the virtues of Dr. Reynolds; on these last, however, was stamped their only sterling value; they were not the result of mere constitutional temperament, nor were they assumed from motives of worldly policy, they flowed from principle alone; and if to have believed in the Christian's faith, and to have made that faith known by a life of good will to man, and to have died in the Christian's hope, proclaim the true and unpretending disciple of the gospel of peace, most eminently was he entitled to this, the highest, praise.—In a word, there departed, when Dr. Reynolds died, a most scientific and liberal physician, a high-minded and accomplished gentleman, the steadiest friend, the readiest benefactor, the most lenient judge of others, himself the most unspotted from the world, a husband and a father tender, indulgent, and kind to an excess, and last of all, as chief of all, a devout and practical Christian.

Faint, as has been said before, and imperfect as is this sketch; it is drawn, however, by the pencil of truth: it has been attempted by one, who knew the original thoroughly, if ever the heart of man “was open to another's ken”—by one, on whom was poured the full tide of his benevolence and love, and who only with the extinction of his memory can forget his debt immense of endless gratitude.

*O mihi tam longæ maneat pars ultima
vitæ,
Spiritus et quantum sat erit tua dicere
facta!!!*

NUGÆ.

No. I.

Εἰ τοῖς ἀνθίσιν ἤθελιν ὁ Ζεὺς ἐπιθεῖναι βασιλίᾳ,
τὸ βῆδον ἂν τῶν ἀνθίων ἱερασίλιυσιν. Γῆς ἴσθι
κόσμος, φυτῶν ἀγλαΐσμα, ὀφθαλμοὶ ἀνθίων,
λειμῶνες ἐρίθημα, κάλλος ἀστράπττον. "Ἐρω-
τος πνέει, Ἀφροδίτην προξενεῖ, εὐώδισι φύλ-
λοις κομᾷ, εὐκινήτοις πιτάλοις τρυφᾷ, τὸ
πίταλον τῷ ζιφύρῳ γιγλᾷ.—ACHILLES TA-
TIUS, Lib. ii.

PARAPHRASED.

Should Jove select a flower to reign
Queen over Flora's wide domain ;
Say, if a flower more lovely blows,
More worthy empire, than the Rose ?
The Rose, whose fragrance, and whose
tints, outvie
Sabæa's spicy gale, and Sarra's crimson dye.
The radiant gem of each parterre,
Her damask petals wave in air ;
Clustering, as tresses that bedeck
The wanton Chloe's snowy neck ;
Whilst smiling Zephyr, on the balmy gale
Wafts the bland fragrance round, and scents
the distant dale.
Circles the sparkling goblet round,
Unless with blooming roses crown'd ?
Roses, that tune the amorous lays,
And wake the strings to Venus' praise ;
Courting, as round the festive chaplets move,
The Queen of soft desire, and balmy breath
of Love.

"*Pereant, qui ante nos nostra dixe-
runt*," was the angry anathema of Dona-
tus, when he found himself anticipated
in what he fancied a *good thing* of his
own. It is surprising how many *bon
mots*, attributed to moderns as *original*,
may be traced up to some more ancient
wit. The *jokes* of the ancients are, per-
haps, considered as fair plunder as their
coin, which is not unfrequently embez-
zled by the discoverer, without taking
any notice of the lawful proprietor.
Perhaps the retailers of antiquated re-
partee will make the same excuse as
Puff, in "The Critic," alleges in his
own behalf, when detected in appro-
priating to himself a line from Shak-
speare—"All that can be said is, that
two people happened to hit on the
same thought—and Shakspeare made
use of it first, that's all."

I will give an instance or two, where
"good wits" have "jumped."

The repartee attributed to the Con-
stable of Castile (and to a variety of
others, as suits best the convenience
of the relator) to Sixtus V. is well
known. He was sent, though a very
young man, to congratulate his Holi-
ness on his elevation to the papal chair.
The Pope, sneering at the ambassador's
youth, asked him, "Whether there
were a scarcity of men in his master's

court, that he had sent an envoy who
had not a *beard*?"—"If my master,"
replied the proud Castilian, "had ima-
gined that merit consisted in length
of beard, he would have sent you a *ram-
goal*."

Now this is only one of Bagoas's argu-
ments in Lucian's Eunuch. §. 9. "save,"
as Fluellin says, "the phrase is a little
variations."

"Εἰ γὰρ ἀπὸ πάγωνος, ἴρη, βαθείος κρείττεσθαι
δίοι τοὺς φιλοσοφοῦντας, τὸν τράγον ἂν δικαιο-
τερον προκριθῆναι πάντων."—Edit. Bipont.
Vol. V. p. 211.

General ——— was much reduced
in his pecuniary circumstances. In his
last illness, his relations were anxious
that he should come to some accommo-
dation with his creditors, and expressed
their apprehensions lest they should seize
his corpse, and deprive it of the *rites of
burial*. "Oh," says he, "I'll *stink* the
rogues into civility."

Demonax said it before him.

"Ολίγον δὲ πρὸ τῆς τελευτῆς ἱερομένῃ τιναί,
περὶ ταφῆς τί κελεύεις ; Μὴ πολυτραγμονεῖται
ἴρη, ἢ γὰρ ὁδμή με θάψαι.—Ibid. p. 254.

T. E.

NEWSPAPER ERRORS.

A REVEREND Divine lately adver-
tised for a Curate to serve two
churches ; "the two stipends 150*l.* per
ann. together with surplice-fees," &c.
But the compositor made it, "the two
stipends, with surplice fees, 50*l.* per
annum."

The reference for inquiry was to Mr.
Sharpe, the respectable bookseller, in
the Poultry.

In consequence of the above unlucky
blunder, a torrent of anonymous epistles
soon arrived ; some of a humorous, and
others of the very contrary kind. One
of these letters the writer of this article
obtained permission to copy ; which is
as follows :

"WORTHY SIR,

"Looking *sharply* over the adver-
tisements in yesterday's paper, I saw an
advertisement, signifying that a curate
is wanted for two parishes near Dunsta-
ble, in Bedfordshire—I shall be glad to
accept the engagement, if the following
queries be satisfactorily answered :

"*Primò*—Is living cheap in that
neighbourhood ; as the stipend is small,
and my appetite, unluckily, is voraci-
ous ?

"*Secundò*—Can any conveyance be
procured from one church to the other ;
as my corpulency, unfortunately, dis-
qualifies me for a pedestrian, and the

salary from keeping any other vehicle than a—wheelbarrow?

“*Tertiò*—For the same reason, I must beg to be previously informed of the dimensions of the doors of desk and pulpit, lest my bulk should preclude the possibility of ingress and egress. This difficulty, however, will, doubtless, be soon removed, by the gradual decrease of the cause, consequent on the meagre fare to which I must necessarily be reduced, if, according to the good old proverb, I “cut my coat according to the cloth,” or apportion my appetite to my income.

“Requesting the favour of your early reply, I remain, sir,

“Your most obedient servant,

“PORTSOKEN LE GROS.

“*Venison-lane, Turtle-street, Aldermanbury, January 4, 1812.*

“*To the Reverend the Advertiser for a Curate.*”

Of another, which begins in terms of violent rage, we annex only the conclusion:

“Good God! do these pampered rectors and vicars suppose curates cameleons, or that they can exist without a man’s proper allowance of solid food, on mere intellectual diet!

“The times are long pass’d, when a curate could be

• *Passing rich on forty pounds a-year!*”

“This curacy, I think, you say, is near ‘Dunstable.’—To a *Dun’s table* will the poor wretch soon be brought, who is induced to accept such a starving engagement.

“He must, indeed, look ‘*Sharp*’ to be ever able to procure a meal of ‘*Poultry*.’”

“Pray communicate these hints to the advertiser, From, sir,

“Your humble servant,

“HUMPHRY BANYAN, A.M.

“*Chapter Coffee-house, 4th January, 1812.*

“*Mr. Sharp, No. 31, Poultry.*”

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AT a period when the agriculturists or planters in the British colonies in the West Indies are smarting under the prohibitory system adopted by our enemy (and now generally understood as the Continental system), by which their produce is excluded from nearly the whole of the Continent of Europe, it becomes the duty of every friend to the political, commercial, and finan-

cial interests of his country, to promote, by every honourable means, the use and consumption of colonial articles amongst his fellow-citizens at home. Under this impression, and in this view of the subject, I cannot but lament the effect of that interested and misguided policy, by which many otherwise enlightened and intelligent members of the Upper House of Parliament were induced, in the last Session, to oppose, and ultimately to set aside, a bill that had passed the House of Commons, avowedly intended for the relief of the West India interest (although its effects with regard to the additional consumption of sugar, by giving the distillers an option between that article and corn would not have been sensibly felt, and the measure was, therefore, very coolly received, or barely countenanced, by that valuable body), as well as to assist, as far as such a measure could operate, in keeping down the price, and preventing an *unnecessary* diminution in the quantity of bread-corn, during a season which it was, from many and obvious causes, reasonably conjectured would be attended with scarcity and difficulties not to be contemplated without some degree of alarm, and consequent regret, under the peculiar circumstances of our relations with foreign enemies and barely neutral states.

The West India planters being then deprived, for the present, of the assistance thus intended for their advantage, can only look for relief to an additional consumption of their produce at home—and, in order to induce the public to estimate fairly the reciprocal advantages to be obtained from the use of coffee, as a daily beverage, a seasonable and well-written address has lately been published to the inhabitants of the empire.

In this address, which has been extensively circulated, by means of the different periodical publications, throughout the united kingdom, and which I earnestly recommend to the perusal and attention of the community at large, it is stated, and in my judgment satisfactorily proved, that coffee, as a beverage, is the cheapest, most wholesome, and nourishing, that can be used:—its cheapness cannot but be obvious to every one who considers the subject, when they learn, that it is now sold, of the best quality, roasted (and ground if required), in the metropolis, at the unprecedented low price of 1s. 10d. per pound, and of inferior (though good

and wholesome) qualities as low as 1s. 4d. The advantage, therefore, of the use of coffee, with a view to economy, is so evident, that I will venture to pronounce, its use would, on that ground alone, if duly appreciated, attract the attention of a considerable portion of the middle and inferior classes of the community; and in such case, it may not be unreasonable to expect, that it would, at no very distant period, become in this country, as it lately was on the Continent of Europe, an universal beverage.

In the Address above alluded to, reference is judiciously made to the opinions and writings of several eminent physicians, and others, (namely Doctors Mead, Fothergill, Mosely, Willich, and Percival, of our own, and De Burglivè, De le Febre, Bourdellin, and others, of foreign countries, who all bear ample testimony to the nutritious, strengthening, and refreshing qualities of coffee; and it is also correctly stated, that in the "London Practice of Physick" there is expressed a strong recommendation in favour of the use of coffee, rather than tea, decidedly representing the former as a strengthener of the stomach, and the latter as productive of relaxation and weakness;—to these testimonies it is unnecessary to add a syllable in support of its superiority to tea, as a constant daily beverage; but I may be allowed to remark, that, in the natural history of the coffee plant, its berries are represented, when used in the ordinary way, both as aperient and diuretic, correcting, at the same time, acidities in the stomach, promoting digestion, and exhilarating the spirits; and, from a considerable degree of experience in my own family, I can, without fear of contradiction, assert, that it is a very beneficial beverage in cases of habitual cough, tendencies to asthma, and tender lungs.

I am, sir, with best wishes towards the interest of the West India planters, in these times of difficulty and distress, and also to the health and well-being of my fellow-citizens, as well as a friend to economy in every department of domestic arrangement,

Your constant reader,
Tottenham, 1st Jan. 1812. W—B.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IT has been generally and justly observed, that a short sentence of dig-

nified reproof is often far more effectual than whole pages of precept. The records of history furnish us with numerous examples in illustration of this axiom. I need not quote the instance of Canute's rebuke of his courtiers, which must, doubtless, be familiar to every class of readers. The following anecdote is, probably, not so universally known.

A situation of some responsibility in the Persian government being vacant, the Emperor desired his chief minister would recommend a competent person to fill it. The minister mentioned the name of one whose abilities he thought suited to the office.—"The man you mention," answered the Emperor, "is a Jew, and, of course, by our laws, ineligible to the situation."—"He was, please your Majesty, but has lately embraced our Faith, and may, therefore, be employed."—"Speak of him no more," was the reply: "he who has been false to his God will never prove true to his sovereign." B.

COINAGE OF ENGLAND.

THE whole money coined in England since the beginning of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, up to the year 1793, was as follows:—

By Queen Elizabeth	£5,832,933
King James I.	2,500,000
Charles I.	10,499,544
Cromwell.	1,000,000
King Charles II.	7,524,105
James II.	3,737,657
Before the Revolution.	31,094,218
By King William, including re-coinage.	10,511,963
Queen Ann.	2,691,626
King George I.	8,725,921
George II.	11,966,576
Total during the present reign, till March 25th, 1793, including re-coinage	51,073,362
	<hr/> 116,063,666

Gold and Silver coined

in.	1793.	2,747,430	0	6
	1794.	2,558,894	12	0
	1795.	497,711	5	6
	1796, only	391,789	2	0
	1797.	2,000,297	0	0
		<hr/> £8,121,122	0	0

Davenant estimated the coin in the kingdom in 1711 to be about 12,000,000. —Anderson estimates it, in the year 1762, at 16,000,000; and Mr. Chalmers supposes it, in 1736, to amount to 20,000,000, and, at present, to 37,000,000.

presence. The next day he was busily employed in politics; he would partition the Ottoman empire, and set all the cabinets of Europe in motion. At other times he played the courtier; dressed in a magnificent suit, covered with ribbons, the gift of every potentate: displaying diamonds of extraordinary magnitude and brilliancy, he was giving splendid entertainments without any motive.

"For whole months together, neglecting alike business and decorum, he would openly pass his evenings at the apartments of a young female. Sometimes shut up in his room for successive weeks with his nieces and some intimate friends, he would lounge on a sofa without speaking; play at chess or at cards with his legs bare, his shirt collar unbuttoned, wrapped up in a morning gown, knitting his eye-brows, and looking like an unpolished and squalid Cossack.

"These singularities, though they frequently put Catharine out of humour, rendered him yet more interesting to her. In his youth he had pleased her by the ardour of his passion, by his valour, and by his masculine beauty: at a more advanced period in life, he continued to charm her by flattering her pride, by calming her apprehensions, by confirming her power, by expressing her dreams of Oriental empire, the expulsion of the Barbarians, and the restoration of the Grecian republics."

Surely, were even the life of such a man not connected with the political and military transactions of a vast empire under the despotic sway of an ambitious princess, it would still be calculated to interest those who, thinking that "the most proper study for mankind is man," eagerly search for opportunities of becoming acquainted with human nature in its most capricious form.

Such is the portrait of Prince Potemkin, formerly French ambassador at the Court of St. Petersburg during the reign of Catharine the 11d.

The Cabinet of Entertainment: a new and select Collection of Ænigmas, Charades, Rebuses, &c. with Solutions. 18mo. pp. 294. 5s.

To provide amusement for those who, in listless hours of inactivity, are unable with sufficient rapidity to kill time, their greatest enemy,—and to impart
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. Jan. 1812.

cheerfulness to the social hours of those who, more wisely, may wish to combine pleasure with rational improvement,—are the chief purposes of this collection; in the compilation of which, the editor has contributed nothing more than "the thread that ties them," and has taken care to avoid the insertion of any articles that have already appeared in a similar publication.

On the subject of this volume it is to be remarked, that an ænigma is a witty, artful, or abstruse description of a thing; or a composition, including some hidden meaning, proposed to be guessed, which, whether they be in prose or verse, contain either some verbal picture, a question, or a prosopœia.

A charade is a new species of composition, or literary amusement, and is indebted for its name, according to the Encyclopædias, to the Idler, who first invented it. Its subject must be a word of two syllables, each forming a distinct word; and these two syllables are to be connected in an ænigmatical description, first separately, and then together.

The rebus is also ranked, by many, in the number of ænigmas: indeed, in a general sense, every dark saying, and every difficult question, may pass for an ænigma.

The use of ænigmas is very ancient being well known among the Egyptians who are supposed to have borrowed them from the Hebrews, among whom, it is certain, they were no less in use, Solomon was particularly skilled in the solution of ænigmas, or riddles; and Samson's riddle is spoken of in the fourteenth chapter of the Book of Judges. Our Saviour frequently had recourse to parables to convey the sublimest lessons.

The earliest ænigma we have on record is that of the Sphinx: "What is it that moves on four legs in the morning, two in the forenoon, and three in the afternoon." This was justly explained by Œdipus to signify the childhood, adolescence, and decrepitude of man.

The next is that which ingeniously alludes to the operation of cupping, as practised in former times, by a machine of brass.

"I saw a man, who, unprovok'd with ire,
Stuck brass upon another's back by fire."

The solution of ænigmas, charades, and rebuses, serves to try the inventive talents, and occupy our moments of leisure, at the same time that it gives a

life, body, and action, to things which otherwise have them not: and, as perplexity is caused not by accident but by design, the reasoning powers become anxious to resolve that perplexity, and, consequently, scope is afforded for penetration. At all events, as exercises of this nature have long made their way into fashionable circles, and their composition has employed the valuable moments of some of our brightest geniuses, they should not by any be deemed unworthy of attention. Every thing, it is to be recollected, that can shed a pleasing gleam on the turmoils of life, rescue *inanity*, if but for a moment, from the *vacancies* of thought, and call forth the mental energies, is a service to society which, however it may be despised by the proud philosopher, is not effected, in many instances, by his rhapsodical reveries.

In this production we can, with confidence, say, none will be found which, by implication or otherwise, can raise a blush on the cheek of modesty, or that inculcate a thought inimical to virtue.

Evening Entertainments; or, Delineations of the Manners and Customs of various Nations: interspersed with Geographical Notices, Historical and Biographical Anecdotes, and Descriptions in Natural History: designed for the Instruction and Amusement of Youth. By J. B. Depping. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 583.

WE have often observed, that children take more pleasure in reading historical works, than such as are filled with allegories; and that, in like manner, they prefer travels to fairy tales, from the same sentiment which, at a riper age, causes us to abandon fictions, and the mere productions of the imagination, for truth and nature. Why, then, should we hesitate to gratify this laudable curiosity? Why be unwilling to make youth acquainted with the manners, customs, and way of living, in general, of different nations? To say nothing of the instruction conveyed in books which treat of these subjects, may not as many moral inferences be deduced from them as from a tale or an allegory? It is, undoubtedly, in this view, that Plutarch, in his excellent *Treatise on Education*, remarks, that "Nature without science is blind; science without nature is imperfect; and those studies

which exclude both the one and the other are without end or advantage."

According to these principles, we act inconsistently in confining the minds of children to barren and abstract sciences, while they are almost total strangers to what is passing around them; while they are ignorant that there are other nations upon the earth, more or less ingenious, more or less civilized; many of whom have manners, customs, ideas of honour and decorum, diametrically opposite to ours, and which it may be very useful to study and compare; because these manners, and these various customs, which, at first sight, may be considered as trifles, are more intimately connected with the moral feelings than may be at first imagined.

Geography, taken in its most comprehensive meaning, is, certainly, far from being a frivolous science; as even scholars eminent for their erudition are disposed to consider it, since it embraces the whole globe, and particularly men, their manners, and their productions.

Parents and instructors of youth may be assured, that the study of this science, especially of its moral part, which might be denominated *ethnography*, is not only perfectly compatible with other studies, but may be so adapted, as to assist and promote them; in short, that the system of education may derive from it considerable benefit.

The Poetical Chain: consisting of Miscellaneous Poems, Moral, Sentimental, and Descriptive, on Familiar and Interesting Subjects. By Mrs. Ritson. Foolscap 8vo. pp. 227. 7s. 6d.

THE author of the *Poetical Chain* ventures before the public unconscious of merit in her poems; she entirely submits them to the candour of her readers, and only entreats they will be as lenient as possible when they do her the honour of perusing the miscellaneous trifles she is bold enough to lay before them. In a poetical Preface, she most respectfully addresses her readers in the following lines:

"Forgive the writer who presumes
These humble lines to give;
Who hopes she not too much assumes,
In asking they may live.
Though poor and simple are her lays,
And little they may merit praise;
Yet if some moments they amuse,
And you the efforts not refuse,

They'll try some certain truth to show,
Found, soon or late, by all below :
Doubted by young, though known by old ;
Frequently sung, and often told.

If mediocrity can please,
And you this offering take,
It will a timorous Muse appease,
And all her powers awake :
Will bid her try the flowing line,
There truth and vivid fancy join,
Uniting all their powers to raise,
In bold and energetic lays,
Strains shall speak her grateful sense
Of all the kindness you dispense."

The Mirror of the Graces ; or, The English Lady's Costume : Combining and harmonizing Taste and Judgment, Elegance and Grace, Modesty, Simplicity, and Economy, with Fashion in Dress ; and adapting the various Articles of Female Embellishments to different Ages, Forms, and Complexions, the Seasons of the Year, Rank and Situation in Life ; with useful Advice on Female Accomplishments, Politeness, and Manners. By a Lady of Distinction. 18mo. pp. 340. 5s.

THE writer of this treatise on the art in which consists the strength of *beauty*, the fascination of *elegance*, and the all-conquering power of *taste*, is a *Lady* who has passed several years in an intimate acquaintance with the manners and fashions, not only of the highest rank in this country, but also of most of the foreign courts.

We can present it with confidence to the world ; well aware, that while the editor offers to his fair countrywomen a most skilful and efficient *handmaid* in the decoration of their persons, he accompanies the gift with the presence of a *Mentor*, who has as much power to adorn the *mind* as to decorate the *body*.

The Accomplished Youth ; containing a familiar View of the true Principles of Morality and Politeness. 32mo. pp. 250. 2s. 6d.

A POLITE man, whose conduct is regulated by the principles of religion and morality, is a truly dignified character, and invites our imitation no less by the charms of polished manners than by his unshaken integrity in the general intercourse of life. To assist in the formation of such a character, as far as just precepts and maxims, selected from the best writers, will avail to that desirable end, appears to be the object which the

editor had in view when he arranged these pages : we now offer them to the Rising Generation, with a hope that the sentiments they contain will enkindle in their youthful mind a permanent love of virtue, which, united with a polite education, will be found to be the basis of every thing that is amiable, great, and dignified in man.

Crosby's Merchant's and Tradesman's Pocket Dictionary, adapted to Merchants, Manufacturers, and Traders, in all the various Branches of Commercial Intercourse. By a London Merchant, assisted by many experienced Tradesmen. 18mo. pp. 600. 9s.

THE favourable reception of the first edition of this work, consisting of a very numerous impression, has induced the proprietors to spare no exertions to render the second edition still more acceptable, by making such additions and improvements, as the title of the book, and the very numerous description of individuals for whose use it has been compiled, appeared to render expedient.

Some valuable materials have been introduced ; such as a more copious account of the East India, African, and American trades.

The important changes which have taken place in commercial law, since the publication of the first edition, particularly the act of Sir Samuel Romilly, respecting the bankrupt laws, the laws relative to arrest, and various other topics, rendering this part of the work a valuable library of commercial law, which, from its facility of reference, is peculiarly calculated for mercantile habits.

Papers relating to the Action between His Majesty's Sloop Little Belt, of Eighteen Guns, and the United States Frigate President, of Forty-four Guns. 8vo. pp. 21.

THESE, and the observations by which they are preceded, appeared in the Times newspaper of the 7th of December. They are so important, and, indeed, so satisfactory and conclusive, on the subject of the action between the Little Belt and President, that the publisher, having ascertained that the papers are genuine and authentic, thinks it a duty, not less to the brave officers and seamen of the Little Belt, than to the country at large, to present them to the public in a less transitory shape than that in which they at first appeared.

FRONTISPIECE.

SKETCH of the LIFE, and BRIEF OBSERVATIONS on the SHAKSPEARE, of the late GEORGE STEEVENS, Esq. &c.

[WITH A grounded OUTLINE OF HIS CLASSIC MONUMENT.]

ΤΗΣ ΦΥΣΕΩΣ ΓΡΑΜΜΑΤΕΥΣ ΗΝ,
ΤΟΝ ΚΑΛΑΜΟΝ ΑΠΟΒΡΕΧΩΝ ΕΙΣ
ΝΟΨΝ.

Vet. Auct. apud Suidam.

MULTA DIES, VARIUSQUE LABOR MUTABILIS ÆVI

RETULIT IN MELIUS ; MULTOS ALTERNA REVISENS

LUSIT, ET IN SOLIDO RURSUS FORTUNA LOCAVIT. *Virgil.*

TO the subsequent notices of a man, whose diligence of research, and, in most instances, felicity of acquisition, with respect to an author who has, by gradual progression, become the theme of general admiration, we deemed those mottoes, extracted from the first volume of his edition of the works of *Shakspeare*, would be peculiarly applicable. We have, therefore, placed them as the classic precursors to this article. *Dr. Johnson*, whose venerable name is connected with that of *George Steevens*, in the publication to which we now allude, a circumstance that the latter contemplated with infinite satisfaction, says, in the preface to his own edition, that

“The *Pythagorean* scale of numbers was at once discovered to be perfect; but the poems of *Homer* we yet know not to transcend the common limits of human intelligence, but by remarking, that nation after nation, and century after century, have been able to do little more than transpose his incidents, new name his characters, and paraphrase his sentiments.”

This has been precisely the effect of the writings of our dramatic *Homer*, formed as they were of mental ore fresh from the mine; sterling though unrefined, and brilliant though unpolished, they became, from their first production, the standard of scenic merit; and every author since his time has soared to excellence, or sunk to oblivion, in the exact proportion that his genius has approached to, or receded from, that central point of perfection.

The age of *Shakspeare* presents to the reflecting mind a very extraordinary period. It was not till after the

long and sanguinary contention of the *Roses* had ceased,

“And the tir'd nation breath'd from civil war,”

that commerce, expanding on the pinions of peace, took any adventurous flights. These were, however, successful; riches flowed into the *Thames* from sources heretofore unexplored; luxury, their concomitant, notwithstanding the temper of the monarch was rather repulsive to its encouragement, increased; literature followed in its train; the times assumed a new appearance: no longer were the streets of the metropolis crowded only with military files and monastic orders, as if the citizens were only born to fight and to pray; but a third species of persons, the offspring of trade, thrust themselves betwixt the two former, and, subdividing into different classes, formed characteristic groupes, and produced individual humourists, such as had never before been exhibited.

In the succeeding reigns, the increase of commerce and luxury on the one hand, and the progress of literature on the other, produced that acute observation and mental expansion which facilitated the *Reformation*; an event which, by forming a new system of domestic polity, and introducing new habits of life, created a still greater diversity of character among the people. From this time to the rise of the *Puritans*, and the age of *Shakspeare*, it is unnecessary more particularly to observe upon the abundant sources from which dramatic genius might have drawn large supplies, than merely to state, that those literary streams, till caught by our bard, were suffered to run to waste; the few scenic productions of those twilight periods that are extant, exhibiting the strongest traces of the likeness of their religious and farcical parents, the ancient *mysteries* and *moralities*, are dramatic efforts too contemptible to merit further observation.

If we recur to the age of *Chaucer*, we shall find, that although he did not enter the world subject to such disadvantages from the paucity of books as has been stated, yet, notwithstanding the writers of his time were numerous, as their copies were, like those of the authors of the best ages of *Greece* and *Rome*, transcriptions, they were exorbitantly dear: however, in this respect his Muse was not im-

peded, as his situation in life gave him access to those in the royal and monastic libraries, and, consequently, put him in possession of all the literature therein accumulated. *Shakspeare*, existing in an age when the art of printing had multiplied copies, did not, consequently, experience any disadvantage for want of books, nor if he had would it have operated much upon him, because he was, like his great precursor *Chaucer*, an *original genius*: to such the works of antecedent authors frequently afford, instead of assistance, an encouragement to that habitual indolence which is so commonly the concomitant of extraordinary talents. Like *Chaucer*, he sedulously perused the great volume of nature; character was his aim; and to agitate or to exhilarate the mind, the grand purpose of his scenic efforts. To do this with effect, he pervaded the recesses of the human heart, and, in his dilatations respecting the moral, the celestial, the terrestrial, or the romantic systems, occasionally soared to empyrean height and brilliancy, or sunk to chaotic depth and darkness: in his mental girdle he combined and contemplated all the circumstances of life, and all the actions of men, from the monarch on his throne to the cobbler in his stall; their propensions and passions, from the most ecstatic joy to the deepest toned sorrow; all the serious and comical effects of folly and affectation, and the errors or absurdities which were their results. In a system so expansive and so extensive, in a mental scheme which diverged into such a variety of branches, in times when the English language, emerging from *Celtic*, *Saxon*, *Danish*, and *Norman* phrases, and still loaded with provincial idioms, was very heavily proceeding toward the goal of refinement, though yet, with respect even to the appellations in common use, and to its grammatical construction, defective, and rendered still more defective by the introduction of foreign terms, of cant words, and fantastical phrases, to say nothing of the *clownish affectation* of *Spenser* and the *classic coxcombry* of other writers, it is not to be wondered that many parts of the works of *Shakspeare*, who always adapted dialect to character, were, from the effect of time upon speech, to the last century, and, indeed, the latter part of the antecedent, unintelligible, especially if we consider that an abundance of his

idioms were technical, borrowed from the sports of the field and the shops of the artificers; but it is to be wondered that, notwithstanding all the difficulties which he had to surmount, his language, in comparison with that of the other writers of his age, should be so refined. This arose from the operation of genius upon expression: good sense, which is the germ of elocution, will unconsciously, even to the author, produce style as well as substance.

Had the plays of *Shakspeare* descended to us printed under his own inspection, and consequently, corrected by himself, there is no doubt but that the labours of his commentators would, in a great degree, have been spared; but dragged, as they were, piece-meal to the press, ignorantly interpolated, and inartificially arranged, our only cause of surprise ought to be, that they have from these circumstances, combined with envy and avarice, escaped so well.

Mutilated, however, and deformed as the plays of *Shakspeare* certainly were in the first editions, such was their intrinsic excellence, that they were not only performed with progressively increasing applause, but read with still increasing avidity. It was not till the age of false refinement commenced, the age when the fashions, the frivolity, and literary depravity of *France* were imported, to counteract the sterling sense of *England*, that a new species of dramatic writing arose. Under Gallic auspices, *Dryden*, whose unshackled efforts are admirable, wrote plays upon exotic principles, and, in his prefaces, taught the wits to criticize what they had before revered. This was a circumstance which he had, in the event, reason to deplore, because, too late, he found that he had taught his pupils the use of *arms*, which they turned against their master. He had made them *judges*, and therefore, with respect to himself, had no reason to complain that they were *impartial*. In their examination of literary merit, the works of *Shakspeare* became the first object of consideration, and, of course, of controversy. On this occasion, two species of critics, the true and the false, appeared; the former anxious to discover *beauties*, and the latter *blemishes*. In these pursuits, the plays of our bard afforded them an ample field for the exertions of their talents, and their success was concomitant to the ardour

or asperity with which they performed their tasks.

Leaving, however, all the petit commentators on *Shakspeare*, down to the time of *Rowe*, let us observe, that with him a regular series of criticism commenced. He was followed by *Pope*, *Theobald*, *Hanmer*, *Warburton*, and, with regard to particular dramas, several others; respecting whom the greatest fault was, that they were *scholiasts* rather than *critics*; they delighted more in emendatory notes and verbal cavils than in discriminating judgment. Measuring the English poet by the *classical standard*, many of them tried him before a tribunal by no means competent to take cognizance of his *crimes*, or sufficiently acquainted with the charges against him fully to comprehend the nature of his defence. By education and by habits far removed from the general knowledge of the world, and unconnected with the affairs of common life, they were ill qualified to judge of works, the sublimity and pathos of which, in many instances, emanated not from classical imitation, but from the spontaneous effusions of genuine nature operating upon mental faculties capable of receiving and expanding them; they were equally at a loss with respect to local characters, colloquial humour, and comic allusions; consequently, they have most elaborately explained passages which did not require any comment, but left us still in the dark with respect to those that did. To correct these errors, to reduce *criticism* to the standard of *common sense*, *Dr. Johnson* took the field possessed of many advantages; the greatest of which was, that he was a far better judge of the English language than any of his precursors; he tried to do what few had attempted, and none had effected, namely, to blend philosophy with criticism, and, from the passions, propensions, and mingled purposes of mankind, to estimate the beauties and enumerate the defects of *Shakspeare*. He corrected his text in a few instances, combated absurd criticisms in others, and, in many, explained both words and passages in a manner at once astute and elucidatory. Those parts which were, to him, inexplicable, he left to the comments of more fortunate critics. But although he did much, he found errors and interpolations so numerous, that we have reason to believe he heartily repented the task he

had undertaken, and hailed with joy the period when he could escape from it. With the history of the stage as connected with the plays of *Shakspeare*, with the order in which they appeared, their produce, and an infinite variety of other circumstances, such as his family, and theatrical anecdotes, notices of the first performers in his pieces, allusions to the theatres of his time, a general sketch of his cotemporary actors, &c. &c. *Dr. Johnson* did not entangle himself: he well knew that such a research required more patience than he possessed, and more persevering application than he had the power to bestow; he, therefore, consigned this arduous undertaking to the gentleman whose name is connected with his in the truly elaborate and highly entertaining work to which we have, through these observations, alluded; we mean the late *George Steevens, Esq.* who seems to have been born to exhibit a new species of composition, and, on the text of his author, to found a system of history, criticism, topographical researches, dramatic anecdotes, minute investigation, and general remarks, which, while they afford a very considerable fund of amusement, display such a portion of information as is seldom to be met with in any works, and was never before to be found connected with dramatic criticism.

To venture further remarks upon a work so well known, and so much admired, as the *Shakspeare* of *Johnson* and *Steevens*, the fourth edition of which is now before us, would, we fear, be taxing the patience, and risking the favour, of our readers: we shall, therefore, instead of extending observation divested of information, in conclusion, mention a few circumstances of the life of a man whose scholastic habits were not calculated to produce many.

"George, son of *George Steevens*, of *Poplar*, mariner, and *Mary* his wife, baptized May 19th, 1736 (nine days old)." * *MR. STEEVENS*, the well-known commentator on *Shakspeare*, whose baptism is here recorded, received the first rudiments of his education at *Kingston-upon-Thames*, whence he was removed to *Eton*, and from the latter to *King's College, Cambridge*. He first distinguished himself in the year 1766, by publishing twenty of *Shakspeare's* plays from the original quarto editions. In

* Extract from the parish-register.

1773, he published an edition of the whole, with notes, in conjunction with *Dr. Johnson*; the last edition of this work, being the most complete extant, was published, with great additions and improvements, in fifteen volumes, 8vo. in 1793. This work, which, by the indefatigable exertions of the editor, was carried through the press within the space of twenty months, is enriched with much novelty of remark, and contains the accumulated result of his acute and critical observations, made during a long course of reading, chiefly devoted to the illustration of his favourite bard. Mr. Steevens was a good classical scholar, and was remarkable for the brilliancy of his wit, and satirical talents. The latter he occasionally indulged in some excellent *jeux d'esprits*, which made their appearance in various periodical publications. Mr. Steevens gave a favourable specimen of his poetical talents in a poem called the *Frantic Lovers*, published in the *Annual Register*. He died Jan. 22d, 1800, at his country-house at Hampstead,* where he had lived several years in the most reclusive and unsocial retirement. His library, which contained a most va-

* Formerly a well-known house of entertainment, called the *Upper Flask*, afterwards occupied by *Thomas Shepherd, Esq.* Mr. Steevens expired while his edition of *Shakspeare* was proceeding through the press. His character, though excellent, was, in some instances eccentric; for, smit with the love of fame, he used to quit his own habitation, every morning, at one o'clock, and walk to the chambers of his friend, the late *Isaac Reed, Esq.* of *Staple-Inn*, of which he had a key for the purpose of admitting himself; here he devoted some of the solitary and silent hours, dedicated in general to repose, to the correction of proofs; and by these extraordinary efforts, made, we should presume, at the expense of his constitution, he, as is observed in the text, accomplished the laborious task of getting the whole work, consisting of fifteen volumes in octavo, through the press within twenty months.

luable collection of classics, and an unrivalled assemblage of the works of our own dramatic and miscellaneous writers, particularly those of the *Elizabethan age* (with the exception of a copy of the second folio of *Shakspeare*, with manuscript notes by King *Charles II.*, which he bequeathed to *Lord Spencer*), were sold by auction in the month of May 1803, and produced the sum of 2,700*l.*

MR. STEEVENS was buried in the chapel of *Poplar*, in the north aisle of which is a monument to his memory. This piece of sculpture, the composition of which is truly classic, is executed by *Flaxman*; the likeness of *Mr. Steevens* is excellent; and the whole is in a style which does honour to the taste and talents of the ingenious sculptor. Of this beautiful memorial our *FRONTISPIECE* is an accurate representation: on the tablet beneath is the following inscription, from the pen of *Mr. Hayley*:

"In the middle aisle of this chapel lie the remains of *George Steevens, Esq.* who, after having cheerfully employed a considerable portion of his life and fortune in the illustration of *Shakspeare*, expired at *Hampstead*, on the 22d day of January, 1800, in his 64th year.

Peace to these reliques, once the bright attire

Of spirits sparkling with no common fire.
How oft has pleasure, in the social hour,
Smil'd at his wit's exhilarating power;
And truth attested, with delight intense,
The serious charms of his colloquial sense.
His talents, varying as the diamond's ray,
Could strike the grave, or fascinate the gay.
His critic labours, of unwearied force,
Collected light from every distant source.
Want with such true beneficence he cheer'd,
All that his bounty gave his zeal endear'd.
Learning, as vast as mental power could seize,
In sport displaying, and with graceful ease;
Lightly the stage of chequer'd life he trod,
Careless of chance, confiding in his God."

W. H.*

*Lysons's Environs of London, Vol. II.
page 699, Second Edition, 1810.*

M.

POETRY.

FOR THE NEW YEAR.

In sese revertitur Annus.

INTO itself returns the circling year;
Seasons revolving to our eyes appear;
Nature, though changing, yet feels no decay;
Still is the same as on Creation's day:

No atom lost: and shall remain so still;
No waste experience: all its use fulfil.
Complete the work, and wisely form'd the plan,
Of this terrestrial orb, design'd for man.
Friction excluded, perfect made the scheme,
Resting entirely on the Will Supreme.

HE, the great Artist, can alone employ
Effectual means the system to destroy :
Not Time can ruin, or the least impair,
While it remains in his preserving care.
No star can wander through the fields of
space :

His laws prescribe the orbit and the place.
HIM, Planet, Comet, Asteroid,* obey :
The Sun, the Moon, and all that we survey.
From what we see, then let our thoughts
arise,

And fix on HIM who reigns above the skies :
Admiring fix : and in our hearts dethrone
Each idol dear, that GOD may reign alone.

Dec. 16, 1841.

BRITANNICUS.

THE BRITISH CONSTITUTION.

TEN centuries within their course sublime
Trace Britain from her infancy to prime :
Ten centuries have heard the trump of Fame
Resound Britannia's high heroic name :
Ten centuries have seen, with wond'ring
eye,

Britannia's glories light the Northern sky :
Ten centuries seen her Constitution stand,
The admiration of each foreign land.
Record, O Muse! the Royal Founder's name :
Immortal Alfred, let thy verse proclaim :
To his lov'd memory all due honours give :
Alfred, who in each British heart must live :
Alfred th' Illustrious, in whose noble mind
Each princely virtue shone forth unconfin'd :
Alfred, the ornament of Britain's page :
Alfred, her glory to the latest age :
Alfred, successive generations love :
Alfred, the test whereby a king to prove.

Ten centuries have seen without decay
All-changing Time his chymic power display :
Give to refining fire her useless dross ;
And the pure ore reveal in beauty's gloss.
Ten centuries have seen the fabric tried
From Safety's rock each hostile pow'r de-
ride ;

Seen it, secure, each adverse blast defy,
Like the vast mountains of the Southern sky,
Whose lofty summits, far above the storms,
Amid th' Expansion lift their awful forms ;
Whose bases firm, by frost perpetual bound,
Forbid all lodgement on the guarded ground ;
Where, though the icy frontier breaks away
When Ocean rages with tempestuous sway ;
Yet soon th' inherent pow'r the breach re-
pairs,

And high, to heav'n, the hoary cliff uprears.
Not such, of Zembla the fam'd frost-form'd
rocks,
From whence the surges of the North she
mocks ;

* The minor planets belonging to our system, recently discovered, viz. Juno, Pallas, Ceres, Hercules, have been thus denominated by the astronomers.—BRITANNICUS.

On whose impassive sides, the solar beam,
And the red lightning, ineffective gleam ;
Nor mate in altitude, the tow'ring pile,
Which crowns with grandeur the Antarctic
Isle.†

Thus firmly fix'd, see Britain's pow'r remain !
Thus overlook, secure, her waf'ry reign.

And as the Orange, clad in vivid green,
Embellishing some pleasing garden scene ;
Rich with the promise of the growing year,
'Midst its fair bloom the op'ning buds ap-
pear :

Green and ripe fruit depending from its
boughs,

Both Spring and Autumn in full vigour
shows :

Enliv'ning fragrance from each floret
sheds ;

And from the heat delightful shade out-
spreads :

Whose stem, ascending like a column fair,
Its beauteous capital displays in air ;
Surviving thus the stormy vernal blast ;
And through the sultry summer safely pass'd ;
At length arrives the bright autumnal day ;
And Britain's glories see in full survey !
Oh, may no chilling winter intervene !

May everlasting Spring foreclose the scene !
Then, when the Polar ices melt away ;

When the high mountains of the South decay ;
When craggy rocks no more deform the
coast ;

When ev'ry shore its verdant slopes shall
boast ;

When storms no longer agitate the deep ;
When all the winds, save gentle Zephyr,
sleep ;

When Holy Concord shall the rule obtain ;
Then, nor till then, may cease Britannia's
reign.

When, in conformity with Heav'n above,
Bends willing Earth before the pow'r of
Love ;

Freely shall Britain, then, resign her sway ;
First, to the Throne Divine, glad homage
pay :

Duteous shall bow the many-scepter'd Isle ;
Joyful shall see creation round her smile :
Joyful shall see THE SUN in beauty rise ;
And with his radiance cheer far distant skies :
Joyful shall see THE LIGHT his beams dis-
play ;

And brighten Æther with eternal day.

Dec. 23, 1811.

BRITANNICUS

† By the Antarctic Isle is intended the land at the South Pole ; which our great circumnavigator, Captain Cook, sailed round, and determined to be an inaccessible island, covered with everlasting snow, and to have mountains of the enormous height of seventeen miles perpendicular.

From this stupendous mass of elevated frozen land arises the extreme cold of the Southern Hemisphere ;—it having been ascertained, on the contrary, that at the North Pole there is an open sea.—BRITANNICUS.

TO THE INHABITANTS OF THE BRITISH ISLES.

WITH THE POEM ON THE CONSTITUTION.

SEE, my lov'd Countrymen! inscrib'd to
you,
A portrait of the Constitution true;
The work of ages unto you descends,
Guarded by Freedom's dome, by Freedom's
friends.

Although a thousand structures fall around,
This edifice shall stand; for firm its ground.
Though hostile myriads should conspire its
fall,
Built on th' unshaken rock, 'twill scorn them
all.

December 23, 1811. BRITANNICUS.

SIR, London, Jan. 16, 1812.

SHOULD the following Lines meet your
approbation, I shall be obliged by their
insertion in your valuable Magazine.

I am, Sir, yours, respectfully,
W. H.

TO THE MEMORY OF SHAKS- PEARE.

SHAKSPEARE! thou dear, thou ever-
honour'd name,
Parent of scenes consign'd to deathless
fame;
Bard, whose instructive lines at once im-
part
Thoughts that delight, improve, and melt,
the heart.

Most dearly favour'd by the tuneful Nine!
Thy breast Apollo fired with flame divine;
On Avon's flowery banks, to hear thy lyre,
Dame Nature sate, and added truth to fire;
How shall I tune the shell, thy praise to sing,
Whose fame aspires t'wards heav'n on eagle
wing.

O, heavenly Muse! thy aid benign afford,
And thou, Apollo, tune thy vocal chord;
Then shall my voice in dulcet strains aspire,
Worthy of Shakspeare and the heavenly
choir.

And see the breezes sleep, the winds are laid,
While from Elysium comes the godlike bard;
Around each passion moves, in solemn state,
Behind Melpomene and Thalia wait;
Fancy, before her lord, on lightsome wing,
Waits but his call, ideal acts to sing;
Obedient to thy will, thy high behest,
Forgotten ages issue from the dust;
Again the Tyrant threatens mankind with
chains;

In plaintive notes despairing Love com-
plains;

The Conqueror rears his blood-stain'd crest
on high;

The Patriot for his country dares to die;
Murder, with guilty eye, confounds the day;
And hapless ghosts their midnight visits pay;
With scowling eye rack'd Jealousy laments;
And the shrewd villain Virtue circumvents.

Eur. Mag. Vol. LXI. Jan. 1812.

O'er earth's wide range his pregnant Fancy
flew,
Exhausted every scene, and then imagin'd
new.

How Nature speaks in every word and line,
From low-born peasants to the throne sub-
lime;

With what a voice he tells proud Majesty
That kings and subjects are both doom'd to
die;

That pomp, and power, and regal beds of
state,

Are like the wretched cot, the paths of Fate,
That the proud sceptre, and imperial crown,
Resist, in vain, the grisly conqueror's frown.
With what a bold, with what a daring hand,
He etch'd the history of his native land:

Heroes and kings in bright succession raise,
Justice to Tyrants given, to Virtue praise;

Ambition's giddy fruitless flights are o'er,
Swift as a star they fall to rise no more.

Keen as an arrow from Ulys-es' bow,
Thy tragic accents clear melodious flow;
Each sorrow sweetly sounds, the heart par-
takes each grief,

And seeks, in heav'n-born Sympathy relief.
The care-worn breast thy comic scenes be-
guile,

Each stoic cheek relents and wears a smile.
E'en Misery's self forgets awhile to weep,
Each tear is chas'd, each anguish hush'd to
sleep.

The heart, by Sorrow chill'd, revives its
flame,

Lives o'er the glowing page, and hopes again.
So when Prometheus from the blest abodes,
Stole living fire and emulated gods;

Th' insensate marble felt celestial strife,
Glowed with internal soul and rush'd to life.

Let Athens boast Euripid's tragic lays,
Or claim, for Sophocles, the verdant bays;

Let godlike Æschylus attune his lyre,
And Aristophanes breathe satiric fire;

Rise, every scenic bard, of every clime;
Let on each head their wreaths and trophies
shine;

Then let the breath of Fame record their
praise;

Astræa's hand divide the destin'd bays.
Then let great Shakspeare touch his hal-
low'd chord,

And all abash'd shall own their rightful lord.
Though years unceasing roll their hasty way,
Though manners alter with each changing
day,

Though other bards sunk in the dust of time,
Thy fame shall live in every age and clime,
When the grav'd monument and awful bust
Mix their proud trophies with ignoble dust;
When fretted columns of Corinthian frame
No longer speak the illustrious sculptor's
name,

But fall'n, a lengthen'd ruin, on the ground,
They spread the pomp of desolation round:
When mighty kingdoms from their basis
hurl'd,

Kingdoms whose nod might once have aw'd
the world,

H

Fall from their state, forgotten and unknown;
 Vanish'd their greatness, all their glories
 flown:
 When o'er the mighty kingdom where, so late,
 Fair Commerce shone, and kings upheld
 their state,
 Silence extends her wings of raven dye,
 Save where the dismal screech-owls raise their
 cry:

When works of ages to oblivion flee,
 Amid the wreck, unhurt, shall Shakspeare be.
 So giant Andes rears its awful form,
 And braves the fury of th' assaulting storm,
 In vain fork'd lightnings strike its cloud-
 topp'd head.

In vain black thunders all their fury shed;
 Fix'd as the orb of heav'n it stands sublime,
 Spurning the rude assaults of conquering
 time:

Shakspeare! when heav'n's bright lamps, the
 spheres, the world,
 Are wrapt in fire, and to black chaos hurl'd,
 Thou, like a Phoenix, shall 'midst flames
 expire,
 And rise a heavenly bard, from funeral fire!

STANZAS,

*Occasioned by reading an Account of the
 Death of ROBERT TANNIHILL, the Ren-
 frewshire Bard—a Young Man who be-
 came, through intense study, deranged in
 his Mind, and drowned himself in the
 new Canal, which runs through Paisley.*

THE Genius of Scotia, while silently
 mourning,

And numb'ring the minstrels she foster'd
 of yore;

With cypress and laurel the lute was adorn-
 ing,

Of the Bard of her bosom, who cheer'd
 her no more.

The beauties of Nature with rapture inspir'd
 him;

The Muse was his Mentor, unaided by art;
 Ere ripen'd to manhood, tho' virtue had fir'd
 him,

The venom of sorrow deep rended his
 heart.

He fell like a flow'ret transcendantly bloom-
 ing,

Unheeded, uncultur'd, in Flora's bright
 train,

That met the dank mildew which marr'd its
 perfuming,

Disrob'd it of beauty, and shorten'd its
 reign.

Yet lofty "Ben Lomond," and smiling
 "Gleniffer,"*

His lustre shall blazon with Fame's latest
 trill;

The Muse of the lowlands shall burthen the
 Zephyr

With sighs of regret for her Bard—Tan-
 nihill.

Jan. 9, 1812.

JAMES NISBET.

* Two beautifully descriptive poems so
 denominated.

TO THE SOI-DISANT "RICARDUS."

I.

*Ambition's** vot'ry! why descend
 From worship at thy fav'rite's shrine?
 From loftiest pursuits why bend,
 With low, *inquisitive* design,
 To expose a friend's concealed name,
 And in oblivion wish his fame?

II.

Thou not "Ricardus" art, believe me,
 But Ralpho, Cantabrigiensis;—
 And, if conjecture don't deceive me,
 Thou'rt *he*, who, when in younger senses,
 Publish'd, one gloomy, dull December,
 Poems, by a C. C. member.

III.

But if thou'rt not,—there ye *may* find
 "Poetic Trifles" trimly penn'd,
 To "cruel Julia,"—"Nancy kind,"
 "Much doubting Chloe,"—"Ellen, my
 friend,"—

To "Bella's eyes,"—to "Lisa's lips,"—
 Whence Cupid sighs,—where Cupid sips!

IV.

Were not those marv'llous lines collected
 From manuscript long erst neglected?
 Was not each scrap conceiv'd a treasure
 That still to others might yield pleasure?
 Is not the poet's age, forsooth,
 The age impressible of youth?

V.

When do gay *Flora's* charms revive—
 When do the birds begin to sing,—
 Warm springs to rise,—the Bees to hive—
 But in the genial months of spring?
 In spring the trees put forth their leaves,
 Even the sun it's warmth retrieves.

VI.

You it's well known have gained a wife,—
 And eke embraced a lawyer's life:
 Draw bills, each morn, at Lincoln's-inn,—
 And answers, sometimes sworn in sin;—
 And sleep at eve, or plead at bar,
 And, eager, view "the bench," from far!

VII.

Yet, tho' so happily provided,
 In wedlock,—destiny,—and hope,—
 Still, in your ardent breast, subsided
 Seems nor the poet's flame nor trope!—
 Why then need *R.S.W.* flee
 The muses,—more than fam'd *R. B.*?

VIII.

Tho' I have long my boyish lays
 From monthly magazines repress,—
 Fancy recurring to young days
 Must glow with pleasures then possess'd—
 —Self-love needs no support from merit,—
 For vanity's a vexed spirit.

IX.

"To prudence should we both pretend,
 "Or to be reasonably wise;"†
 Neither, perhaps, my curious friend,
 Thy learned counsel would despise—

* See Orig. Poet. p. 1.

† Isabel.

‡ Orig. Poet. 67.

Both law pursue,—I take a wife.—
Each, silent, practice all his life.

X.

Yet,—thanking *thee* for thy warm pray'r,—
So far as friendly 'tis, and fair,—
Why need I be with law, or love,
So intimately "hand and glove,"
As from the world to be excluded,
Or quite of fancy's garb denuded?

XI.

What tho' enthusiast I've been,—
Or Hudibrastic;—am so still;—
What tho' I've various damsels seen,
Yet, ne'er succeeded to my will;—
Still, "life's to me no joyless dwelling,"*
From which I'd be myself expelling!

XII.

Maria's eye, or Bella's nose,
If known, and lik'd, me p'rhaps might
please;
But you to spy Ma'am Did'lot's toes
Would undergo a cram'd pit-squeeze!—
Yes, dancing has such charms for thee,
"A dancing chanc'llor" may you be!—

XIII.

But cease, disguis'd, detected quiz,
Thy undisguis'd advice and doubt;
Nor further strive, with prying phiz,
Whoe'er I am, to make me out;—
At least, if possible, refrain
From *dabbling*;—lest I speak again.

XIV.

For should my muse turn gay and sportive;
State thy lubricity of pursuits,
Thou'dst wish thy wit had prov'd abortive,
And not produc'd satyric fruits—
Then,—for you've "not a leg to stand on,"
Run, Ralpho, run,—the war abandon!—
R.S.W.

SONNET TO RETIREMENT.

Written amidst the ruins of an Abbey.

YE ruin'd piles amid your hallow'd
shade,
By pensive fancy led, I love to roam,
Foraking far the strife by envy made,
The cares and troubles of the splendid
dome:
For all the good ambition can bestow
Is transient as the lightning's vivid glare,
Which shades in brightness the destroying
blow,
That strips the forest of its honours bare.
And soon the roses fade which pleasure
binds
In airy chaplets, round her vot'ry's head,
Whilst he, alas! too late repentant finds
The thorns of anguish rankling in their
stead.
Then, lov'd Retirement, let me dwell with
thee;
From each loose thought, and curst ambi-
tion, free.

Alnwick,

Dec. 4, 1811.

M. J.

* Orig. Poet. 51.

SONNET.

FAIR as the illusions of a morning
dream,

My earlier years were all unting'd by woe;
Careless I loiter'd by my native stream,
And idly listen'd to its tranquil flow.
But that which most my youthful fancy
charm'd

Was, the enraptur'd bard's romantic lay,
His heart by virtue and the muses warm'd,
Who sung the deeds of Albion's purer day.
But now, by grief and anxious care oppress'd,
These lighter pleasures can no longer
please:

Imagination dwells not in the breast,
'Mid ills that harass and 'mid thoughts
that teize;

Nor can the man by real woe distress'd,
Derive from poesy content and ease.

Alnwick,

Dec. 4, 1811.

M. J.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD the two following odes from
Anacreon be considered deserving a
place in your entertaining miscellany, they
are much at your service.

I remain,

Yours, &c.

J. H.

ODE TO HIS LYRE.

OF Atreus' sons I seek to sing;
To Cadmus too i'd tune the string;
But no, my harp to love resounds,
And love alone is all it sounds.
I lately chang'd, complete, my lyre,
And taught it, with poetic fire,
Alcides' grief and praise to sound;
But now, again, to love resound
Those strings so lately chang'd. Adieu!
Ye heroes, once again, to you
I bid farewell; my lyre will sound
To love alone; alone to love resound.

ODE TO WOMAN.

NATURE the bull has grac'd with horns,
The horse, that bounding, bravely scorns
The lengthen'd course, bounteous and kind,
With hoofs she too endowed. The wind
In fleetness to excel, the hare
She gifted. Mindful of the air,
She gave the feather'd race, to skim
Aloft. The fishes, power to swim
She also granted. But to man,
Beneficent in all her plan,
She gave both fortitude and power.
To woman—what? she had no more;
Yet gave, to satisfy the race,
Beauty, the pride of every grace;
Beyond all shields, above all spears,
For neither, she that's heauteous fears.
Yes! beauty has the power to still,
Both sword, and fire, at her will.

LINES,

*Sent to a Young Married Lady with a Present
of Mrs. Glasse's Cookery.*

AN odd present, you'll say, for a parson
to give!
Is it thus he instructs his good people to live?
Nay hold—to live well is my duty to teach,
From my *table* and pulpit this doctrine I
preach;
And if in *good works* we aspire to be rich in,
Pray why ought not some to proceed from
the kitchen?
Now this book, I aver, much good precept
unrolls,
As you'll find in the orders for curing of soals;
Preparations for Christmas, you see, it a-
bounds in;
The *Lent Chapter*, too, you'll discover *cod's-*
sounds in.
And in *Rules for the Sick*, tho' the living's not
good,
Yet it's like the aerial, or spiritual food.
Good maxims, in fine, are display'd in these
sections:
And for *feasting* or *fasting* you've now your
directions. W. H. P.

No. III.

BALLADS.

FROM A CURIOUS OLD COLLECTION.

*The Despairing Lover's Complaint for Celia's
Unkindness.*

FORGIVE me if your looks I thought
did once some change discover,
To be too jealous is a fault
of every tender lover.
My looks those kind reproaches show
which you blame so severely,
A sign, alas! you little know
what 'tis to love sincerely.
The torments of a long despair
I did in silence smother,
But 'tis a pain I cannot bear
to think you love another.
My fate alone depends on you,
I am but what you make me,
Divinely blest if you prove true,
undone if you forsake me.
There is no one but only you,
that I do thus admire,
And dearest Celia there's but few
whose love is so entire.
Then cease, Oh! cease your cruelty,
and prove but kind unto me,
O do not, do not torture me,
for fear you quite undo me.

What is the reason, cruel maid,
that you do thus deceive me,
When oftentimes you promised
that you would never leave me?
You love to hear me thus complain
and thus to see me languish,
You glory, glory in my pain
and triumph in my anguish.

Forgive me if I you accuse
for loving of another,
I think I do not you abuse
since that I do discover
Your cruelty to me of late
when I for love implore ye,
Be kind or cruel, 'tis my fate
that I must still adore ye.

But if you any mercy have,
come quickly and relieve me,
O do not, do not dig my grave,
but now from death relieve me.
My life or death depends on you,
then do not wretched make me,
For I shall live if you prove true,
but dye if you forsake me.

Printed for J. Blare at the Looking-glass
on London Bridge.

A Ballad upon Tobacco.

TOBACCO is but an Indian Weed,
Grows green in the morn, cut down at eve.
It shows our decay;
We are but clay.
Think of this, and take Tobacco.

The Pipe that is so lilly-white,
Wherein so many take delight,
Is broke with a touch:
Man's life is such.
Think of this, and take Tobacco.

The ashes that are left behind
May serve to put us all in mind,
That into dust
Return we must.
Think of this, and take Tobacco.

The Pipe, that is so foul within,
Shows how man's soul is stain'd with sin:
It does require
To be purg'd with fire,
Think of this, and take Tobacco.

The smoke, that does so high ascend,
Shows how man's life must have an end.
The vapour's gone,
Man's life is done.
Think of this, and take Tobacco.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

LYCEUM THEATRE (*Drury Lane
Company*) Dec. 23.—A Mrs.
BRERETON, from the Edinburgh Thea-
tre, made her first appearance on Lon-

don boards, as Mrs. Haller, in *the
Stranger*. Her figure is genteel, an
countenance interesting; and her per-
formance indicated much feeling, as

accompanied, however, with a considerable degree of timidity.

The play was succeeded by a new Pantomime, called "*THE WHITE CAT, or, Harlequin in Fairy Land*," written by and produced under the direction of Mr. KIRBY.

The first part, from which it takes the title of "*The White Cat*," was found almost too ridiculous to be tolerated even in pantomime. The piece, however, improved very much upon acquaintance, and finally called forth loud and unanimous shouts of applause from all parts of the house. The business is whimsical and amusing; the changes are numerous, and the tricks, though highly ludicrous, are for the most part original;—at least we do not remember to have met with any thing like them before. The extraordinary spectacle of a *Bull in a China Shop*, afforded great entertainment; and an artificial elephant introduced, was welcomed with loud plaudits. In one of the scenes, a folio edition of Shakespeare is seen, which is changed by the magic touch, to "*New Readings of Shakespeare*," and it is from these that the artificial elephant advances. This excited much laughter, and contributed not a little to the *éclat* with which the pantomime went off.

COVENT GARDEN, Dec. 26.—The annual tribute to the juvenile world was offered, under the title of "*HARLEQUIN AND PADMANABA; or, The Golden Fish*;" taken from the well-known story of the fisherman in the Persian Tales. The fable, like those of all other pantomimes, consists in the hair-breadth 'scapes of *Harlequin* and *Columbine*, through many lands (Persia, Wales, England, and Ireland), and their ultimate happiness; having, by the aid of *Padmanaba*, and his daughter, *Cheheristany*, who is the *Golden Fish*, overcome the persecutions of the evil spirit *Nekir*. The chief attraction of this pantomime was the introduction of the so much talked-of new performer from the banks of the Ganges, being his first appearance on any stage. The *Sultan of Cashmire* (afterwards *Pantaloon*) appears returning from a tiger-hunt, mounted on an ELEPHANT. This great animal was preceded by a slave with a dish, from which, we suppose, he was indulged with a *sup* of rum; as he appeared to enjoy it much, and dipped in his trunk with infinite complacency. On his neck sat the Lascar who was ordained to guide him; but whether it

was, that like a certain other great performer, now divided from us by the Atlantic, he had indulged too freely in his cups, and could not play; or whether it was that the tremendous noise of his reception deprived him of *sense* and *recollection*; certain it is, that he did not go through with his part. He just got as far as the centre of the stage, and began to kneel to suffer the terrified Sultan to dismount; when the clamorous sounds from galleries, pit, and boxes, seemed to strike his ear and appal his nerves. He rose hastily, and brushed through the affrighted guards, who made ample way for him to pass out among the wings, which he did hastily, to the dismay of the Sultan and the terror and confusion of his attendants. His Excellency is of the black kind, and seems to be a performer the most *opiniatre* that ever appeared on any stage.* But to return to the pantomime. Many of the scenes were beautiful. The finest was that of a representation of the Heavenly Bodies, with a brilliant comet. The scene of the Giant's Causeway, and the sea rising,† and the last scene of a Persian palace, are also much to be admired. The tricks and transformations were numerous and entertaining. A coal-waggon into a post-chaise—a wool-bag into a statue to the late Duke of Bedford—a temple into a car, with which an eagle flies with the lovers through the air; while the *Clown* and *Pantaloon* travel through the earth, and are brought in a basket from a coal-mine on the other side, are among the most conspicuous changes, and executed with great adroitness. Some fun arose from Grimaldi's *quiz* upon the four-in-hand gentry, which he accomplished by mounting a cradle, with a fire-shovel for a foot-board, Cheshire-cheeses for wheels, a wire fender for the dickey, a whip of ribbons and garters, and a dog for game, with which equipage he cuts a dash, bang-up, in blankets, for

* The idea of introducing an elephant on the London stage is not new. In the year 1707, the manager of the theatre, in Dorset-garden, actually bargained for an actor of this description, which he intended to bring upon the stage; but, on consulting his brick-layer respecting the aperture requisite to admit so bulky a performer, it was feared the building might be endangered by making so large a breach in the walls.

† This had been exhibited before, under the direction of Mr. Kemble, in *The Tempest*.

lilly white and upper benjamin. This exhibition excited much merriment.

The pantomime was, altogether, extremely well received by a crowded assemblage of all ranks; and has since proved a source of much mirth to the town, and of much advantage to the theatre.

Dec. 23.—Miss SMITH, after an absence of four or five years, returned to Covent Garden theatre, and resumed the character of Belvidera, in *Venice Preserved*. She was very cordially greeted on her entrée, and performed the part with great effect.

LYCEUM (Drury Lane Company), January 2.—A new Comedy, intitled “RIGHT AND WRONG,” was produced; the characters being thus represented:

Sir James Harcourt	.... Mr. LOVEGROVE.
Malcour	..... Mr. HOLLAND.
Neville	..... Mr. DE CAMP.
Old Pemberton	..... Mr. PENSON.
Young Pemberton	..... Mr. PUTNAM.
Venom	..... Mr. CARR.
Spruce	..... Mr. PENLEY.
Farmer Oakham	..... Mr. DOWTON.
Dick, his Son	..... Mr. OXBERRY.
Miss Harcourt	..... Mrs. GLOVER.
Miss Neville	..... Mrs. EDWIN.
Mrs. Oakham	..... Mrs. SPARKS.
Ester	..... Mrs. SCOTT.

The interest of this piece is excited by the common place incident of a forged will, which Malcour has made, in conjunction with a minor villain (Venom), by which Harry Neville, and his sister, Julia, are deprived of the mansion and estates which appertained to their family. It appears that this serious evil was effected by Malcour's practising upon the credulity of their uncle, who is dead, and making him suppose that his nephew, who was in India, was a most licentious profligate; but there is no apology offered for his depriving Julia of her fortune, who is driven, in consequence, to the most extreme distress, and compelled to seek for protection in the cottage of Farmer Oakham, where she is pursued by Malcour, who labours to dishonour her. Eventually she is rescued from the insults of Malcour, first by the intervention of Charles Pemberton, who proves to be her lover; and, secondly, by her brother. There is a sort of an under-plot introduced, in which Sir James Harcourt and his daughter, Cecilia, are principally interwoven, the latter of whom rejects the addresses of Mal-

cour, in opposition to her father's desire, being secretly betrothed to Harry Neville. After an infinity of bustle, that has but little meaning, and several challenges, and much foul language, young Pemberton marries Julia, and Harry Neville marries Cecilia.

In the construction of this play there is no evidence of either novelty or genius; many of the sentiments have a just tendency, but they are in general trite.

The best characters are those of Mr. Dowton, Mrs. Sparks, and Mr. Oxberry; the former being a copy of *Farmer* and *Dame Ashfield*, in the Comedy of *Speed the Plough*, and the latter a *Mrs. Malaprop* in breeches. His perversion of language was, however, carried too far; and, from repetition, ceased to have any comic effect. The story is so simple, that before the scene drops on the first act, the *denouement* is clearly anticipated; and we were only puzzled to think how the author could contrive to spin the matter out so long as was necessary. This he endeavours to do, by making De Camp assume the disguise of a *Gypsy*, to discover what he might have learnt in his own *proper person*; and, by the fooleries of *Spruce*, a caricature of a London footman. From the end of the second act, the play fell off; and a number of good sentiments well given by Mr. Dowton, could not supply the great want of incident, interest and variety; in all which points the play is very defective. It must at the same time be admitted, that there is in it nothing immoral—nothing unnatural; no impropriety of style, nor any gross violation of probability. It was heard to the end; though not without much disapprobation, and a mixture of applause. The prologue bespoke it a nosegay of British flowers, without the poison of a single exotic; and not untruly; but the flowers were faded, and almost without perfume. The Epilogue, well adapted to catch the public, was delivered by Mrs. Glover; to whom, and the other performers, the author was much indebted for their exertions.

We have heard it ascribed to the pen of a Mr. BURTON.

BRIEF NOTICE of the late LORD NEWTON.

THE late Lord Newton was descended of the Hays of Rannes, one of the most ancient branches of the

family of Hay. He was born in the year 1747, and was called to the bar in 1769. He had so thoroughly studied the principles of the profession on which he now entered, that he used often to

say, "that he was as good a lawyer at that time as he ever was at any future period." His strong natural abilities, assisted with such preparation for business, could not fail to attract notice, and he became soon distinguished for his acuteness, his learning, and his profound knowledge of law. It was remarkable of him, that he always appeared as much versed in the common and daily practice of the court, and even in those minute forms that are little known, except to the inferior practitioners, as in the higher branches of legal knowledge that are only understood by the greatest lawyers. The great simplicity of character which he carried with him through the whole of life, was no where more conspicuous than in his appearances at the bar. His pleadings exhibited a plain and fair statement of the facts, a profound and accurate exposition of the law, and very acute and solid reckonings on both; but there was an entire absence of every thing merely ornamental, and especially of those little arts by which a speaker often tries to turn the attention of his auditors on himself. He seemed full of the cause in which he was engaged, and not a word escaped which could lead any one to imagine that the thoughts of the orator were ever turned to his own performance.

Though his reputation continued always to increase, he practised at the bar without obtaining any preferment till the beginning of the year 1806, when, on the death of the late Lord Methven, he was appointed a judge of the supreme court, by the ministry of which Mr. Fox was a member, and was the only judge in the court of session appointed while that great statesman was in power; a distinction on which he always professed to set a high value.

Lord Newton's talents never appeared to greater advantage than after he took his seat on the bench.—As a lawyer, the opinions he gave were, probably, never surpassed for their acuteness, discrimination, and solidity; and, as a judge, he now shewed that all this was the result of such a rapid and easy application of the principles of law, as appeared more like the effect of intuition than of study and laborious exertion. The clearest and most comprehensive view of every question seemed naturally to present itself; and his opinions, at the same time that they were readily and decisively formed, were

considered, by professional men, as being, perhaps, less liable to error than those of any other judge who has appeared in our time. He was unremitting in his exertions; and it is certain that, for his dispatch of business, and the correctness of his judgment, Lord Newton has been rarely excelled.

As to political principles, Lord Newton was an ardent and steady whig. Owing to the great openness and sincerity of his character, and the entire absence of the least approach to art or duplicity, he passed through a period remarkable for the hostility which political opinions engendered, with fewer personal enemies than any other man; equally unreserved in condemning the measures which he thought wrong, and equally inflexible in supporting those which he thought right.

In private life he was extremely amiable, and his social qualities, as well as his great worth, endeared him to his friends. He possessed an extraordinary fund of good humour, a disposition extremely playful, great simplicity of character, with the entire absence of all vanity and affectation. A few peculiarities, or little eccentricities, which he possessed, appeared with so good a grace, and in the company of so many estimable qualities, that they only tended to render him more interesting to his friends.

Lord Newton appeared to possess two characters that are but rarely united together. Those who saw him only on the bench were naturally led to think that his whole time and thoughts had, for his whole life, been devoted to the laborious study of the law. Those, on the other hand, who saw him in the circle of his friends, when form and austerity were laid aside, could not easily conceive that he had not passed his life in the intercourse of society. With great gentleness and kindness of heart, he had a manly and firm mind. He had hardly any feelings of personal danger, and he seemed to despise pain, to which he was a good deal exposed in the last years of his life.—He was a man of great bodily strength, and, till the latter years of his life, when he became very corpulent, of great activity.

He was never married, and the large fortune which he left is inherited by his only sister, Mrs. Hay Mudie, for whom he always entertained the greatest esteem and affection.

**JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
IRELAND.**

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JANUARY 7. 1812.

PARLIAMENT was this day opened by commission. At twenty minutes past three, the Commissioners, Earls Camden and Westmoreland, and Marquis Wellesley, took their seats; when a number of members of the House of Commons having approached the bar, the Lord Chancellor read the following speech:

“ My Lords and Gentlemen,

“ We are commanded by his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to express to you the deep sorrow which he feels in announcing to you the continuance of his Majesty's lamented indisposition, and the unhappy disappointment of those hopes of his Majesty's early recovery, which had been cherished by the dutiful affection of his family, and the loyal attachment of his people. The Prince Regent has directed copies of the last reports of her Majesty the Queen's council, to be laid before you, and he is satisfied that you will adopt such measures as the present melancholy exigency may appear to require. In securing a suitable and ample provision for the support of his Majesty's royal dignity, and for the attendance upon his Majesty's sacred person during his illness, the Prince Regent rests assured, that you will also bear in mind the indispensable duty of continuing to preserve for his Majesty the facility of resuming the personal exercise of the royal authority, in the happy event of his recovery, so earnestly desired by the wishes and the prayers of his family and subjects. The Prince Regent directs us to signify to you the satisfaction with which his Royal Highness has observed, that the measures which have been pursued for the defence and security of the kingdom of Portugal have proved completely effectual; and that, on the several occasions in which the British and Portuguese troops had been engaged with the enemy, the reputation already acquired by them has been fully maintained. The successful and brilliant enterprise which terminated in the surprise, in Spanish Estremadura, of a French corps, by a detachment of the allied army under Lieut.-Gen. Hill, is highly creditable to that distinguished officer, and to the troops under his command, and has contributed materially to obstruct the designs of the enemy in that part of the Peninsula.

“ The Prince Regent is assured, that while you reflect with pride and satisfaction on the conduct of his Majesty's troops, and of the allies, in these various and important services,

you will render justice to the consummate judgment and skill displayed by General Lord Viscount Wellington, in the direction of the campaign. In Spain the spirit of the people remains unsubdued; and the system of warfare so peculiarly adapted to the actual condition of the Spanish nation, has been recently extended and improved, under the advantages which result from the operations of the allied armies on the frontier, and from the countenance and assistance of his Majesty's navy on the coasts. Although the great exertions of the enemy have, in some quarters, been attended with success, his Royal Highness is persuaded that you will admire the perseverance and gallantry manifested by the Spanish armies. Even in those provinces principally occupied by the French forces, new energy has arisen among the people; and the increase of difficulty and danger has produced more connected efforts of general resistance. The Prince Regent, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, commands us to express his confident hope that you will enable him to continue to afford the most effectual aid and assistance in support of the contest, which the brave nations of the Peninsula still maintain with such unabated zeal and resolution. His Royal Highness commands us to express his congratulations on the success of the British arms in the island of Java.

“ The Prince Regent trusts that you will concur with his Royal Highness in approving the wisdom and ability with which this enterprise, as well as the capture of the islands of Bourbon and Mauritius, has been conducted under the immediate direction of the Governor-General of India; and that you will applaud the decision, gallantry, and spirit conspicuously displayed in the late operations of the brave army under the command of that distinguished officer, Lieutenant-General Sir S. Auchmuty so powerfully and ably supported by his Majesty's naval forces. By the completion of this system of operations, great and additional security will have been given to the British commerce and possessions in the East Indies, and the colonial power of France will have been entirely extinguished. His Royal Highness thinks it expedient to recommend to your attention the propriety of providing such measures for the future government of the British possessions in India, as shall appear, from experience and mature deliberation, to be calculated to secure their internal prosperity, and to derive from those flourishing

dominions the utmost degree of advantage to the commerce and revenue of the united kingdom.

We are commanded by the Prince Regent to acquaint you, that, while his Royal Highness regrets that various important subjects of difference with the government of the United States of America still remained unadjusted, the difficulties which the affair of the Chesapeake frigate had occasioned have been finally removed; and we are directed to assure you, that, in the farther progress of the discussions with the United States, the Prince Regent will continue to employ such means of conciliation as may be consistent with the honour and dignity of his Majesty's Crown, and with the due maintenance of the maritime and commercial rights and interests of the British empire."

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

"His Royal Highness has directed the estimates for the service of the current year to be laid before you. He trusts that you will furnish him with such supplies as may be necessary to enable him to continue the contest in which his Majesty is engaged, with that spirit and exertion which will afford the best prospect of its successful termination. His Royal Highness commands us to recommend that you should resume the consideration of the state of the finances of Ireland, which you had commenced in the last session of Parliament. He has the satisfaction to inform you, that the improved receipt of the revenue of Ireland in the last, as compared with the preceding year, confirms the belief that the depression which that revenue had experienced is to be attributed to accidental and temporary causes.

"My Lords and Gentlemen,

"The Prince Regent is satisfied that you entertain a just sense of the arduous duties which his Royal Highness has been called upon to fulfil, in consequence of his Majesty's continued indisposition. Under this severe calamity his Royal Highness derives the greatest consolation from his reliance on your experienced wisdom, loyalty, and public spirit, to which, in every difficulty, he will resort, with a firm confidence that, through your assistance and support, he shall be enabled, under the blessings of Divine Providence, successfully to discharge the important functions of the high trust reposed in him, and in the name and on the behalf of his beloved father and revered sovereign, to maintain unimpaired the prosperity and honour of the nation.

The Commons having withdrawn, the Earl of Shaftesbury, in a neat speech, moved an address of thanks, which was seconded by Lord Brownlow.

Lord Grenville concurred in some parts of the Speech and Address, referring to the state of his Majesty's health—to their Lordships' fixed determination to support his

Royal Highness the Prince Regent in administering the great trust reposed in him, and to the conduct and valour of our troops. But he retained all his objections to the system upon which Ministers acted. He objected to the lavish profusion with which our resources had been squandered—to the Orders in Council, which, though they had inflicted a blow on the enemy, had recoiled, with greater execution, upon our own commerce and manufactures—to the system which united the Bank and Government, and enabled the former to issue base coin and depreciated paper: a system of which the Bank alone reaped the profit; while the guilt and dishonour fell on the Government, and the loss on the public. His lordship reprehended the system which had been pursued in Ireland, noticed the distracted state of that country, and concluded with stating that these topics would shortly come before their lordships, separately, for discussion.

The Earl of Liverpool defended the conduct of Ministers.

Earl Grey expressed himself to the same effect as Lord Grenville.

Earl Darnley and the Duke of Norfolk spoke a few words, after which the Address of Thanks was agreed to, *sine dis*.

Lord Holland enquired of a noble marquis (Wellesley) what progress had been made in our mediation between Spain and her colonies, in South America. The disunion, he asserted, had lasted a year and a half, and had cost nearly 200,000 lives.

Marquis Wellesley replied generally, and attributed the delay to the narrow prejudices, jealous passions, and conflicting interests which rendered it necessary for his Majesty's Ministers to proceed with the utmost caution.

Lord Holland professed himself dissatisfied with this answer.

Earl Fitzwilliam appointed the 24th inst. for his motion respecting the affairs of Ireland. —Adjourned to Thursday.

9. A motion, made by Lord Liverpool, for a select committee to examine the physicians, as to the state of his Majesty's health, was carried.

10. Lord Liverpool, in a neat speech, in which he warmly panegyrised the Governor-general of India, Sir S. Auchmuty, General Abercrombie, and Colonels Ward and Gillespie, with Commodore Rowley, moved the Thanks of the House to "Lord Minto, for his zeal, wisdom, and ability, in attacking the enemy's possessions in the East."

Lord Moira would not oppose the vote, though he was adverse to the system of island conquests, which was merely the purchase of a more extended cemetery for our soldiers.

Lord Grenville praised the Speech of the noble Secretary: he cordially supported the present vote, which was for a distinguished union of political and military success.

Lord Buckinghamshire returned thanks for the tribute paid to Lord Minto.

This motion being carried, was followed by separate Votes of Thanks to Generals Auchmuty and Abercrombie, Admirals Bertie and Stopford, Lieutenant-colonels Gillespie and Wetherall, Commodores Rowley and Broughton, and the officers, soldiers, and marines employed in the expedition to Mauritius, Bourbon, and Java.

13. On the motion of Lord Walsingham it was ordered, that no petition for a private bill be received after the 21st of February; and that no report of the Judges on a private bill be received after the 25th of March.

15. Earl Camden presented the report of the committee appointed to examine the physicians, touching the state of his Majesty's health. The following is a correct abstract of it:—

The select committee appointed to examine the physicians, touching the state of his Majesty's health, since their examination before the House last Session, met on the 10th of January, when the following examinations were taken.

Dr. M. Baillie, in reply to the interrogatories put, said, that the state of his Majesty's health is such as to render him incapable of coming to Parliament, or of attending to public business. He thought his Majesty's recovery highly improbable, though not hopeless, because his illness has continued for many months, and his mental health is in a considerably worse state than it was eight or ten months ago; because his Majesty is considerably advanced in life; and because his Majesty's present indisposition has assumed a more determined form than in any of his former illnesses. The present degree of the mental infirmity had taken place rather suddenly, he was much better towards the end of June; early in July, his Majesty's mind was impressed with all the errors which have continued since; latterly he has been able to relate anecdotes more distinctly; but though his perception and apprehension are as accurate as at any period of his indisposition, his memory is slightly impaired. He did not deem his life in any danger: had but limited experience in complaints of this nature, and knew one person of his Majesty's time of life who did not recover.

Dr. W. Heberden said, that his Majesty was incapable of coming to Parliament, &c. thought his recovery improbable, but not in a high degree, nor hopeless. His Majesty had appeared to be getting materially better in the months of April, May, and June; there was very little of disorder exhibited; early in July there seemed to be a fresh accession of disorder, so distinct in its character, from his Majesty's previous state, that he looked upon it as a new com-

plaint: his mind is still possessed with the same sort of false reasoning; though latterly there has been some slight improvement; his powers of conversation have increased, and he has laid aside some of his errors; knew no person so advanced in years as his Majesty ever recover.

Dr. T. Monro's answers agreed with those of the preceding doctors: he added, that the anxiety and cares of government may have contributed to the disorder; that the sense of his being King had not retarded the recovery, though it might have that effect. He had been ten times to Windsor since the 9th of October; but was not aware of any improvement of late.

Dr. S. F. Simmons answered all the primary interrogatories as the preceding doctors. He had seen persons as old as his Majesty attacked ten or twelve times, and recover, after a longer duration of the disease; and die of old age at last, or of other diseases. His Majesty's constitution was so good, that he should rate him a man of 60 in point of health. The reason why he thought his Majesty's recovery improbable was, because the number of recoveries of persons of that age is very small, in comparison with the number of recoveries of those that are younger. The state of his Majesty is very different from what it was in 1804. There is no fatuity; blindness is unfavourable to his recovery, because he cannot be so well managed. The consciousness of his regal state gives a peculiarity to his disorder, and renders it difficult to manage; his perception is good; but he has a number of erroneous floating ideas; his memory is firm and good, which is a favourable circumstance.

Dr. Sir H. Hallford concurred generally with Dr. Simmons in his answers: his Majesty, on Saturday night, threatened to have an acceleration of his complaint; he detailed anecdotes accurately; but could not exercise a good judgment. He thought the supercession of the royal authority had had a deep effect upon his Majesty's mind.

Dr. J. Willis agreed in all the primary answers with the other doctors. He thought his Majesty worse that morning than last week. There was a great degree of derangement, bordering on insanity. He had corrected the words he used on the quarterly report, because they conveyed too strong a meaning.

Dr. Robert Willis said that his Majesty was worse that morning; he was extremely agitated, and in a nervous state, which has been increasing for some time past. At no period of his attack had he been worse—but the symptoms had so often given way, that he thought there was no danger of life.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 7, 1812.

THE Speaker having read the Speech from the chair,

Sir F. Burdett rose, and, after an eulo-

gium on the magnanimous character of the Prince Regent, and concurring in the praises bestowed on the valour of our troops, adverted to the calamitous events of the pre-

sent reign, springing, he said, from that detestation of the principles of liberty, which had been equally the origin of the present unfortunate war, and of that with America. The object of the present war was, not the liberty, but the independence, of Spain; what pretence, then, was there for continuing the war, since the sovereign, whose rights we maintained, had conceded them to Buonaparte. There was no chance of our succeeding in driving the French out of Spain: our laurels were great, but barren; and our victories were, in their effects, mere defeats, while the French were making rapid progress towards the subjugation of the country. We were fighting to maintain our catholic allies in the peninsula, and neglecting our more valuable allies at home—the Irish—a generous, brave, and long-suffering people, were, for a trifling consideration, withholden from their best and dearest rights. The hon. baronet next glanced at the traffic in seats, in that house—the burthensome taxation which had generated a pauperism throughout the land, aggravated by the infamous exactions of surveyors and surchargers—the erection of dépôts, fortifications, and barracks—the calling in, for our defence, foreign mercenaries, who had not been able to defend their own country—the restrictions under which the press laboured, by the Attorney-General being permitted to file ex-officio informations; and concluded with moving an address, to which his speech was an echo.

Lord Cochrane adverted to the corruption and bigotry of the Portuguese government, which, he said, had still the gaols of its inquisition crowded with victims, and gave his support to the Address.

Lord Jocelyn opposed the hon. baronet's Address, and substituted another, which was seconded by Mr. Vyse.

Messrs. Whitbread and Ponsonby declared that they could not, consistently, vote for either Address; they thought the hon. baronet's Address contained topics not proper for discussion at present—the latter gentleman lamented that such slight mention was made of the affairs of Ireland in the Speech.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer said a few words, after which Sir F. Burdett's Address was negatived by 250 to 1, and Lord Jocelyn's amendment was carried without a division.

8. Mr. Secretary Ryder brought up the report of the Queen's Council, upon the state of his Majesty's health. On the question that the Address to the Prince Regent be brought up, Mr. Whitbread said, that he feared we had spared more troops for the war in the peninsula than we could well afford; but, finding, notwithstanding they were under the conduct of so able a general as Lord Wellington, that the enemy continued in military possession of the country, he despaired of final success. He wished to

be informed what was the state of our army in Portugal. Was it flourishing? were the ranks full? He censured the delay in the departure of the mediatory commissioners to South America. He thought that conciliation had not been manifested towards the United States—that government had asserted that the Berlin and Milan decrees had been revoked by France; we had denied it. He defied the Right Hon. Gentleman to state a single fact that had occurred since the 2d of November, 1810, to prove that those decrees had not been revoked. He ardently wished for peace, and was of opinion that the character of Buonaparte was no ground of objection to negotiating. Both countries were great; but England was a country of factitious greatness, and France of natural greatness. Would to God she had ships, colonies, and commerce! for until she had each and all, he feared, there was no chance of peace to the rest of the world.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied with warmth, that the concluding prayer of the honourable gentleman afforded a clue to his reasoning—if he thought it for the interest of this country that Buonaparte should have ships, colonies, and commerce, it was but natural that he should disapprove of all those means that may have been resorted to, to deprive the French Ruler of them. The honourable gentleman had complained of the present state of affairs in the peninsula. Did he recollect the state of these affairs at the commencement of the last sessions, and his prophecies upon that occasion? if he did, his confidence in his own foresight ought to be a little shaken—instead of it they find him prepared to re-prophecy:—

“ Destroy his web of sophistry, in vain,
The creature's at his dirty work again.”

Before this time we were to have been swept from the face of the peninsula—to have been driven into the sea. Instead of which, we have driven the French out of Portugal, and have kept possession of that country in defiance of their hosts. He was happy to state, that the military force at present in the peninsula, was, by 10,000 men more than it was at this time last year. The honourable gentleman concluded with saying, that he should regret a war with America, which would be injurious to us, but more so to America.

General Tarleton, Mr. Creevy, and Mr. Hutchinson, spoke at some length; after which Mr. Creevy's motion, that the report be brought up that day week, was negatived, the report itself read a first and second time, and ordered to be presented to the Prince Regent.

9. Lord J. Thynne brought up the Prince Regent's answer to the Address, thanking the Commons for offering to provide amply and suitably for the comfort and dignity of his royal father, under the calamity with which he was afflicted.

Lord Folkstone presented a petition from Mary Anne Dixon, a pauper, who was confined in Bristol gaol, in consequence of a process in the Ecclesiastical Court, for slander.

A committee to examine the Physicians as to the state of his Majesty's health, was appointed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved, "That no private bills be read a first time after the 24th of February next; and that no report of a private bill be received after the 20th of April next—Agreed to.

In consequence of some observations from Mr. Creevy, relating to the offices of Clerk of the Privy Council and the Marshal of the Admiralty being conferred upon members of that house, and the paymastership of Widows' Pensions not being abolished, a short discussion ensued, which was terminated by the rejection of a motion for appointing a committee of inquiry.

Mr. Hutchinson gave notice, that on the first Tuesday in March, he would move for a repeal of the Act of Legislative Union between Great Britain and Ireland.—Adjourned.

10. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in moving the thanks of the House to Lord Minto and Sir S. Auchmuty, for their services in the East, stated that the merit of having planned all the expeditions belonged solely to the former. After noticing, in terms of high praise, the conduct of Commodore Rowley, in wresting the superiority from the French in the Indian seas; the gallantry of Sir S. Auchmuty, Colonels Gillespie and M'Leod, the latter of whom died in carrying a redoubt, he moved, first, that thanks be voted to Lord Minto for the wisdom and ability with which he had applied the resources entrusted to him, to the destruction of the French power in the East Indies; stating further, that the brilliant successes which had attended our arms were owing to that vigorous system of operations which he had so wisely adopted and pursued.

Mr. Sheridan thought that the merits of Lord Minto had not been made out: no necessity had been stated for the noble lord accompanying the expedition, and superintending the military and naval operations in person. He disapproved of this civil controul, which was too like the system adopted by the French in the revolutionary war, when civil deputies from the Convention were sent to superintend the commanders of armies. It was confessed, that Lord Minto had undertaken the expedition contrary to the advice of every person, even of Admiral Drury himself. He then stated that greater dangers never encompassed any army than those in which Sir S. Auchmuty had been involved. That gallant general had no alternative, but a disgraceful and precipitate retreat, or an assault by storm, in which the safety of the whole army was at stake.

He concluded by stating, that he thought justice had not been done to Commodore Rowley, who, by rallying our broken force in the Indian seas, paved the way for the subsequent successes.

Messrs. Yorke, Ryder, Freemantle, Grant, and Elliott, supported the motion; which was opposed by Messrs. Whitbread, P. Moore, General Tarleton, and Sir H. Montgomery.

The motion was afterwards carried without a division, as were separate votes of thanks to the officers, soldiers, &c. employed in the expedition to Java. Votes of thanks to Commodores Broughton and Rowley were likewise carried.

13. The Speaker noticed the little attention which was paid by many honourable members to the progress of private bills and petitions, though so great a portion of public happiness, interest, and property was affected thereby. He hoped this part of their duty would, in future, obtain more attention.

14. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after some observations on the rejection of his motion last session, for permitting equally the distillation from grain and from sugar, which would have, had it been adopted, rendered the present measure unnecessary, moved, in consequence of the failure of the late harvest, a series of resolutions—1st. That from and after the 15th of February next, all distillation from grain should cease (excepting Ireland) till the 31st of December—2d. That it should be lawful for the Prince Regent, with the advice of his Privy Council, after the 1st of October, 1812, to permit the distillation of grain, or to continue the suspension for 30 days after the 31st of December, 1812. A third Resolution went to subject sugar wash to the same duties as were paid on corn wash, in order to compensate the revenue for the loss of last year. A fourth went to impose an additional duty of 12 and a half per cent. on brandy, hollands, and all other foreign spirits imported, with the exception of rum. This last duty the importers of foreign spirits, the honourable mover observed, would scarcely feel, as their profits were enormous; and it would, at the same time, secure a market for our domestic and colonial spirits. The resolutions, after a few words from Mr. Ponsonby, were agreed to.

HIS MAJESTY'S HOUSEHOLD.

16. The House having resolved itself into a Committee, for the purpose of taking into consideration so much of the Lords Commissioners speech as related to the above subject, Mr. Perceval, after adverting to the hopeless state of his Majesty, and the necessity of making some provision for maintaining the dignity and securing the comfort of his Majesty, on the devolvement of the royal authority on the Prince Regent, which would take place about the 18th of February, proposed, that the household

should be constituted out of those who attended his Majesty previous to his illness; that the expenditure, which would not be more than 70,000*l.* a year, in addition to the ordinary produce of the civil list revenue, should be defrayed out of the funds belonging to the civil list of the crown; that instead of the Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain, who would be required to support the state of the Regent, the first Gentleman of the Bed-chamber, commonly called the Groom of the Stole, should be placed at the head of the new establishment, with a deputy, in the person of Lord J. Thynne, the present Vice-chamberlain, four lords and four grooms of the bed-chamber, with a master of the robes, and seven equerries, should likewise be appointed, making a total of 28 attendants. The care of his Majesty, with the superintendence of the household, should be left to the Queen. The expense of his Majesty's establishment, at Windsor, last year, did not exceed 108,000*l.* and he thought, therefore, with the reduction of some of the superfluous equipages, the whole of the expenses of the new household, including the bill disbursements and salaries of the new officers, would be covered by 100,000*l.* He should also propose a permanent addition to her Majesty's income, as she might not choose to continue in retirement, of 10,000*l.* per annum. The pensioners of his Majesty to be paid out of the usual fund, the medical attendants out of the royal privy-purse; and a secret committee to be appointed to inquire into the nature of the pensions. These expenses would altogether amount to 180,000*l.* a year; viz. 100,000*l.* for his Majesty's household; 70,000*l.* for the private pensions; and 10,000*l.* for her Majesty. This would leave a deficiency of 100,000*l.* to be provided for out of the civil list; so that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent will have 100,000*l.* a year less than his royal father had enjoyed. If, however, 50,000*l.* were granted to his Royal Highness from the Exchequer, there would then be 70,000*l.* remaining to fulfil the engagements entered into with his creditors some time since; and the deficiency in the civil list would only be 50,000*l.* which would not be sensibly felt, as the family of his Royal Highness was so much smaller than that of his Majesty. The honourable member concluded by stating that he should, to meet the expenses incurred by the Prince Regent last year, in assuming the reins of government, propose a grant of 100,000*l.*

Mr. Ponsonby complained that the hon. mover had, by the establishment of three new offices, as commissioners to audit the accounts, &c. of the household, increased his own influence—he blamed the grant of 10,000*l.* to the Queen, and the diminution of the civil list revenue. He should oppose the plan, which was too complex, and tended to throw fresh burthens on the people.

Mr. Tierney thought it unjust that the

splendour of the Regent should be abridged in order to increase that of her Majesty, who would, by these grants, receive 200,000*l.* per annum for the care of the King's person. The honourable mover, he supposed, wanted to create a court, in opposition to that of the Prince Regent.

Mr. Sheridan combated the opinion expressed by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, that the Prince had compromised his claim to the Duchy of Cornwall for the 60,000*l.* settled upon him by Parliament.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer replied; after which the resolutions were put and carried without a division.

17. An account of the state of the population of England, Scotland, and Wales, from 1801 to the present year, was presented. Mr. Rose took this opportunity of stating, that there had been an augmentation of the population, in England, in the proportion of 14 per cent.; in Wales 12; and in Scotland, 13 per cent. This increase was remarkable for another peculiarity, the number of males being equal to the number of females. In September, 1802, the whole population was 10,471,000. It was now, exclusive of the army and navy, 11,901,900, making, in conjunction with the military, a total increase of 1,600,000. The hon. gentleman then remarked, that, notwithstanding the system of inclosures, five millions sterling was annually paid for corn imported hither, and recommended an extensive cultivation of potatoes, and farther encouragement to our fisheries.

Mr. Brougham did not think that there was any real increase of the population, but attributed the higher returns to the prejudices of the people being removed in distant counties, whereby a more correct return was obtained. He warmly recommended a census for Ireland; and was supported by Messrs. Herbert and P. Moore, the latter of whom estimated it at six millions.

The report of the Committee of Supply, containing the resolutions respecting the arrangement for his Majesty's household was then brought up; and, after remarks from Messrs. Creevey and Brand, who objected to the droits of Admiralty not being considered as belonging to the country, and the latter of whom opposed the grant of 70,000*l.* to the Prince Regent, was read, and a bill ordered to be brought in; the second resolution was referred to a Committee of Supply. The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, Mr. Yorke proposed, that the number of seamen should be the same as last year, namely, 145,000 seamen, including 35,400 marines. The following, among other sums, were then voted in the committee:—

3,345,875*l.* for 13 months pay for the 145,000 seamen; 3,000,000*l.* and upwards for provisioning them; 3,675,000 for tear and wear of ships; 649,750*l.* for the ordnance of the navy; 20,000*l.* for the relief of

the American loyalists; 12,000*l.* for the relief of the Corsican emigrants; 8,000*l.* for the St. Domingo sufferers; 3,300*l.* for the Dutch emigrants; 123,000*l.* for the suffering clergy of France; a sum for French emigrants, which we could not bear; 1,200*l.* for the Public-office, Bow-street; 70,800*l.* for the expense of maintaining and employing convicts; 30,000*l.* for law charges; 21,000*l.* for printing votes of the House of Lords; 2,000*l.* for printing votes of the House of Commons; 4,467*l.* for printing bills, &c.

Mr. Yorke, in reply to a question from Mr. Whitbread, stated, that the loss of the *Baltic* convoy was entirely owing to the accidents of the wind and weather. The loss of the *Hero* was owing to a fault in the navigation, in not making allowances for the currents prevailing in those seas. Orders had been issued from the Admiralty, that no ships should remain in the North Seas after the 1st of November; but the weather prevented the convoy from leaving there until the 17th of that month. After the *Defence* was sunk, the *St. George* was driven ashore; but, in expectation that she would be able to weather the storm, the admiral did not shift his flag.—Mr. Whitbread was satisfied with the explanation.

NIGHTLY WATCH OF THE METROPOLIS.

Mr. Ryder, after noticing the late murders at the east end of the town, and asserting that no vigilance on the part of the police could prevent them, observed that a military police, as established in many of the continental cities, and though enforced with all the energy of the despotism, was insufficient to repress the greatest atrocities. He should propose the appointment of a select committee, to inquire into the state of the nightly watch of the metropolis and parts adjacent, and report whether it would be best to strengthen it by some new provisions, or entirely change the plan. At present, though parochial trustees were required to procure able-bodied men, those they appointed did not answer that description, and were generally unable to obtain support by any other means.

Sir S. Romilly expected a measure of more extensive operation, and suggested an inquiry into the state of the police of the metropolis, and censured the high rewards which were given to police officers, who were thus induced to screen offenders in the outset of their career. He thought the lottery, by encouraging gaming, had some influence in increasing offenders. He thought a daily watch extremely necessary.

Mr. Whitbread thought that care should be taken, in driving offenders from the metropolis, that they were not permitted to continue in the environs.

Mr. Sheridan called the present the silliest motion ever made, after the alarm excited by the late atrocities, and thought it should be followed by an inquiry into the state of the parish *nurseries*. The honourable gentleman had informed them that the act required watchmen to be able-bodied, but they were weak, old, and decrepid! He then adverted to the conduct of the Shadwell magistrates, in countenancing the popular clamour that the late murders were committed by Portuguese or Irishmen, many of whom were confined 22 hours without any refreshment, because they wore foul linen! He likewise censured their neglect in not searching Williams's lodgings until two months after the murder, permitting him to conceal a piece of iron to make away with himself, and in not setting a guard over him. He paid some handsome compliments to the Bow-street magistrates, and thought their brethren of Shadwell-office should, like the watchmen, be all dismissed.

Messrs. Perceval and Montague, with Lord Cochrane and Sir F. Burdett, shortly spoke—the two former in defence of the Shadwell magistrates; after which an amendment, proposed by Mr. Abercrombie, that the committee should inquire into the state of the police, as well as that of the nightly watch, was likewise carried. The committee, to include the members for the City, Westminster, Surrey, and Middlesex, Messrs. Ryder and Sheridan,

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 17, 1811.

[Transmitted by Commodore Broughton.]

Sir Francis Drake, off Rembang,
May, 23, 1811.

SIR,
IN latitude 6 deg. 35 min. south; and longitude 144 deg. 32 min. east, Rembang bearing S.W. 13 miles, being on my passage to put in force your order, of the 1st of April, 1811, and having been necessitated to anchor during the night of the 22d instant, from contrary winds and a strong current setting from the eastward; I had the satisfaction, at daylight, to observe a flotilla

of the enemy's gun-vessels, consisting of nine felucca-rigged, and five prow-rigged, at anchor, close in shore, about three miles from the Drake. At dawn of day they weighed and stood for Rembang, but were so closely chased, that, by seven o'clock, three or four well-directed broadsides brought five of the felucca vessels under our guns, to an anchor, which were instantly taken possession of. The others finding themselves cut off from their port, furled sails, and pulled up in the wind's eye of us, direct for the shore, out of reach of our guns. Shoaling our water considerably, made me

despatch Lieutenants Bradley, Addis, and Roch, of the royal marines; Messrs. Groves, Horton, and Phibbs, midshipmen; with Lieutenant Knowles, Mr. Gillman, and twelve privates of his Majesty's 14th regiment, in four six-oared cutters and a gig, to board them, the Drake keeping under weigh, working up to windward, ready to cover the boats.

It is with peculiar pleasure I have to state that the undaunted and gallant conduct of this small party of officers and men, made prizes of all the rest by eight o'clock, without the loss of a man, notwithstanding a sharp fire of grape from several pieces of ordnance, with continual musketry, which commenced the moment the boats got within grape shot distance, and did not discontinue until our seamen laid their oars in to board; when the crews of each vessel either jumped overboard, or went on shore in their boats.

I am sorry to state the loss of the enemy must have been great, as their boats being small, and overloaded with men, arms, and ammunition, many were capsized, and most of the men in them (as well as those that jumped overboard) drowned; the scene, I understand, was truly piteous, as the officers commanding the boats were prevented from affording that relief which humanity would have dictated, from having to launch two of the felucca vessels off the beach, in the face of a brisk fire of small arms, from the men, who had escaped and fled into the jungle.

From the quarter-deck of the Sir Francis Drake, being an eye-witness of the conduct of this brave detachment, I beg leave to represent it in terms of the highest praise.

The enclosed is a list of the vessels burnt, their force, &c. &c. I lament the nature of my orders would not allow me to preserve the nine felucca-rigged vessels for the use of the expedition, being all new, only launched 15 days, and, in my opinion, the best built gun-boats I ever saw; they are 80 feet long over all, 17 broad, and pull 60 oars each, and are fitted to carry a seven-inch howitzer aft, and a 24-pound carronade forward, but only one was found with her guns on board; and as her sailing is but very little inferior to the Drake's, and causes little or no delay, I have kept her as a despatch-tender. Whether the guns of the others were hove overboard, or whether they were going to be gunned, is a matter of doubt, as the enemy did all they could to burn, sink, and destroy, before they left them. They were from Rembang eight days, had been on a cruise to Joanna, but were then bound to Sourabaya, commanded by a Captain Orning, who either escaped on shore, or was drowned.

I have the honour to be, &c.

GEORGE HARRIS.

[Here follows a list of the captured vessels, with their force, &c.]

Extract of a Letter from Captain Mansell, of the Procris, dated off the Mouth of Indramay River, July 31, to Captain Sayer, of the Leda.

I have the honour to inform you, that, in obedience to your orders, I proceeded in shore, and at daylight this morning, discovered six gun-boats, with a convoy of 40 or 50 prows, close in with the mouth of Indramay River, upon which we immediately weighed and ran into one quarter less three fathoms water, and were then scarcely within gun-shot of the gun-boats; finding our fire made very little impression on them, and conceiving the destruction of this force to be an object of considerable importance, I proceeded to the attack of them with the boats of his Majesty's sloop under my command, together with two flat boats, an officer, and 20 men, of his Majesty's 14th regiment, and an officer and the same number of men from his Majesty's 89th regiment, and succeeded in boarding and carrying five of them successively, under a heavy fire of grape and musketry, their crews jumping overboard, after having thrown their spears into the boats; the sixth blew up before we got alongside of her. The whole of the convoy on their first seeing us hauled through the mud up the river, or they must also have fallen into our hands. The gun-boats carry each of them one brass 32-pound carronade forward, and one 18-pounder aft, with (as appears by the papers found on board), upwards of 60 men each, they are excellent vessels, and in my opinion, might be found of considerable service to the expedition.

In performing this service, I am happy to observe, that our loss has been comparatively small, when it is considered that the boats, during the whole time of their advancing, were exposed in the open day to the fire of 12 guns of the calibre I have mentioned, and a constant fire of musketry (the gun-boat which blew up, being of equal force with the rest). The letter concludes with a high eulogium on the bravery and conduct of the officers and crew, and the following

List of Wounded—W. Randall, master's-mate, slightly; W. Jenkyns, quarter-master, dangerously; J. Fevre, boatswain's-mate, slightly; W. Roberts, captain of the after-guard, badly; J. Kelly, G. Bowls, T. Hynes, W. Adney, seamen, slightly; A. Marlton, boy, slightly; 89th foot, R. Habe, private, badly; 14th foot, W. Heath, corporal, slightly.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 17.

Admiral Sir C. Cotton has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Alexander, of his Majesty's ship the Colossus, giving an account of an attack made on the 1st instant by the Arrow schooner, and the boats of the Colossus and Conquistador,

on an enemy's convoy to the southward of Isle d'Aix; of which one *chasse maree* was brought out, three burnt, one of them an armed vessel, and three stranded on the beach.

[This Gazette also mentions the capture of the Danish privateer the *Scanderbeg*, by the *Ranger*; the French privateer *L'Heureuse Etoile*, by the *Censor*; the Danish privateer, the *Commodore Sullen*, and a Danish sloop, by the *Forward*.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 21.

Vice-admiral Murray has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter which he had received from Lieutenant Southcott, commanding the *Princess of Wales* hired cutter, giving an account of his having, on the 11th instant, captured off the Dogger Bank, the *Anacreon* French cutter privateer (formerly the *Carrier* cutter), out 24 days from Groningen, without making any capture; her complement was 37 men; her guns thrown overboard during the chase.

This Gazette also contains a letter from Captain Farquharson of his Majesty's ship the *Desiree*, containing an account of the capture, close in with the Island of Schelling, on December 12, of the French lugger *Le Brave* of Dunkerque, commanded by Mons. Messemaker, with a complement of 60 men, and 16 guns, two of which had been thrown overboard, and 13 of the crew made their escape. A letter from Captain Downie, of his Majesty's sloop the *Royalist*, states the capture of the French privateer *Le Rodeur*, of 14 guns and 60 men, between Dover and Calais, on Thursday night, after a chase of two hours; the *Royalist* had one man killed and five wounded; the enemy one killed and 11 wounded.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, DEC. 23.

The Marquis Wellesley, his Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, has this day notified to the ministers of friendly powers resident at this court, that his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, has judged it expedient to direct that the necessary means should be taken to place the entrance of the river Guadalquivir so far under the restrictions of blockade, that no vessel shall be permitted to enter which shall have on board bread, flower, grain, provisions of any kind whatever (excepting such as may be fairly deemed sea stores for the use of the crew), warlike or naval stores, or any article or articles intended to be, or usually converted into warlike or naval stores, and that all the measures authorised by the law of nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels

laden as aforesaid, that may attempt to violate the said blockade.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 24

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, was yesterday morning received at Lord Liverpool's office, addressed to his lordship by Gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Fre- neda, Dec. 4, 1811.

According to the intention which I communicated to your lordship, I withdrew our advanced guard across the Agueda on the 29th.—Don Carlos D'Espagne has informed me, that he attacked the enemy on the 28th of November, on their retreat from the Sierra de Francia between Miranda and Endrinal, with a detachment of Don Julian Sanchez's infantry, and a detachment of the regiment de la *Princessa*. On their arrival at Endrinal, they were attacked by Don J. Sanchez, with his cavalry, and were obliged to form in a square.—Don Carlos informs me that the enemy suffered considerable loss; and that his troops got possession of some of the money, of which the enemy had plundered the inhabitants of the Sierra de Francia.—Don Carlos D'Espagne mentions particularly the conduct of Lieutenant W. Reid, of the R. Engineers, who attended him upon this expedition, having before been employed to perform a service under his directions.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, DEC. 24.

This day, in pursuance of the pleasure of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, his Royal Highness William Henry, Duke of Clarence, admiral of the red, was promoted to the rank of admiral of the fleet, in the room of Admiral Sir Peter Parker, Bart. deceased.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, DEC. 28.

Extracts of two letters from Captain Sir G. R. Collier, of H.M.S. the Surveillante, addressed to Admiral Sir C. Cotton, Bart. and transmitted by the latter to J. W. Croker, Esq.

*H. M. S. Surveillante, Corunna,
November 14, 1811.*

I have the satisfaction to add, that every thing English got out of Gijon, and that I learn all the ammunition and military stores, not embarked, with the exception of the cannon before alluded to, were destroyed.

November 16, 1811.

The wind blowing hard from the N. N. W. has prevented the *Lyra* with her convoy from sailing for England, and this day the *Iris* arrived; and from an inclosure to Captain Christian, I received your letter No. 5.

I have the honour to inclose Captain Christian's report of his proceedings since

my parting with him off Bermeo, by which you will perceive how seriously the Guerillas annoy the enemy in the province of Biscay and Guipuscon. It appears that, with the assistance of the Iris, Don Gaspar, after effecting his landing, completely blocked up the garrison of Deba in their fortified house, which, not being able to resist the fire from the launch, surrendered, amounting to fifty-four men. From hence Gaspar immediately proceeded to the neighbouring town of Motrico, where, by the united exertions of Captain Christian, the same number of the enemy were obliged to an unconditional surrender. In this service two of the enemy's launches were taken, and whatever French public property was found was taken or destroyed. In the Iris have also arrived upwards of three hundred French prisoners, with a proportion of French officers; among which number it is said is an aid-du-camp of Buonaparte, Colonel Cenopieri. They form a part of the remains of the last corps which was so entirely defeated by the indefatigable Guerilla, Mina; five hundred of the enemy were killed or wounded, and the remainder, six hundred, made prisoners. Captain Christian speaks in very favourable terms of the activity and zeal of his first lieutenant, Mr. Collingwood, on the late service; and I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the same on former occasions.

Rear-admiral Foley has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant Robert Fair, commanding his Majesty's gun-vessel *Locust*, giving an account of his having on the 25th instant driven on shore, near Calais, a French national brig, which, from the violence of the surf, was beaten to pieces; she appeared to

have troops on board, and it is supposed several of the men must have perished.

DOWNING-STREET, DEC. 31.

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this morning received by the Earl of Liverpool, from Gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Frenada, Dec. 12, 1811.

The enemy have made no movement of importance in this quarter, since I addressed you on the 4th instant.—I have received accounts from Cadiz to the 30th of November. General Ballasteros has been obliged again to retire. It appears that the enemy have brought some troops from Grenada to act upon Ballasteros, as well as the division under General Semele, belonging to the 1st corps.—The official accounts from Valencia come down as far as the 20th of November. The enemy had not at that period made any progress in their attack upon General Blake's position in front of the town. The chiefs of Guerillas, Duran, El Empecinado, and Espoz y Minn, had been very active and successful in their operations against the enemy.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 4, 1812.

Admiral Sir Roger Curtis has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Symes, of his Majesty's sloop *Thracian*, giving an account of his having, on the 18th ult. driven on shore, under Cape Levie, a large French lugger privateer, pierced for 18 guns, and full of men, which was totally dashed to pieces on the rocks.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A DECREE, passed at Paris, in an Extraordinary Sitting of the Conservative Senate, on the 20th, calling out 120,000 men, of the conscription of the year 1812, applicable to the young men born between the 1st of January, 1792, and the 31st of December of the same year. The French papers are silent on the motive of this tremendous requisition; but it is generally supposed that it has been adopted in the contemplation of a war with Russia. The Swiss cantons are likewise expected to be called on to augment the contingent of troops in the service of their oppressor.

The persons lately put on shore on the continent, by the British government (for doing which we are much abused by Buonaparte) are now said to have been 400 French conscripts, deserters from their armies in Spain; who, not being permitted to enter the British service, were, at their own particular and urgent request, set on shore on the coast of Holland.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. Jan. 1812.

An ordinance relative to the exterior and interior police of the theatres has been issued, expressly prohibiting all persons from re-selling tickets bought at the office, or selling such as have been obtained from any other source. None are to disturb the audience by noise, applause, or hissing, before the curtain rises, nor between the acts. In the great theatres, during the whole representation, no one is to keep his hat on after the curtain rises. Every individual is to obey provisionally the officer of the police. In consequence, when he is invited by him to quit the theatre, he is to proceed immediately to the Police-office, to give such explanations as may be demanded of him.—*Paris Papers of the 2d of January.*

Marshal Soult had lately a narrow escape from being taken by Zaldivar, who, with a party of Guerillas, had taken post in the neighbourhood of Seville, from whence Soult came out in his carriage to take an airing; but when within musket-shot of the ambu-

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cade, a shepherd apprising him of his danger, he escaped.

A fresh eruption from Mount Etna took place on the 27th of Oct. Several mouths had opened on the eastern side of the mountain, which emitted torrents of burning matter, discharged with the greatest force from the interior of the volcano, illuminating the horizon to a great distance. Clouds of ashes also descended, in the form of rain, upon the city of Catania, and its environs, and upon the fields situate at a very great distance. On the 18th of November the eruption still continued, and exhibited appearances of the most terrible disasters.

A note transmitted by the Emperor of Austria to the Stadtholder of Lower Austria, directs, that free passage be given to such troops of the French Emperor as are now passing through the Austrian territory, and that proper supplies be granted them on their journey. The marching of these troops in such a direction can scarcely have any other object than the commencement of hostilities against Russia.

The Emperor Francis has met with some opposition from a party in the Hungarian Diet. He has, however, attempted to intimidate them into submission, by announcing his determination not to suffer any resistance to his measures, on the part of the States of Hungary. Francis would scarcely have used such language, if he did not presume upon the aid of a French force, in case of a revolt.

They write from Sweden, that there was every prospect of a good understanding between that country and England; and that the French Charge d'Affaires had quitted Stockholm, and the French Consul Gottenburgh.

Letters from St. Petersburg to the 21st ult. state, that peace between the Russians and Turks was signed on the 26th of November. In consequence of this intelligence, the exchange at St. Petersburg rose to 20½. We learn, by well-authenticated letters, that the peace was accelerated by a destructive

battle, in which the Turks were completely overthrown, having been first surrounded by the Russians. The Turks are said to have been so completely dismayed, that they surrendered themselves prisoners of war, to the number, according to the official report from the Russian General Kutusow, published at St. Petersburg, of 35,000 men. The Russians, being completely in possession of the field of battle, found all the magazines and baggage, and took 56 pieces of cannon. The news of this important victory was announced at St. Petersburg, on the 8th of December (old style). On this defeat of the Turks, they offered to accept those terms which they had previously spurned; and the signing of preliminaries immediately followed.

Lord Minto has published a proclamation for the civil administration of Java, in which he annexes the island to the possessions of the East India Company.

The East India Company's ships for China will, henceforward, in consequence of the reduction of the Isle of Java, proceed on their voyage through the Straits of Sunda, instead of passing through those of Malacca, and which will bring them more directly into the course of the trade winds and a smoother sea, and shorten their voyage at least six or seven weeks.

Charlestown Papers, to the 16th ult. bring intelligence which, though far from unexpected, is of a menacing and warlike aspect. By accounts from Washington, it appears to be the unanimous opinion of the Committee of the House of Representatives, to whose consideration were referred those parts of the President's message which concerned the foreign relations of the United States, that the encroachments of this country upon the rights of America, "*were such as to demand war, as the only alternative to obtain justice.*" The first resolution, that "the military establishments of the United States ought immediately to be completed, was carried by 117 to 11.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

DECEMBER 23.

A MEETING of the Catholic Committee took place at the Theatre in Fishamble-street, Dublin.—About 12 o'clock, Lord Fingal entered, and was called to the chair; which having taken, Mr. Hare, a magistrate, addressed his Lordship, stating that he had come, by direction of the Lord Lieutenant, to ascertain if the present was a meeting of the Catholic Committee. Lord Fingal replied, that they were met for a legal and constitutional purpose—that of petitioning Parliament. Mr. Hare said, that this was not a

admission that that was the meeting of the Catholic Committee, and, as such, an unlawful assembly: and that he required it to disperse—adding that, wishing to execute his duty in as mild a manner as possible, he hoped that no resistance would be offered to oblige him to have recourse to the means with which he was entrusted. Lord Fingal said, it was not his intention to do any thing improper, or to act in resistance to the laws of the land; but it was his determination not to leave the chair, until obliged by some person so to do, in order that he might bring his

then took Lord Fingal by the arm, and gently pushed him from the chair. Lord Netterville was afterwards called to the chair, and removed in like manner; but Lord Ffrench was obstructed on taking it.—The meeting, by the recommendation of Sir E. Bellew, then broke up.

The legality of the arrest of the Earl of Fingal and Viscount Netterville will be tried in the Court of Exchequer, Dublin.

Several Catholic gentlemen in Dublin have communicated to the Irish Government a plot existing in Dublin for associating the lower orders of Catholics in a league to "separate the two kingdoms, and to extirpate heresy," or, in other words, we presume, to murder Protestants.

John Keegan, Owen Adams, and Thomas Quartermans, have, we understand, been committed to the gaol of Kilmainham, charged with having, as above, traitorously and feloniously conspired against the King and Government. Keegan and Adams were brought up on the 9th instant, and underwent an examination before the magistrates of police at Dublin.

JAN. 4. The old and respectable banking-house of Messrs. Boldero, Lushington, and Co. stopped payment this morning. This failure created the utmost consternation in the City, and in several Provincial Banks, which are likely to be involved. It was one of the oldest in the City, and, with little alteration in the names of the partners, had been maintained in credit and importance during seventy years.

A most melancholy and distressing circumstance happened at Tittleshall, Norfolk:—Capt. George Hoste and his brother Charles (two of the younger sons of the Rev. Dixon Hoste) were out shooting; when the gun of the former accidentally went off, and unfortunately shot his brother, who instantly expired on the spot.

5. This afternoon, as the son of Mr. Weil, of Pancras-road, a fine boy, twelve years of age, was sliding on a pond in Islington-fields, with a man-servant who had the care of him, the ice broke, and the youth disappeared. The servant, in endeavouring to rescue his young master, also sunk, and both were drowned.

12. At night, the following attempt to rob and murder was made at Mr. Prior's, in the Borough. The deposition of the female servant was taken by a magistrate at Union-hall:—"I am servant to Mr. Prior. About half past nine o'clock on Sunday evening I had occasion to go down to the cellar. On coming up the stairs, I saw a man coming from the back of the shop; I thought it was Mr. Prior, and said, 'Are you going out so late?'; on his looking round, however, I perceived he had a black crape over his face; I was alarmed, and called out to a lodger up stairs; the man turned to me, and said, he would murder me if I did not hold my tongue; I got near the door, and attempted

to shut it; upon which he came up to me, and said he would cut my throat; I put up my hand to defend my throat, and received a deep cut on the arm from some sharp instrument; he put something against my mouth to gag me, and cut me in the throat several times; at this time the door opened, and a short elderly man came in, and said, 'Come out;'; I was immediately knocked down, and was insensible to what followed afterwards."—Richard Prior, the master, said, he had sat down to supper with the husband of Wilkins, and Wilkins, who is his house-keeper; when she having occasion to go down stairs, they soon after heard a cry of 'Thieves! Murder!' and immediately went down, when they found the shop in darkness; he sent Wilkins up for a light; and, on his coming down with a light, Sarah Wilkins was found lying on the floor insensible; the door was open, and a quantity of boots and shoes were strewed about the floor, but he had not discovered that any thing was taken away.

14. The house of General Dowdeswell, in Stratton-street, Piccadilly, with his entire collection of valuable antiques, pictures, books, coins, &c. together with his elegant furniture, were totally destroyed by fire this evening. The accident is believed to have been occasioned by the carelessness of servants.

18. This morning came on at the Old Bailey, the trial of Benjamin Walsh, Esq. M.P. on an indictment charging him with a larceny, in stealing 22,000*l.* the property of Sir Thomas Plomer, the solicitor-general. As soon as the jury were charged, the prisoner requested the indulgence of a chair, with which the court immediately complied.

Mr. Abbott having opened the pleadings,

Mr. Garrow addressed the court with a degree of candour and tempered feeling, which evidently made a strong impression on all present. Mr. Garrow observed, that could feelings of a private nature have been admitted into the consideration of this case, Sir Thomas Plomer, probably; had sacrificed his individual interest, to avert the deep distress, and poignant affliction, in which the relatives of Mr. Walsh were thus unhappily involved—but a duty to the public was imposed on Sir Thomas Plomer, which was imperative, and paramount to every other motive of consideration. Mr. Garrow then entered upon a statement of the case, which did not differ essentially from what has been already laid before the public; and having commented with great acuteness and perspicuity, on every circumstance which he proposed to give in evidence, he drew a direct and conclusive inference, that the prisoner was guilty of the averments stated in the indictment. From the letters written by the prisoner, and which had been intercepted, the premeditated purpose of Mr. Walsh appeared to have been, in the first instance, directed to the property of a

Mr. O. and not to that of Sir Thomas Plomer; but no opportunity had offered of effecting his object with that gentleman. With respect to the law of the case, Mr. Garrow conceived, that no doubt could possibly exist; and he felt confident that the jury would receive from the lips of his lordship, a confirmation of his assertion on that point. With respect to the inference of Mr. Walsh's guilt, from the deliberate preparations in purchasing a quantity of American stock—providing himself with such coin as might enable him to travel in foreign countries—and his quitting London on the evening previous to that on which he had made an appointment to meet Sir Thomas Plomer—he had no apprehension that the jury could differ in opinion from what must so powerfully operate on the mind of every candid and dispassionate inquirer into the facts of the case.

Sir Thomas Plomer was then examined by Mr. Gurney, and proved the facts as stated in the opening.

The letters before mentioned, in the handwriting of the prisoner, were now read. they were chiefly directed to his brother, to his brother-in-law, and his clerk. Their purport, so far as they bore upon this case, was to state, that the motives which induced him to this act of embezzlement, and to abscond from the country, were, the ruinous and hopeless state of his affairs; the dread of plunging into poverty and want a beloved wife, in the last few days of her pregnancy, and seven children; and the desperate determination of securing some means for their maintenance. They expressed the deepest sorrow and remorse for having thus robbed Sir Thomas Plomer of so much property, and thereby aggravated the crime of fraud by ingratitude and treachery to a confidential and generous friend, to whom he owed many signal acts of friendship and assistance; but stating, that he rather chose to commit the fraud on Sir Thomas Plomer, whose ample fortune would enable him to sustain and surmount the loss with little difficulty, than upon others whom it might ruin. And in one of those letters, addressed to Sir Thomas Plomer himself, dated the 7th of December, he acknowledges his criminality and ingratitude; explains his motives; professes the deepest remorse; throws himself on his clemency, and promises to repay him if ever he should possess the means.

Witnesses were next produced, who proved the various transactions necessary to connect the chain of evidence, and to support the charges in the indictment.

Here the case closed on the part of the crown.

Mr. Walsh then being called upon for his defence, declined making any observations.

Mr. Scarlett then rose, and took several objections, with respect to whether the offence could be construed as a *felony*, or a *fraud* only; and stated several cases, tending to

shew, that, although the prisoner might have been governed by a *fraudulent* intention, he could not, under the circumstances that had been given in evidence, be deemed to have acted with a *felonious* intention. The decision of a jury must necessarily be wholly governed by their opinion of the intention of the prisoner at the time he received the cheque from the hands of Sir T. Plomer; for unless he had, at that time, actually meditated what he subsequently executed, it could not, as Mr. Scarlett humbly conceived, be construed into a *felonious* intention.—Mr. Scarlett having concluded, Mr. Alley shortly addressed the Bench, and contended for a special verdict from the jury, on the facts, whether the offence was, in their opinion, a fraud or a felony, reserving the point of law for decision in another place.

Chief Baron Macdonald then shortly addressed the jury, and told them, that strong doubts had arisen in this case upon a question of law, whether the crime charged against the prisoner was a larceny or only a civil contract. To settle this point ultimately, two modes had been proposed. The one, of special argument in a future term, which would be attended with much greater suspense and embarrassment to the prisoner: the other, to reserve the question for the decision of the twelve Judges, if the jury should convict the prisoner. The fact, then, for them to decide was, whether the prisoner, previously to his obtaining possession of the check from Sir T. P. for the professed purpose of purchasing Exchequer Bills, had formed in his own mind the fraudulent project of embezzling the money to his own account. The better to enable the jury to make up their minds on this question, he would recapitulate the parts of the evidence that bore immediately on the point, if they did not wish to hear the whole summed up. The jury agreed.

His lordship then recounted the circumstances of the prisoner having bargained for the purchase of 11,000*l.* in American stock, so far back as the 29th of November, and his having agreed for the purchase of 300*l.* of Portuguese coin on the 2d of December—and this while he was a ruined man, and, as he afterwards acknowledged, wholly destitute of property, and while he had in contemplation the obtaining of Sir T. Plomer's money. His having acknowledged in his letters the intention to defraud somebody—first, a Mr. O—, and afterwards Sir Thomas Plomer; his having come from his house in the country on the very morning of the 5th of December, with baggage for a long voyage, his subsequent purchase of stockings and night-caps for the purpose, before he obtained the possession of Sir T. Plomer's money; and his afterwards acknowledging his settled intention for the purpose to have been fixed; taken together could leave no doubt that the fraudulent project had been formed in his intention long before he actually received the cheque.

The jury would, therefore, consider their verdict. Without hesitation they returned—*Guilty.*—The points remain for the twelve judges to decide.

The inhabitants of the world at the present time are computed by a learned theological writer at 800 millions—of whom he supposes 2,500,000 to be Jews, 482 millions Pagans, 175 millions and a half Christians, and 140 millions Mohammedans.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex has been appointed Deputy Grand Master of the fraternity of Freemasons of which the Prince Regent is Grand Master. The honour became vacant by the death of Sir Peter Parker.

BULLETINS OF THE STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

"Windsor Castle, Dec. 28.—The King continues nearly in the same state.

"Windsor Castle, Jan. 4.—The King continues nearly in the same state."

"Windsor Castle, Jan. 11.—His Majesty continues nearly in the same state."

"Windsor Castle, Jan. 18.—His Majesty has had a considerable increase of his disorder within the last week."

"Windsor Castle, Jan. 25.—His Majesty is nearly in the same state in which he was previous to the late increase of his disorder."

[The Report of a Committee of the House of Lords, appointed to examine his Majesty's Physicians, is printed.—Dr. Heberden considers his Majesty's recovery improbable, but not hopeless. He does not expect the King will recover.—Dr. Munro considers the present mental health of his Majesty insane; his recovery very improbable, but he does not entirely despair.—Dr. Simmons says, that his Majesty's mental health is much deranged—his recovery improbable, but not hopeless.—Dr. John Willis says, that his Majesty's mental health is in a high degree of derangement, and his recovery very improbable, but not impossible; has not an expectation of recovery.—Dr. Baillie states, that within the last two or three days (the examination was on the 14th), his Majesty's mind has been entirely lost in error; does not expect recovery.—Sir H. Hallford deems recovery very improbable.—Dr. R. Willis considers recovery all but impossible.]

MURDER, SUICIDE, &c. &c.

DEC. 23. John Williams was brought up for examination at Shadwell Police office, under suspicion of being concerned in the late horrid murders of Mr. Marr and family, and Mr. Williamson and family; and from the circumstances which have come out little doubt can be entertained of his having been concerned in the above-mentioned barbarities. It appeared from a long examination which Williams underwent, that he had been frequently seen at the house of Wil-

liamson, the publican, and that he had been more particularly seen there about seven o'clock on the evening of the murder. That on the same night he did not come home to his lodgings till about twelve; when he desired a fellow lodger, a foreign sailor, to put out his candle. That previous to this melancholy transaction, he had little or no money, and that when he was taken into custody he had a good deal of silver. The prisoner endeavoured to account for the suspicious circumstances alleged against him; but the magistrates remanded him for further examination.

After Williams had been examined this day, the following confirmation was received of the suspicions first entertained of him with respect to the late and former murders. It appears, that the iron maul, with which there is no doubt Mr. Marr and his unfortunate family were killed, had been missing from Mr. Vermiloe's house, where the prisoner lodged, and where it had been left for safe keeping, along with several other tools, by a foreign seaman, named John Peterson, who was by trade a ship's carpenter. The maul was marked with the initials J. P. and the other tools found in Mr. Vermiloe's house bore precisely similar characters. Mr. Vermiloe immediately recognized it as the instrument which had been left in his custody by Peterson; and said, that, although he would not positively swear that it was the same, yet the confidence he certainly entertained of its identity, was very much confirmed by the circumstance of the sharp point of the maul in question being broken; and he remembered having broken the point of Peterson's maul one day when he was breaking up some fire wood.

24. This evening, Williams was again examined at Shadwell police office. Mrs. Rice, a laundress, residing in Union street, Shadwell, stated, that she was sister-in-law to Mrs. Vermiloe, the prisoner's landlady. She had washed for the prisoner about three years. Last Friday fortnight she washed a shirt of his which was very much torn about the neck and breast, and had a good deal of blood upon it, about the neck and the arms; she supposed he had been fighting. On Thursday week he sent another shirt to be washed, which was also very much torn, and marks of blood upon it, which appearances she attributed likewise to fighting. The first shirt she so washed was before the murder of Mr. Marr; but the second was four or five days afterwards.

Mrs. Vermiloe, the prisoner's landlady, stated, that she had known him some years. A young German sailor, named John Peterson, from Hamburgh, had left a chest of tools, in the summer, with her husband. There were two or three mauls in that chest three weeks ago, but within that time they had disappeared. The box which contained them was always unlocked, and any body in

the house might have access to it. It was in the same room where the prisoner's sea-bed was deposited.

The prisoner attempted to account for his shirt being torn and bloody, and said he had been in company with some men who prevailed on him to play at cards. He had played one game, and was going home, when he was seized by the collar and had his mouth cut. He related a conversation he had with his landlady; but she denied his telling her the story as now related; and it appeared the fracas was antecedent to Marr's murder.

William Rice, a little boy about eleven years old, the nephew of Mrs. Vermiloe, recognized the man, and said he was quite sure it was the same he had frequently played with.

26. John Cuthperson, a fellow lodger of Williams, stated, that on the morning after the murder of Mr. Williamson, when he got up he saw a pair of his own stockings lying behind his chest, very much dirtied with fresh mud. He took them down stairs into the tap-room, where he found Williams. He asked him who had dirtied his stockings in that manner? Williams said, "Why? are they your's?"—"Yes, they are mine," the witness replied. Some little dispute then ensued, as to their right ownership; when Williams took them into the back-yard, and after washing the dirt off, returned them to the witness.

Mrs. Orr, who keeps a chandler's shop in Sir William Warren's square, next door but one to Pear-tree-court, and adjoining to the house kept by Mrs. Vermiloe, stated, that on the Saturday before Marr's murder, about half-past one in the morning, she was getting up linen, when she heard a noise about the house, as if a man was attempting to break in; she was frightened, and asked, "Who was there?" a voice answered, which she knew to be the voice of Williams, "I am a robber!" she answered, "Whether a robber or not, I will let you in, and am glad to see you;" Williams entered, and seated himself down till the watchman was calling past two o'clock; Williams got up from the chair, and asked the landlady if she would have a glass? she assented; but as he would not go for it, she went to the Pear-tree public-house, and could gain no admittance; she returned, when Williams inquired how many rooms there were in her house, and the situation of her back premises; she replied there were three rooms, and that her back yard communicated with Mrs. Vermiloe's house. The watchman came into Mrs. Orr's house, which Williams resisted for some time. The watchman told Mrs. Orr that he had picked up a chissel by the side of her window. Williams then went out unobserved, but soon afterwards returned; the watchman was going, when Williams stopped him, and desired him to go to the

Pear-tree and get some liquor. The house was then open. While the watchman was gone for the liquor, Williams took up the chissel, and said, "D—n my eyes, where did you get this chissel?" Mrs. Orr, however, did not part with it, and retained the instrument till Monday last. Hearing that Williams was examined, she went to Mrs. Vermiloe's, and shewed her the chissel. Mrs. V. looked at it, and compared it with the tools in Peterson's chest, when it was found to bear the same marks, and she declared that it had been taken out of her house. Mrs. Orr instantly delivered the chissel to the magistrates of Shadwell-street office. Mrs. Orr says she knew Williams for eleven weeks; he frequently nursed her child, and used to joke with her daughter, and once asked her whether she would be frightened if he came in the dead of the night to her bed-side? The daughter replied, "No, if it was you, Mr. Williams, I should not." Both the mother and daughter thought Williams an agreeable young man, and of a most insinuating address, and never thought he could be the man who would attempt to rob and murder.

27. This was the day appointed for the further examination of Williams. At half-past nine o'clock, the proper officer was despatched to the New Prison, Coldbath-fields, in order to bring the prisoner in safe custody. The magistrates assembled soon after ten o'clock, accompanied by Counsellor Reader, and several other gentlemen. They were then informed that Williams had committed suicide. On hearing this information, all business was suspended until the arrival of Robinson, the keeper of the lock-up room attached to their office. Before twelve he returned in a hackney-coach, when he stated to the magistrates, that on going to the governor of Coldbath-fields prison, with their order for delivering the prisoner into his custody, he saw the turnkey, who conducted him to Williams's cell, and to his great surprise saw Williams hanging to a rail (about six feet three inches from the ground), which partly extended along the ceiling, and is placed for the accommodation of prisoners to throw their linen, clothes, &c. on. Williams was suspended to the rail or post by his white neck-handkerchief tied securely about his neck. The turnkey of the prison locked him up the night preceding, and did not discover any material depression in his spirits, although he had fallen away considerably since his confinement.

With the relation of these particulars, the magistrates held a conference upon the steps to be pursued. At length it was determined to enter into the evidence of witnesses, whose testimony would bring the late melancholy events to more decisive proof of Williams's guilt.

Williams stated on Tuesday, when he endeavoured to account for his shirt being

bloody and torn, that it happened at Mr. Lawrence's, the Ship public-house, near the Pear-tree; the landlord was out at the time; but his daughter, a very interesting and accomplished female, now most completely denied the statement. Miss Lawrence knew Williams before Marr's murder; he used to be very free, go into the bar, take his glass, and gained her good opinion, from his insinuating address. After Marr's murder, he used to say, "Miss L. I don't know what is the matter with me, I feel so uneasy." Once he came into the house greatly agitated, and said, "I don't think I am well, for I am unhappy, and can't remain easy. Miss L. answered, "Williams you ought to know best what you have done." He replied, "Why, last night I ate a good supper off fowls, and had plenty of liquor." Miss L. immediately said, "Good eating is not the way to make you unhappy;" on which he retired. The magistrates asked Miss L. if she ever saw Williams in company with any other man. "Only once to the best of my recollection; he was a stout man; I only saw him, but cannot describe his person."

John Harris, deposed, that he was in the habit of sleeping with Williams, but knew of no friend he had, excepting Hart. On the night of the murder, Williams came to bed at a little past two. The witness rose first in the morning, went out, heard of the murder of Mr. Marr, and when he returned told Williams of it, who replied (*though he was still in bed*), "I know it." The witness found the muddy stockings and shoes which Williams afterwards took out of his hands, and said, "Give them to me, I will go backwards and wash them." Since the murder of Mr. Marr, Williams had slept little, and was very uneasy in bed. Williams once observed to the witness, that Mr. Lee's house, the Black-horse, in Gravel-lane, was a very convenient one for a robbery, the outlet behind was so good.

Colborn stated, that he was also the bed-fellow of Williams, and continued to sleep with him nightly, after the murders. Williams, from the time of the Marrs being murdered, was so restless at night, as greatly to disturb the witness. Williams talked in his sleep in a very incoherent manner; and the witness frequently shook and awakened him, when, on being asked what was the matter, he used to say that he had a most horrid dream. After the murder of the Williamses, Williams one day complained to the witness of his dreadful situation, being greatly afflicted with a venereal complaint. The witness advised him to go to a surgeon; when Williams replied, "Ah! it is of no consequence, the gallows will get hold of me soon." The witness only recollected Williams talking once in his dream, and crying "Run! run!"

It is much to be regretted, that the miserable Williams should so suddenly have eluded all further enquiry by the commission of self-murder. The commission of this crime should not have been left in the power of such a wretch; nay more, individuals placed in such circumstances, should not be left alone for a moment, till the safety of the public is secured by the demands of justice being satisfied. Had he been compelled to survive a little longer, his own troubled conscience might have prompted him to make public confession of his enormities; or perhaps his accomplices, under the fear of discovery, might have anticipated him. Two men, named Allblas and Hart, who are proved to have been intimate associates with Williams the suicide, have been apprehended, and are in close confinement, on strong suspicion of being concerned in the late murders. They have been examined before Mr. Graham, at Bow-street, but neither the facts against them, nor the examinations have transpired. A blue jacket, which belonged to Williams, has been found at the Pear-tree public-house (where he lodged), the pocket of which was stiff with congealed blood; a new French knife also was discovered in a hole of the wall, the handle and blade of which were besmeared with blood. The knife was purchased by Williams a short time previous to the murders.

BURIAL OF THE SUICIDE WILLIAMS.

Dec. 30. At midnight, the body of this wretch was removed from the House of Correction, Coldbath-fields, to the watch-house, near Ratchife-highway; and next morning, at about ten o'clock, he was placed on a platform, erected six feet above a very high cart, drawn by one horse. The platform was composed of rough deals battened together, raised considerably at the head, which elevated the corpse. A board was fixed across the lower end, standing up about six inches, to prevent the body from slipping off. On this platform the body was laid; it had on a clean white shirt, very neatly frilled, quite open at the neck, and without a neck-handkerchief or hat, but the hair neatly combed, and the face clean washed. The countenance looked healthful and ruddy; but the hands and the lower part of the arms were of a deep purple, nearly black. The whole of the arms were exposed, the shirt being tucked quite up. The lower part of the body was covered with a pair of clean blue trowsers, and brown worsted stockings, without shoes. The feet were towards the horse; on the right leg was affixed the iron Williams had on when he was committed to prison. The fatal mall was placed upright by the left side of his head, and the ripping-chisel or crow-bar, about three feet long, on the other side. About ten o'clock, the procession, attended

by the high-constable and headboroughs of the district, on horseback, and about 250 or 300 constables and extra constables, most of them with drawn cutlasses, began to move, and continued at a very slow pace until they came opposite the house of the unfortunate Marr, in Ratcliffe-highway, where they stopped for about a quarter of an hour. The procession then went down Old Gravel-lane, along Wapping High-street, entered New Gravel-lane, by Wapping-wall, and continued slowly to approach the spot where the second murder was perpetrated; on reaching which, it stood for another quarter of an hour, and then proceeded, again entering Ratcliffe-highway, and passing along it until it came to Cannon-street, where it turned up; and on reaching the top where the New-road crosses, and the Cannon-street road begins, a large hole being prepared, the cart stopped. After a pause of

about ten minutes, the body was thrown into its infamous grave, amidst the acclamations of thousands of spectators. The stake which the law requires to be driven through the corpse, had been placed in the procession, under the head of Williams, by way of pillow; and after he was consigned to the earth, it was handed down from the platform, and with the mallet which was used in murdering the Marrs, was driven through the body. The grave was then filled with quick-lime, and the spectators very quietly dispersed. During the whole procession all ranks of persons, who were present, conducted themselves with a solemnity rarely witnessed in the eastern part of the town; and, until the body was lowering into the earth, hardly a whisper was to be heard in the street. Not a single accident happened. Williams is buried close to the turnpike-gate, in the Cannon-street, road.

An Account, shewing the Amount of the Actual Charges upon his Majesty's Civil List Revenues, from the 5th of July, 1810, to the 5th of July, 1811. (From the Returns laid before Parliament.)

Class.	£	s.	d.
1. Royal Family	215,500	0	0
2. Lord Chancellor, Speaker of the House of Commons, Judges, et al..	32,955	0	0
3. Ministers at Foreign Courts.....	77,064	14	1½
4. Bills of Tradesmen and Artificers	249,357	13	8½
Lord Chamberlain's Salary 3000l. Vice-Chamberlain's 600l.	1,539	13	1
Salaries in Lord Chamberlain's Department	27,451	14	4
Lord Steward's Salary 1540l. Groom of the Stole's 2000l.	3,540	0	0
Salaries in Lord Steward's Department	33,773	16	1
5. Ditto....Master of the Horse	14,608	18	4
Ditto....Master of the Rolls	1,080	0	0
Apothecaries to his Majesty, &c.	115	0	0
Gentlemen of the Bedchamber, and Grooms of ditto	18,500	0	0
6. Pensions	87,427	2	2½
Ditto to Foreign Ministers	57,854	14	2½
Compensations	9,611	12	10
7. Small Fees and Salaries payable out of the Civil List Revenues	51,375	0	3½
8. Commissioners of the Treasury, and Chancellor of the Exchequer....	12,022	0	0
Occasional Payments. Home Secret Service	10,000	0	0
Special Service and Royal Bounty	19,496	17	11½
Extraordinary Disbursements, Foreign Ministers	55,852	9	7
Presents to ditto	33,750	2	0
Equipage to ditto.....	3,800	0	0
Contingent Expenses of the Treasury	4,230	7	0
Treasury Deficiency of Fees	21,182	6	7
Three Secretaries of State, Contingencies, Messengers, and Defic. of Fees	36,969	10	6
Other Charges	12,015	1	10
	1,029,053	15	3½

The following were the total Charges for the Seven Years previous.

Year	£	s.	d.
1804.....	979,043	10	9
1805.....	1,099,421	14	10½
1806.....	1,142,680	6	11½
1807.....	1,117,450	7	5
1808.....	1,068,282	8	6½
1809.....	1,032,186	1	7½
1810.....	1,122,937	16	6½

An Account of the Income of, and Charge upon, the CONSOLIDATED FUND, in the Years ending 5th January, 1811 and 1812; together with an Account of the WAR TAXES for the same Periods:—

INCOME.	Per Ann. 1811.			Per Ann. 1812.		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Customs	4,869,366	5	5½	3,974,732	1	10½
Do. Isle of Man.....	—	—	—	8,335	4	9½
Excise	15,867,564	15	0	15,768,167	12	4
Stamps.....	5,332,509	0	10	5,068,782	11	2
Incidents	7,578,578	11	7	7,684,777	10	1
Surplus Annual Duties on Sugar, &c.	1,600,702	14	9½	1,181,329	7	0
Do. Land Tax on Offices, &c.	148,111	13	1½	129,497	9	7½
Land Taxes.....	1,091,917	9	1½	996,336	0	5½
Revenue, Isle of Man	8,254	7	9	1,595	0	8
Interest, &c. on account of Ireland.....	2,443,470	10	9	2,752,796	11	10
Do. Portugal	57,170	3	0	57,170	3	0
Surplus Exchequer Fees	49,822	1	11	57,811	16	3
Imprest Monies, &c.....	312,735	14	11½	111,786	19	11½
Arrears of Income Duties.....	5,508	5	9	14,214	15	0
Do. Assessed Taxes, 1798.....	6,157	19	0½	10	5	3
Do. Annual Malt Duties	357,545	0	0	553,923	0	0
Rent of Crown Lands	11,123	0	4½	24,165	14	4½
Fines of Leases	15,627	0	0	8,099	0	0
Militia Fines	28,106	10	0	25,503	12	2
Tontine Money reserved	24,016	10	7½	23,911	8	5
Brought from War Taxes, per Account 47						
Geo. III.	1,200,000	0	0	1,200,000	0	0
Do. Do. 49 Do.....	1,272,865	4	10½	1,040,000	0	0
Do. Do. 51 Do.....	—	—	—	216,089	14	1
Sixpence per Lib. on Pensions, 1808	—	—	—	800	0	0
	42,286,152	18	11½	40,917,835	18	4½
Charge	35,296,313	10	9½	36,801,993	18	9½
Surplus	6,989,839	8	2½	4,115,841	19	6½
WAR TAXES.						
British Spirits, 1803	698,264	0	0	820,741	0	0
Ditto, 1806.....	94,175	0	0	169,000	0	0
Foreign Ditto, 1803	1,029,113	0	0	787,443	0	0
Malt, Cap. 81.....	2,436,675	0	0	2,761,466	0	0
Sweets	4,447	0	0	3,850	0	0
Tea	1,820,507	15	0	1,415,356	17	8
Tobacco, 1806	358,371	0	0	363,661	0	0
Brandy, 1807	268,433	0	0	88,620	0	0
Temporary or War Duty	3,100,594	16	10	3,041,738	9	11½
Property, 1803.....	4,212	9	11	2,087	2	0½
Ditto, 1804.....	13,644	4	2½	8,970	9	0½
Ditto, 1805	37,973	7	5½	29,783	17	1½
Ditto, 1806	196,144	15	8½	46,830	0	11½
Ditto, 1807	628,037	2	10½	146,796	1	11½
Ditto, 1808	2,262,077	11	8½	533,106	8	7½
Ditto, 1809	8,601,021	1	7	1,304,387	19	1
Ditto, 1810	1,473,753	4	4	9,379,687	8	4½
Ditto, 1811.....	—	—	—	1,471,505	18	8
	23,027,444	9	7½	22,393,053	13	5½

The following is a Summary of the comparative Statement of the Population of Great Britain in the Years 1801 and 1811; ordered by the House of Commons to be printed, 17th January, 1812.

POPULATION OF 1801.

In England, Wales, and Scotland, including the army, navy, &c. Males, 5,450,292; Females, 5,492,354; Total, 10,942,646.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. Jan. 1812.

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POPULATION OF 1811.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
England	4,555,257	4,944,143	9,499,400
Wales	289,414	317,066	607,380
Scotland	825,377	979,437	1,804,864
Army, Navy, &c.	640,500	—	640,500
Totals.....	6,310,548	6,241,596	12,552,144

INCREASE.

England	1,167,966
Wales	65,834
Scotland	208,180
Army, Navy, &c.	169,902
Total.....	1,611,882

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

MR. JOHN MAWE, the author of a Treatise on the Mineralogy of Derbyshire, is about to publish a Narrative of his Voyage to the Rio de la Plata, and of his Travels in Brazil, during a period of six years, from 1804 to 1810.

Dr. CROUCH will commence his course of Lectures on Music, at the SURREY INSTITUTION, on Tuesday, the 4th of February; and will continue them on each succeeding Tuesday evening, until completed.

BIRTHS.

THE Countess Cowper, of a son, at a premature birth, at Brocket-Hall, Herts, the seat of Viscount Melbourne. — In Upper Berkeley-street, the Countess of Oxford, of a son. — At Melbourne, Derbyshire, the Hon. Lady Rumbold, of a son and heir. — In Cumberland-place, Lady Harriet Drummond, of a still-born son. — At Cole Harbour, Surrey, the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Taylor, of a son. — At Lutterworth, Leicestershire, the lady of the Hon. and Rev. H. Ryder, of a son. — At Grange, near Wakefield, Yorkshire, the seat of J. L. Kaye, Esq. the Right

Hon. Lady Amelia Kaye, of a daughter. — At the Duchess Dowager of Rutland's, Sackville-street, Lady Catharine Weld Foster, of a son. — The wife of a carpenter, who resides in Devonshire-street, Kensington, of three children, who survived but a short time; and, two days after, of a fourth, which, with the unfortunate mother, soon after expired. — At Kirkham-gate, near Wakefield Out Wood, Sarah, the wife of S. Lunn, a collier, of three boys, who, with the mother, are likely to do well. — The lady of Henry Revell Reynolds, Esq. of a still-born child.

MARRIAGES.

AT Barking, J. Dimsdale, Esq. to the daughter of J. Cockfield, Esq. of Upton. — The son of T. Alstone, Esq. of Odell Castle, Bedfordshire, to the daughter of the late E. Ball, Esq. of Portland-place. — Captain Maling, R.N. of Missenden, Berks, to the youngest daughter of the late Dr. Dawson, of the Priory, Derbyshire. — B. D. Paynter, Esq. of Denmark-hill, Surrey, to Mrs. Olding, of Freeman's-court, Cornhill. — Captain E. Callow, to Miss Ballard, of Whitstable. — The son of S. Sullivan, Esq. of Panborne-park, Hertfordshire, to the Hon. Miss E. Temple, youngest daughter of Viscount Palmerston. — G. Hue, Esq. M.D. of Bernard-street, Russell-square, to the eldest daughter of the

Rev. Dr. B. White, of Writtle, Essex. — W. Newton, Esq. to the daughter of the late R. S. Milner, Esq. M.P. for York City. — The fifth son of R. Arkwright, Esq. of Wellesley, Derby, to the daughter of E. S. W. Sitwell, Esq. of Stainley. — W. Banbery, Esq. of Warlie-park, Essex, to the daughter of J. Knowles, Esq. of Wanstead. — J. Millward, Esq. of Doctors'-commons, to Mrs. Ellis, of Blackheath. — At Heytesbury, Wilts, Mr. Isaac Godwin, to Mrs. Flower, who celebrated their nuptials by an act of generous charity, relieving upwards of fifty families of the neighbouring poor with a half gallon loaf, a piece of meat, and strong beer.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Lackham-house, Wiltshire, Mrs. Smyth, wife of the Rev. Richard Smyth, rector of Great Warley, and brother of Sir William Smyth, Bart. of Hill-hall, Essex.——At Warwick, Serjeant-major Tolley, aged 89. This veteran was a native of Kidderminster, and had been 70 years in the army. He served in the 57th regiment of foot, in 1743, and was in the Netherlands till 1745, at the battle of Culloden, in 1746, and at the battle of Le Felt, in 1747, where he was wounded and taken prisoner.——

Aged 69, the Rev. Wm. Addison, rector of Dimsdale and West Rounton, and lately presented to the valuable rectory of Stainton, in the county of Durham.——At Admiral Heath's, Mr. Horatio Nelson, late a midshipman of the *Endymion* frigate.——Of the wounds he received on board the *Pelican* sloop, in an engagement with the *Marengo* privateer, aged 25, Mr. Shannon, merchant, of Kingston, Jamaica.

Nov. 12. At Lambeth, Mr. J. Long, optician, of the Royal Exchange.

Dec. 1. In the 25th year of her age, Elizabeth Charlotte, wife of the Rev. W. Stafford, Vicar of Overbury, and only daughter of W. Thomson, Esq. of Hamwick-hill, near Worcester.

3. At Heachum, near Lynn, Norfolk, John Davy, Esq.

4. Mrs. Elizabeth Brooks, wife of Mr. Samuel Brooks, of Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, aged 68 (after a marriage of 48 years).—She lived in the same house nearly 68 years, being but three months old at the time she first became an inmate thereof.

5. At Mile-end, near Broughton in Funnery, at the great age of 164, Mrs. Ann Hancock, relict of Mr. J. Hancock.

6. At St. Mary's, Scilly, Thomas Stedding, Esq. aged 95 years, the oldest person in those islands.

8. Near Lampeter, in Cardiganshire, Captain David Hughes, of the 46th light infantry.

10. At Queensferry, Isabella Mennell, aged three years; on the 11th, William Miller Mennell, aged seven months; on the 13th, Mary Mennell, aged seven years, and Margaret Mennell, aged five years, son and daughters of Mr. Wm. Mennell,

11. At Liverpool, Mr. John Turner, late of Lisbon, merchant, where he had resided 52 years.——In Cross-street, Ishington, James Godwin, Esq. upwards of 49 years a lieutenant in the royal navy.——Lady Durbin, consort of Sir John Durbin, of Grosvenor-place, Bath.

12. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, David Ker, Esq. of Portavo, in the county of Down.——At Douglas, in the Isle of Man, suddenly, Francis Haly, Esq. late of Cork.—His mode of living, during his re-

sidence there, was so different from that of the generality of the strangers, as they are termed, that his finances were suspected of being very low; but on his decease, property to the amount of nearly 4,000*l.* in cash and debenture bonds, was found in his apartments.

13. In Tralee, Lieutenant-colonel John Godfrey, inspecting field officer of yeomanry in Munster, fort major of Duncannon, &c. and brother of the Marchioness Dowager of Donegal.——In Baker-street, aged 31, Thomas Ansley, Esq.——In Broad-street, the lady of Sir John Perring, Bart.——At Petersham, Surrey, Mr. Wm. Backhouse, of Three Cranes Wharf, London.

14. In Portland-street, Portland-road, Mrs. Page, relict of John Page, Esq. late of Hampstead.——In Abingdon-street, James Robertson, Esq.——At Frogna, Hampstead, Naomi, wife of Mr. Thomas Wilkins, of Lawrence-lane.——At Homerton, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Smith, relict of Dr. Smith, of Bridge-street, Blackfriars.——Aged 72, Mrs. Mary White, a native of the town of Devizes, Wilts, and during the long period of 48 years, a tried and faithful servant in the family of Mrs. Rayley, of Greenwich, Kent.

16. At St. James's Palace, Mrs. Lewis Albert, the widow of the late Lewis Albert.

17. At Dawlish, at an advanced age, Mrs. Grant, mother of the master of the rolls.

18. William Storges, Esq. of Datchet, Buckinghamshire.——Mrs. H. Brett, wife of Harry Brett, Esq. of Somerset-street, Portman-square.——At Walthamstow, Mrs. Woodward, relict of the late Mr. John Woodward, merchant, of Mark-lane.——

19. In King's-road, Bedford-row, aged 65, R. Smart, Esq. many years one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the County of Middlesex.

20. At Oxford, aged 76, the Rev. J. Norman, B. D. Rector of Kibworth Beauchamp, Leicestershire.——In her 15th year, Anne Maria, youngest daughter of J. Ware, Esq. of New Bridge-street.

21. At Yattendon, Berks. in the 80th year of his age, S. Howard, Esq. F. R. S. many years a surgeon in London.——At Hendon, Mr. J. Harris, printseller, of Sweetings-alley, Royal Exchange.——Aged 85, Mrs. Miller, of Petersham, Surrey.——Blanche Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Redhead Yorke, Esq. barrister

22. Suddenly, aged 63, the Rev. John Dove, Rector of Osmundeston, commonly called Scolc, in Norfolk, and of Little Barton, otherwise Barton Mills.—Mr. Dove had, within a few years, erected a very elegant mansion on the living of Scolc, where he resided.

23. Mrs. Edgumbe, of Tavistock-place, Russell-square, the mother of F. Edgumbe, Esq. one of the Commissioners for victualing his Majesty's navy.——In Church-street, Hackney, Mr. Richard Davis, in the 59th year of his age.——At the Vicarage, Ashwell, near Baldock, Herts, the Rev. Townshend Andrews, Vicar and Rector of St. Katherine Coleman, Fenchurch-street, aged 80 years.——In Curzon street, May-fair, in the 85th year of her age, Lady Harriet Reade, relict of Sir J. Reade, Bart. of Shipton-house, Underwichwood, Oxfordshire, and niece of the late Viscountess Fane.——At Bishop Burton, Caroline, the wife of G. Hotham, Esq. of that place.—She was brought to bed of a daughter the preceding day, and has left a husband and 13 children to regret her loss. Her mother, Mrs. Acklum, who had been confined for some time by illness, at Beverly, on hearing of her death, was seized with an apoplectic fit, and died immediately.

34. At Nenagh, Adjutant Neil Murray, of the 6th garrison battalion.—His death was occasioned by the wound of a musket-ball, which he received in June last, whilst directing the movements of the battalion in a sham-fight near that town.——In Baker-street, aged 28, Sir J. Lowther Johnstone, Bart. of Westerbhall.—He has left an only son, now Sir George Fred. Johnstone.

25. In his 65th year, Mr. Vulliamy, of Pall-mall; upwards of 40 years clock-maker to his Majesty.——In Portman-square, Sir John Johnson, M. P. for Weymouth.——At his son's house, in Powis-place, Peter Warren, Esq. of Buckingham-street, York-buildings: formerly a commercial partner with Mr. Angerstein.——Aged 67, Mrs. Toosey, wife of Mr. J. Toosey, at Ipswich, and sister of the late W. B. Coyte, M. D. of that place.——At Balcomb, Sussex, aged 19 years, Henry, only son of the Rev. H. Chatfield; he was of Jesus College, Cambridge.——At Woodford, Essex, in the 86th year of her age, Mrs. Olympia Aubert.——Mrs. Lee, the mother of Mr. Lee, of the Sussex Pad Inn, Shoreham.—She died while reading the Bible, in her chair, after eating a hearty dinner, in apparently good health, without a struggle or a groan, or even without altering her reading position, or exhibiting any emotion whatever. Her maid-servant, who was interrogating her to learn whether it was her pleasure to give any thing to a poor woman that had just done singing a Christmas carol at the door, became at length alarmed by the fixed appearance of her eyes, and the livid hue of her face, when the awful visitation was presently made known to the family.

27. At the advanced age of 96, D. Fraser, late farmer of Barnyards, near Beaulieu.—He served as piper to Simon Lord Lovat, and fought at the battles of Falkirk

and Culloden. Notwithstanding his very great age, he retained his faculties entire; he was never heard to complain of indisposition, and it was only a few days before his death he was obliged, owing to debility, to confine himself to bed.—The Hon. A. Fraser, of Lovat, desirous to shew every mark of respect to the remains of an old and faithful servant, ordered both his pipers to accompany the funeral, on the 30th ult. playing a mournful dirge, from Barnyards to the place of interment, at Kirk-hill; he also sent to the burying-ground a sufficient supply of good Highland whisky, for the refreshment of those who attended the funeral, according to the old custom of the clan.——At Atherstone, Warwickshire, Dudley Baxter, Esq.——In Chesterfield-street, May-fair, General F. Craig, colonel of the 13th light dragoons, and governor of Sheerness.—He was in the 86th year of his age, and was one of the oldest generals in his Majesty's service.

28. At Ovenden, in Kent, after a few days' illness, the Countess Dowager Stanhope, in the 93d year of her age. Her ladyship was the relict of the late Earl Stanhope, and the mother of the present Earl.—A person more remarkable for acuteness of understanding, and exquisite sensibility of heart, has perhaps never existed. Notwithstanding her very advanced age, she retained her faculties entire; and the superior qualities of her mind only appeared the more conspicuous, from her possessing them at a period of life when the affairs of this world seldom attract our attention. Such was her philanthropy, that she always took the most lively interest in every event that occurred, even in the remotest part of the globe, that could anywise effect humanity; Religion, and the confident expectation of a future and a better state, were to her (what they uniformly are to all good and virtuous characters) a never-failing source of comfort and exalted happiness. The distressed always found in her ladyship a warm-hearted friend; and her judicious and extensive charity relieved many hundreds of the poor in her neighbourhood. The amiableness of her disposition was never more strikingly observable than in her last moments; and one of the affecting expressions which she used a short time before her death was, that she had the consolation to reflect, that she had never spared any trouble to be of use.—Her ladyship has left a will, in which she has bequeathed her property to her only son, the present Earl Stanhope, whom she has appointed her sole executor. By a codicil, she has left legacies to several of her old and faithful servants.——In Edward-street, Cavendish-square, Abraham Holder, Esq.——At Woodstock, in the 60th year of his age, the Rev. J. Andrews Frith, of Kentish Town and late of North Cray, Kent.——At the Royal Hospital,

Plymouth, of a mortification in his bowels, Captain W. Knight, who lately, in the Arrow schooner, so gallantly fought several armed vessels on the coast of France, and for which the Lords of the Admiralty made him a Commander.

29. Mrs. Taylor, wife of Mr. J. Taylor, bookseller, of High Holborn.

30. In Kensington-square, Dr. Patrick Wilson, formerly professor of Astronomy in the university of Glasgow.——At Brompton, Mr. Henry Weston, deputy assistant commissary-general.——At his nephew's, Lord Rendlesham, George Woodford Thellousson, Esq. M. P. for Barnstaple.——At Upper Tooting, Edward Browne, Esq.——At Blackmore, Essex, Gilbert Francklyn, Esq.——At Fareham, Hampshire, in the 80th year of his age, John Bogue, Esq. M. D.

31. At Kensington, in her 67th year, Mrs. Jennings, relict of the late George Jennings, Esq. of Putney.——At Mr. Mann's, Cornhill, W. White, Esq. of Keswick, Cumberland.——At Tavistock place, Russell-square, aged 33, G. G. Fairlie, Esq.

JAN. 1. Mrs. Hougham, wife of S. Hougham, Esq. of Charter-house square.——In Gloucester-buildings, Walworth, aged 70, Mrs. Elizabeth Ashford.——Aged 71, Mrs. Frances Martyn, wife of the Rev. Thomas Martyn.

2. Mr. W. Ruspini, a son of the Chevalier Ruspini, of Pall-mall.——Captain Shelly, M. P. for Lewes, and formerly aide-camp to General Hulse.——In Constitution-row, Gray's-inn-road, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Charles Warren, engraver.——Mrs. Shadbolt, wife of Mr. William Shadbolt, of Bath-place, Peckham.——At Hanwell, aged 87, Mrs. Anne Græme, widow of the late Henry Græme, Esq.——John Offley, Esq. of Mountague-street, Russell-square.——Aged 32, Mr. Melton, of Gamshall, near Buckden, Hunts. On his death-bed he is said to have expressed a wish that a favourite daughter, about seven years of age, should enter eternity with him. Although then apparently well, awful to relate, the day after her father's decease she breathed her last! They were both interred at the same time in one grave.——At his house in Norfolk Crescent, Bath, aged 62, William W. Dimond, Esq. He was a member of the common council of that city, and one of the patentees of the theatre royal. Mr. Dimond appeared to enjoy an almost uninterrupted state of good health, with as few marks of the approach of age, as any man who had arrived nearly at his grand climacteric; his death was occasioned by the sudden rupture of a blood-vessel upon the brain; which calamity assailed him upon Christmas Eve. The best medical aid was immediately procured; but the utmost skill could only delay, not avert

the inevitable hour.—At an early period of life, Mr. Dimond appeared on the boards of Drury-lane, under the auspices and instruction of the immortal Garrick, whom he is said to have resembled in person, and of whose dramatic genius he certainly possessed a considerable portion.——At her house in Northumberland-street, Mary-le-bone, Miss Jane Adair, daughter of the late Patrick Adair, Esq. and sister to Lady Bernard, of Wimpole-street

3. In Weymouth-street, Mrs. Caroline Armstrong, widow of the late General Bigo Armstrong.——In Keppel-street, Russell-square, John Munro, Esq.——At Broxbourne, Herts, aged 77, Mrs. Elizabeth Taverner.——At his apartments in Somerset-place, suddenly, John Robinson Pearson, Esq. secretary of the lottery-office.

4. Mrs. Baldy, of Hanover-street, Portsea, aged 80, widow of the late Mr. Baldy, master rope-maker, at Plymouth dock-yard. It may be remembered by some, that Mr. Baldy was formerly foreman of the rope-makers in the dock-yard at Portsmouth, and was the means of Jack the Painter being taken, who at that time had set fire to the hemp and rope-house; he had asked Mr. Baldy some trifling questions, as he passed through the house, which induced him to take some notice of him; and from his description of the man, he was advertised and taken. Mr. B. received his promotion in consequence thereof.——John Hilton, Esq. of Ironmonger-lane.——At Enfield, Middlesex, Bicknell Coney, Esq. a director of the Bank of England, and for more than 50 years an eminent merchant in Leadenhall-street.——At his house in Bruce-grove, Tottenham, John Smith, Esq. late of Newgate-street, and formerly one of the common council of Farringdon Ward Within.——At Sir W. Curtis's, Bart. at Southgate, aged 62, Mrs. Sarah Roberts.

5. At Kensington, Mr. J. Hellins Hearding, of the Globe Insurance.——At Peckham-lane, Surrey, aged 39, Mrs. Elizabeth, wife of Joseph Delatons, Esq.——At Sydenham, Kent, Mrs. Cobb, aged 36, wife of H. Cobb, Esq.——Mr. D. Taylor, of the firm of Saugster, Atkinson, and Taylor, of Milk-street.——At Stanmore, Middlesex, Thomas Comerford, Esq.——In John-street, Pentonville, in the 88th year of her age, Sarah Pim, relict of John Joshua Pim.——Sir R. Hughes, Bart. admiral of the white.

6. In Penton-street, Walworth, aged 67, Mr. C. Dallas.——H. Rosser, Esq. solicitor, of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn.——At Margate, Mr. Eyles, late of Ratesbury, Wiltshire.——At Batecombe, near Lewes, Sussex, aged 67, Mr. Thomas Rickman.——In the 70th year of his age, Mr. T. Knight, of Manor-row, Walworth.——In Albany-street, Edinburgh, aged 39, W. Jackson, Esq. solicitor of excise for

Scotland.——At Ormskirk, Lancashire, aged 76, Mr. William Gould, many years gardener to the Empress Catharine and the Emperors Paul and Alexander of all the Russias.

8. At his brother's, at Stepney, T. King, Esq. of the Ordnance-office.——At Havant, Hampshire, aged 77, the Rev. J. Scott, rector of Hamble, and uncle to the Countess of Oxford.——In the 78th year of his age, J. Allanson, Esq. of Holgate, York.——Fanny Lascelles Jenner, daughter of H. Jenner, LL.D.——At Datchet, aged 58, Miss Scott, aunt to Lord Montague, of Dutton Park.——At Ashhurst-place, Kent, Isaac Lefebvre, Esq.——At Rotherhithe, aged 75, Richard Addams, Esq.——In the 21st year of his age, Mr. T. Lane, eldest son of Mr. Lane, of Bedford-row.

10. At Bath, Mary, the wife of W. Wood Watson, Esq. of Dulwich-hill.

11. At the Palace of Dalkeith, his Grace Henry Scott, Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry; Marquis of Dumfriesshire, Earl of Dalkeith, Sanquhar, and Drumlanrig; Viscount Nith, Torthowald, and Middlebie, and Dornock; also Earl of Doncaster and Lord Tynedale, in England, Knight of the Garter; Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of Edinburgh and Roxburgh; Governor of the Royal Bank of Scotland, &c.—His Grace was born in 1746, and succeeded his grandfather in 1752. He was the only son of Francis, Earl of Dalkeith, by Lady Caroline Campbell, eldest daughter of John, the great Duke of Argyle. In 1767, his Grace married Elizabeth Montagu, only daughter of the late Duke of Montagu, by whom he has issue, Charles-William, now Duke of Buccleugh and Queensberry, and Henry-James, Lord Montagu, and three daughters, viz. the Countess of Courtown, Countess of Ancrum, Countess of Slome, and Lady Douglas; all of whom have families.—His Grace is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, Charles-William, Earl of Dalkeith, who married Harriet, daughter of the late Viscount Sidney, and has several children.—His Grace succeeded at an early age to a princely fortune, which gave him the means of indulging his natural disposition to public spirit and private liberality, to which purposes, accordingly, a considerable part of his immense funds were known to be applied. He was exceedingly affable in his manners; and what deserves to be recorded of a person so greatly exalted both in rank and fortune, was generally accessible to the poor. As a landlord, his liberality was well known; he was easy of access, and always ready to take an active part in any scheme of benevolence and humanity. He possessed great political influence.——In Stafford-place, Piccadilly, Mr. G. Elsworth, 18 years one of his Majesty's messengers.

——At J. Dale's, Esq. in Hatton-garden, Harriet, youngest daughter of the late F. Smythies, Esq. of Colchester.——Mr. T. Smith, of Hanway-street, Oxford-street.

12. R. Hollingworth, Esq. of Queen-square, Westminster.——In Middlesex-place, New-road, aged 69, J. Schweitzer, Esq.——In Charlotte-street, General Sir J. H. Craig, K.B. late governor-in-chief of British North America; governor of Blackness Castle; and colonel of his Majesty's 78th regiment of foot.——At Paddington-green, aged 67, J. Chamberlayne, Esq.——At Epping, aged 77, Sir Thomas Corhead, formerly M.P. for Bramber.——In the 73d year of his age, Mr. T. Watson, of Islington, nurseryman.

13. In West-square, James Hedger, Esq. junior.——Mrs. Lloyd, of Holloway.

14. William Cavendish, Esq. eldest son of Lord George Henry Cavendish. In the morning he set out in company with his youngest brother, and Mr. Smythe, his tutor, from Holkar-house, in Lancashire, on a shooting-party, in a dog-cart, in which was a spirited blood-horse. The animal took fright before Mr. Cavendish had proper hold of the reins. He stooped to grasp them; and in that instant he was pitched out on his head, and instantaneously killed. Mr. Smythe was also thrown out, and had a rib broken. The younger Mr. Cavendish happily escaped unhurt. Mr. Cavendish was the oldest son and heir not only of the magnificent estates, but of the genuine patriotic virtues of his noble house. Mr. Cavendish has left a young widow, with three children, to mourn his death. This is the second fatal loss which his noble parents have had to sustain within this twelvemonth. Our readers will recollect that a younger son of Lord George Cavendish was lately lost at sea.——At Winchester, in the 70th year of his age, Mr. G. Peacham, one of the oldest members of the corporation of that city.——At Exmouth, in the 58th year of his age, E. Fearon Bourke, Esq.——At Wallington, Hampshire, Colonel Robert Patton, late governor of St. Helena. His death followed that of Mrs. Patton (his wife) with the lapse only of a fortnight.——Aged 80, Mrs. Jones, relict of Morris Jones, Esq. of Lower Belgrave-place.——Mr. Mitchell, an inn-keeper near Bath. He took a coach in Coventry-street, and ordered the coachman to drive to Hatchel's-hotel, White Horse-cellar, Piccadilly. On the coachman opening the door of the carriage, he found his passenger a corpse.——At Ashton, near Bristol, John Philip, youngest son of S. Gardiner, of Coombe Lodge, Oxfordshire.

15. At her father's (H. Pigeon, Esq.), aged 28, Susan, the wife of J. A. Shuter, Esq. of Gainsford-street.——In Wimpole-street, Cavendish-square, aged 75, Henry Penton, Esq.—Mr. Penton was a native of

the city of Winchester, which place he represented in several successive parliaments, until his increasing infirmities rendered him incapable of discharging his senatorial duties. He was one of the lords of the admiralty during part of Lord North's administration, and held the situation of court post until his death. Mr. Penton received the early part of his education at Winchester College, from which he was removed to Clare Hall, Cambridge.——At Melford Hall, Suffolk, Sir Harry Parker, Bart.

16. In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, in his 60th year, T. Owen, Esq.——Aged 88, Mrs. Seaman, of Middlewich, Cheshire.——Mrs. Caldecott, wife of J. Caldecott, Esq. of Holbrook Grange, near Rugby, Warwickshire.——At Lynn, Mr. Lym, taylor. His death was occasioned by some person, for a joke, putting some gunpowder in the tobacco he was smoking; the pipe in consequence exploded, and the fragments entering the roof of his mouth, caused instant death! He has left 13 children to lament his loss.

17. James Esdaile, Esq. of Upminster, Essex.——At Islington, aged 74, Mr. Poole, father of Mrs. Dickens, of the Theatre Royal, Lyceum.

18. Hannah, the relict of the late Rev. Theophilus Lindsey, who resigned his vicarage of Catterick, in Yorkshire, on a principle of Unitarianism.——In the 69th year of his age, Mr. John Purkis, of Chancery-lane.

19. At Stamford-hill, aged 73, Mr. Robert Howard.——In Church-street, Hackney, aged 74, Mrs. Keelys, wife of Mr. W. Keelys.

DEATHS ABROAD.

In September last, at Batavia, Major Frederick Liardet, of the royal marines, who was actively employed in the reduction of that place.

At Antigua, S. Athill, Esq. late of Lincoln's-inn, barrister, eldest son of the Hon. S. Athill, of that island.

At Cornelis, in Batavia, Dr. John Leyden. This learned gentleman accompanied Lord Minto in the expedition to Java, as an interpreter. Such was his success in the study of the various languages of our Indian dominions, that Lord Minto, on a public occasion, observed that his attainments resembled more the gift of tongues, than the slow and ordinary acquisitions of human application.

At Ganjam, Joseph Ward Oliver, lieutenant and adjutant of the 25th Madras native infantry, formerly of the 25d regiment which mutinied at Vellore; he was one of the few officers that escaped that dreadful massacre.

At Madras, Joseph Greenhill, Esq. upwards of 30 years in the civil service of the Hon. East India Company.

Dr. Anderson, superintendant of the botanical gardens at St. Vincent's.

At Madrid, in the 64th year of his age, the Spanish traitor, Don Thomas Morla.——By order of the Usurper Joseph, his remains were interred with military honours; a poor compensation to his manes for the universal execration of his countrymen.——He was formerly governor of Cadiz.

In Portugal, of a typhus fever, John Richards, Esq. paymaster of the 43d regiment.——For many seasons, this gentleman, under the assumed name of Richardson, was a member of the Bath and Bristol theatres.

At Lisbon, Brigadier-general Colman, in the Portuguese service.——His death was the consequence of fever and debility, brought on by exertions in his profession, too great for his constitution. He was buried at Lisbon, with distinguished military honours. His funeral was attended by all the Portuguese regiments in garrison, and all the English generals and field-officers of our army in that city, including Generals Leith, Sir Stapylton Cotton, Peacock, Stopford, &c.——By the death of this respectable gentleman, the valuable place of serjeant-at-arms of the House of Commons becomes vacant.

James Newman Newman, Esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Hero, of 74 guns, unfortunately lost with the whole of his brave officers and crew, on Christmas Eve last, was eldest son of Charles Newman, Esq. of Preston-house, Northamptonshire. As a lieutenant he had the command of the lower deck of the Queen, 98, Admiral Gardner's ship, in Lord Howe's glorious victory of the 1st of June, 1794, the same year that Captain Newman was made post. He afterwards particularly distinguished himself last war, in the several commands of the Mermaid and La Loire frigates; and in this war, in that of the Vanguard, 74, and Veteran, 64. He had been thirty years at sea, in twenty of which he was not six months on shore, in the East and West Indies, and in many bloody engagements.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Croydon Canal	23l. per share.
Grand Junction	210l. ditto.
Grand Surry	122l. ditto.
Kennet and Avon	29l. 10s. ditto.
Leeds and Liverpool.....	195l. ditto.
Wilts and Berks	24l. 10s. ditto.
Commercial Dock	160l. ditto.
London	116l. per cent.
West India	154l. ditto.

Commercial Road.....	127l. ditto.
East London Water Works.	84l. per share.
Grand Junction ditto.....	par.
South London ditto.....	84l. ditto.
West Middlesex ditto	83l. ditto.
Albion Insurance	52l. ditto.
Globe ditto	114l. ditto.
Imperial ditto	70l. ditto.

21st December, 1811.

Messrs. L. WOLFE and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM DECEMBER 26, 1811, TO JANUARY 25, 1812, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank	3 per Cent	4 per Cent	Navy	Long	Imp.	Imp.	Irish	India	India	So. Sea	Old So.	Nw So.	Exche.	State Lot.	Omni.	Cons.
1811	Stock	it educ	Consols	3 per Cent	Ann.	3 per Cent	Ann.	5 per Cent	Stock.	Bonds.	Stock.	Sea An.	Sea An.	Bills.	Tickets.		for Acc.
Dec. 26	holiday																
27	holiday																
28	holiday																
30		62½	78½		16 3-16					16s pr.				4s pr.	21 5s	dis.	63½
31		62½	78½		16 3-16		5 7-16			17s pr.		62½		4s pr.	21 5s	dis.	64
Jan. 1	holiday																
2		62½	78½		16½					16s pr.				5s pr.	21 5s	dis.	63½ a 64
3	230½	63	78½		16 5-16	60½				16s pr.		62½		4s pr.	21 5s	dis.	64½
4	231	63½	78½		16 5-16					18s pr.				5s pr.	21 5s	dis.	64½ a 65
5	holiday																
6		62½	78½	94½	16½					18s pr.				5s pr.	21 5s	dis.	64½ a 65
7	231½	63½	79	94½	16½					18s pr.				6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	64½ a 65
8	231½	63½	78½	94½	16½					18s pr.				6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	64½ a 65
9	231½	63½	78½	94½	16½					18s pr.				6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	64½ a 65
10		63	78½	94	16 5-16					18s pr.	67			6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	63½ a 64
11	231½	63	78½	94½	16 5-16	60½				18s pr.				5s pr.	21 5s	dis.	64 a 63½
12		63½	78½	94½	16 5-16	61				18s pr.				6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	64
13	231½	63	78½	94½	16 5-16	60½	5½			18s pr.		62½		6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	64
14	231½	63	78½	94½	16 5-16	60½	5½			18s pr.				6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	64
15	231½	63½	79	94½	16½					18s pr.				7s pr.	21 5s	dis.	64 a 65
16	231½	63	78½	94½	16 5-16	61			182½	18s pr.				6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	63½ a 64
17	231½	63½	79	94½	16½				181½	18s pr.				6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	62½
18	holiday																
19		63½	79	94½	16½					18s pr.				5s pr.	21 5s	dis.	63½
20	231½	63½	79½	94½	16½					18s pr.				6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	62½
21	231½	63½	79½	94½	16 7-16	61½				18s pr.				6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	63½ a 64
22	232	63½	79½	94½	16 7-16	61½	5½			18s pr.				6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	63 a 64
23		63½	79½	94½	16 7-16					18s pr.		62½		6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	63 a 64
24	232½	63½	79½	94½	16½					18s pr.				6s pr.	21 5s	dis.	62½ a 63
25	holiday																

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THE European Magazine,

For FEBRUARY, 1812.

[Embellished with 1, Portrait of the late SIR PETER PARKER, Bart.; 2, a View of the SESSIONS HOUSE, OLD BAILEY; and, 3, a Representation of SLATER'S PATENT COOKING APPARATUS.]

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Acknowledgments to Correspondents	82	Marshall's Review of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture, from the Eastern Department of England	116
Memoir of the late Sir Peter Parker, Bart. Admiral of the Fleet, &c. &c.	83	Lempriere's Report on the Medicinal Effects of an Aluminous Chalybeate Water lately discovered at Sandrocks, in the Parish of Chale, in the Isle of Wight	119
Remarks on Lycophron's Cassandra	88	Erans's Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World	122
Corrections of some Errors	ib.	Marinion; or, Floddon Field: a Drama	ib.
Vestiges Revived. By Joseph Moser, Esq. New Series. No. VII.	89	The Battle of Albuera. a Poem	ib.
A Description of the Kingdom of Poetry	96	Theatrical Journal;—including Fable and Character of The Virgin of the Sun	ib.
Parish Proceedings on a late Occasion	98	Poetry;—including Invocation to Spring, on the Continuance of the War—Parody—Sonnet to Leisure—Sonnet to Novelty	123
Observations upon a supposed Error in the Memoir of the late Dr. Percy, Bishop of Dromore	101	Description of Slater's Patent Cooking Apparatus	124
Nugæ. No. II.	102	Chronological Sketch of the most remarkable Events in the Year 1811	126
Letter from Mr. Moody, including an Anecdote of the late Mr. Baddeley	103	Parliamentary Intelligence.	
Simplex's Reply to Heraclitus	104	Intelligence from the London Gazette.	
Description of the Sessions House, Old Bailey, commonly called Justice Hall	105	Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.	
Mr. Mainwaring's Charge to the Grand Jury of the County of Middlesex	107	Literary Intelligence.	
Account of a curious Tract on the Use and Abuse of Books	110	Births.	
Prices of Bullion	ib.	Marriages.	
		Monthly Obituary.	
LONDON REVIEW.		Price of Stocks.	
Jones's Biographia Dramatica	111		

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At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

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Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. T. M. SMITH, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SERJEANT, at the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

The conclusion of the Review of *Chateaubriand's Travels* is unavoidably deferred till our next.

The communications of *M. N. G.* will be always acceptable.

The letter of *H. M.* would be chargeable by the stamp office as an advertisement.

The Baron; Henry Somerville; Simplex; K. B.; A Constant Reader; J. S.; W. A. D.; S.; H. W.; C. B.; M. N. G.; Oxford University Facellæ, No. 11; and several others; are deferred for want of room.

Spring; J. R.; C. S.; W. H.; Gulielmus; M.; A. C. Thale; and several other communications, are received. They will be considered with candour and attention; and such as are proper, inserted.

Poetical contributions, *unless on temporary subjects*, must wait opportunity for insertion. We receive many, the mediocrity of which operate against their admission; nor do we hold ourselves bound to *assign reasons* for our rejection of any specific articles, either in prose or verse.

Among "*Bella's*" rhymes, are the following: *kinder*, and *slander*; *note a*, and *Cremona*; *genius*, and *witness*; *peccadillo*, and *here show*. To use an Oriental phrase, "*What shall we say more?*"

ERRATUM in our last:—In the account of General (now Sir Rowland) Hill, p. 5, line 1, for *fourth son*, read *second son*.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from February 8 to February 15, 1812.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Bark.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Bark.	Oats	Beans
Essex	106	8 55	0 49	4 33	1 50	Middlesex	111	8 53	0 45	9 36	5 57 3
Kent	106	2 54	0 16	0 33	0 59	Surrey	117	8 54	0 49	4 37	6 59 8
Sussex	114	8 00	0 50	0 56	2 00	Hertford	107	6 58	0 44	6 55	6 56 0
Suffolk	101	5 52	0 13	9 32	2 47	Bedford	102	4 57	0 15	0 32	6 54 7
Cambridge	99	0 52	0 57	5 26	2 50	Huntingd.	104	2 00	0 47	2 31	4 52 9
Norfolk	98	7 53	2 12	1 32	0 47	Northampt.	105	8 53	6 49	11 26	8 54 0
Lincoln	96	4 53	2 48	9 27	8 59	Rutland	103	6 00	0 53	0 51	9 57 0
York	89	4 53	0 44	9 23	1 54	Leicester	98	5 00	0 52	2 31	0 46 2
Durham	90	1 00	0 46	0 29	0 00	Nottingh.	102	0 56	6 50	10 51	0 52 0
Northumb.	83	6 50	0 13	9 29	0 54	Derby	95	0 00	0 50	10 52	4 56 0
Cumberl.	88	5 52	0 40	1 29	2 00	Stafford	101	1 50	0 55	10 53	0 58 11
Westmorl.	92	6 16	0 53	4 29	5 20	Salop	104	1 59	0 60	6 55	0 83 6
Lancaster	94	4 00	0 42	0 54	2 00	Hereford	107	2 64	0 57	4 33	11 64 8
Chester	93	2 00	0 57	8 57	1 00	Worcester	109	5 59	10 57	7 37	1 57 4
Gloucester	115	0 00	0 56	9 00	0 00	Warwick	107	2 00	0 59	0 33	10 60 11
Somerset	119	2 00	0 59	2 31	4 50	Wills	111	2 00	0 54	8 54	6 58 8
Mommouth	115	4 00	0 58	10 00	0 00	Berks	115	5 00	0 48	10 53	7 59 8
Devon	112	10 00	0 54	7 53	10 00	Oxford	110	6 00	0 50	0 50	7 56 5
Cornwall	106	6 00	0 54	6 26	5 00	Bucks	112	8 00	0 46	10 52	6 55 2
Dorset	115	7 00	0 56	4 53	4 00	WALES.					
Hants	111	9 00	0 52	5 55	8 00	N. Wales	99	0 00	0 50	0 27	0 00 0
						S. Wales	116	0 00	0 62	2 29	0 00 0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1812	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1812	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Jan. 28	29.77	47	S	Fair	Feb. 12	29.49	48	SW	Fair
29	29.38	35	SW	Ditto	13	29.39	42	W	Ditto
30	29.20	42	SSW	Ditto	14	29.51	40	SW	Rain
31	29.86	38	NW	Ditto	15	29.52	41	W	Fair
Feb. 1	29.72	43	E	Rain	16	29.49	49	W	Ditto
2	29.32	41	SE	Ditto	17	29.46	50	SW	Ditto
3	29.40	42	SSE	Ditto	18	29.71	45	NW	Ditto
4	29.30	45	S	Ditto	19	30.04	42	S	Ditto
5	29.50	48	SW	Ditto	20	29.52	44	NW	Ditto
6	29.37	45	E	Ditto	21	29.73	47	S	Ditto
7	29.35	38	W	Fair	22	29.48	45	S	Rain
8	29.63	38	W	Ditto	23	29.49	45	W	Fair
9	29.75	42	NE by N	Fog	24	29.72	39	NW by N	snow
10	29.86	40	S	Ditto	25	29.65	40	S	Fair
11	29.80	53	E	Ditto	26	29.30	36	SSW	Ditto



*Sir Peter Parker Bart.
late Admiral of the Fleet*

*Engraved by F. Bland from an Original Painting
by permission of Valentine Green*

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THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR FEBRUARY, 1812.

MEMOIR OF THE LATE SIR PETER PARKER, BART.

ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET, &c. &c. &c.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

THE veteran officer whose PORTRAIT we this month present to the public, must not only be considered in his general character, as an ADMIRAL, active in the service of his country, and progressively advancing to the highest honours of his profession, but also as the contemporary and companion of those illustrious men who formed, if we may so term it, a *nautical school*, on which was laid the broad foundation upon which the acknowledged superiority and exalted character of the British navy are at present erected.

It is not our intention to make any particular remarks upon the *marine service* antecedent to the time when the late *Lord Anson* presided at the *Admiralty*; but it is certain that, at that period, a very considerable *reform* took place in many of its departments. The adoption of a *uniform* was, small as the circumstance may appear, among the officers, attended with very beneficial effects; which, together with other regulations, then enforced, seem to have *systematized* a profession, which is now as much admired for the *elegance* and *urbanity* of its members, as it ever was for their *patriotic ardour* and *persevering intrepidity*.

To descant upon the gradual advances that were, in the last century, made toward the *acme* of *naval glory*, which we have, in this, attained—to refer to a long series of gallant actions performed by the admiral whose PORTRAIT we now contemplate, and his professional friends and companions—would here be nugatory; because those actions are recorded in the annals of

their country, their fame immortalized in its parliamentary proceedings, their statues and busts displayed, and their characters allegorized in monumental marble; where, under the venerable and awful domes of our august cathedrals, they yet virtually speak to the people, and seem daily to exhibit to them that posthumous reward which minds of a superior cast through life so ardently desire; and which it is the sympathetic delight of the generous Britons, so gratefully to dedicate to the *manes* of those illustrious persons whose virtues, talents, and, sometimes, whose lives themselves have been devoted to the service of THE PUBLIC.

Reviving the ardent flame which the efforts of men, whose glorious actions we still remember, and whose memory, public and personal, we still revere, first elicited; let us, with respect to one of them, record, or, rather, *repeat*, a brief account of his history; so that, should these pages triumph over time, posterity may, in this volume, see that even now we ardently share the emotions of national gratitude, and feel, not only with respect to the public services of the late SIR PETER PARKER, but to those of every other departed BRITISH HERO, the NATIONAL SENSIBILITY.

Sir Peter Parker, Bart. late admiral of the fleet, was son of Rear-admiral Christopher Parker, descended from a very respectable and ancient family in Ireland. Of the period of his birth, or of his entering the service, we are not in possession; but we find his first ap-

pointment, as lieutenant, to have taken place in the year 1743. Admiral Matthews, who was, at that time, commander-in-chief on the Mediterranean station, advanced him to this rank on board the *Russel*, Captain C. Long. During the year of Mr. Parker's appointment, the Mediterranean fleet continued in Hieres Bay; the chief service which it performed being that of blocking up the French and Spanish fleets in the harbour of Toulon.

In due time he was nominated master and commander. On the 6th of May, 1747, he was promoted to be post captain of the *Margate* frigate; and thence we believe him to have been advanced, at the beginning of the year 1749, to the command of the *Lancaster*, a third rate.

Considering that, from 1748 to 1756, a general peace existed in Europe, it is by no means surprising that the name of our officer does not occur as being engaged in active service. On the 18th of May, however, in the latter year, in consequence of Minorca being invaded by the French, war was declared by Great Britain against that power. In 1757, Captain Parker commanded the *Woolwich*, of 44 guns, on the Leeward Island station, in the squadron under Commodore Moore. He remained on this station until after the capture of Guadaloupe, in which service he was very actively engaged; when the French squadron having sailed for St. Domingo, and Commodore Moore having no longer any naval force to oppose, that officer shifted his pendant from the *Cambridge* to the *Buckingham*, and sent several of the large ships home with the convoy. Among these was the *Bristol*, of 50 guns, then commanded by Captain Parker, who, on his arrival in England, was removed, we believe, into the *Montague*. In this ship he was, for some time, employed to cruize in the Channel; where he met with considerable success, capturing several private ships of war, and other vessels.

Captain Parker's next command was that of the *Buckingham*, of 70 guns. In this ship he had the good fortune considerably to distinguish himself. It was in the spring of 1761 that Commodore Keppel sailed on the expedition against Belleisle: the *Buckingham* was employed in the commodore's squadron

on this occasion; and, after the surrender of Belleisle, she continued to be engaged in covering the newly-acquired conquest, and in blocking up the small remains of the French naval force in the different contiguous ports.

Immediately after the surrender of Belleisle, Commodore Keppel detached a squadron, under the command of Sir Thomas Stanhope, to attack such of the enemy's ships as might be lying in Basque Road, and to destroy the works which had been erected on the Isle of Aix. The *Buckingham* was in this squadron; and to Captain Parker was entrusted the performance of the latter service.* Towards the end of July the fortifications were completely destroyed; but, previously to the accomplishment of this business, Captain Parker had a brisk encounter with a number of praams belonging to the enemy, which, having been expressly constructed for the purpose of carrying very heavy cannon, were considered, by their inventors, as extremely formidable. From the circumstance of their lying remarkably low in the water, the enemy had conceived that the guns of the English could not be brought to bear against them; but in this they were deceived, and the praams were obliged, with much precipitation, to abandon their ill-judged attack. The damage sustained by the ships under Captain Parker's command was very inconsiderable.

Our officer continued to command the *Buckingham* till the year 1762, when that ship being extremely crazy and out of repair, was ordered to be dismantled, and her captain was appointed to the *Terrible*, a new ship, of 74 guns, just launched. A treaty of peace having been ratified at the beginning of the year 1763, the *Terrible* was put out of commission, and Captain Parker was not engaged in any service of importance until the commencement of the American war.

* The following were the ships which accompanied the *Buckingham* on this expedition:—

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
<i>Monmouth</i>	64	Captain John Storr.
<i>Nassau</i>	64	——— M. Suckling.
<i>Acteon</i>	28	——— P. H. Gurry.
<i>Fly</i>	14	——— Geo. Gayton.
<i>Furnace Bomb</i>	8	——— J. Chaplin.

In 1772 he received the honour of knighthood; and, in 1774, was nominated to the command of the *Barfleur*, a second rate, of 90 guns.

Towards the end of the year 1775, Sir Peter Parker was appointed to a command on the American station, with the rank of commodore. He accordingly hoisted his broad pendant on board the *Bristol*, a ship newly launched; and, on the 26th of December, he sailed from Portsmouth, with a squadron of ships of war, and a fleet of transports, having on board a large body of troops, under the command of Earl Cornwallis, destined for an attack on Charlestown, in South Carolina. Meeting, however, with extremely bad weather, and other impediments, on his passage, he did not arrive at Cape Fear till the beginning of May. He was here joined by General Clinton, and a reinforcement of troops; but, from some farther delay, the squadron was prevented from proceeding to Charlestown till the beginning of the ensuing month. The fleet having crossed the bar, it was found requisite, before they could advance higher up, to possess themselves of Sullivan's Island, which lay about six miles below the town, commanding the harbour. The Americans had long exerted their utmost ability and ingenuity to put this place in a formidable state of defence; they had expended considerable sums of money in the erection of fortifications; and it was garrisoned by three hundred men. This island, however, it was resolved to attack; and, on the 28th of June, in the morning, the general and commodore having finally settled their plan, the *Thunder bomb* took her station, covered by the *Friendship* armed ship, and began to throw shells into the fort; at the same time the *Bristol* (the commodore's ship), *Experiment*, and *Solebay*, brought up and opened a most furious cannonade. The *Sphinx*, *Syren*, and *Actæon*, owing to the unskilfulness of their pilots, in coming up to their stations, ran upon some shoals, and stuck fast; the two first were, with much difficulty, got off, but not until it was too late for them to be of any service. It being found impossible to save the *Actæon*, her officers had her scuttled and burnt.* The

springs of the *Bristol's* cable being cut by the shot, she lay, for some time, exposed to a dreadful raking fire. Captain Morris, her commander, was severely wounded in several places; notwithstanding which he refused to quit his station, till a shot took off his arm, when he was obliged to be carried off the deck, in a condition that gave but slight hopes of his recovery.† The firmness with which the enemy stood to their guns, added to their cool and deliberate fire, made great havock on board the ships. The *Bristol's* quarter-deck was twice entirely cleared, excepting the commodore, who displayed the most intrepid courage and resolution. Unfortunately the army under General Clinton, all this time, remained inactive; not having been able to cross that part of the river which the guides had represented as fordable. On the approach of night, Sir Peter Parker, finding all hope of success at an end, called off his shattered ships before the tide of ebb was too far spent, and retired out of reach of the enemy's shot.

After this failure, Sir Peter Parker repossessed the bar, and sailed with his squadron for New York; where, on his arrival, he put himself, as instructed, under the orders of Lord Viscount Howe, the commander-in-chief.

In December, Sir Peter Parker and General Clinton were sent, with a squa-

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
<i>Bristol</i>	50	{ Commodore Sir Peter Parker.
<i>Experiment</i>	50	{ Capt. J. Morris.
<i>Solebay</i>	28	— Capt. Scott.
<i>Actæon</i>	28	— John Symonds.
<i>Active</i>	28	— Chris. Atkins.
<i>Syren</i>	28	— Wm. Williams.
<i>Sphinx</i>	20	— Furneaux.
<i>Ranger</i> (A.S.)....	22	— Anthony Hunt.
<i>Friendship</i> (A.S.)	12	— Roger Willis.
<i>Thunder Bomb</i> ..	8	— Charles Hope.
<i>Carcaass ditto</i>	8	— James Reid.
		— T. Dring.

† It is said of this brave man, that, from a prodigious effusion of blood, his dissolution appeared inevitable; and one of the officers asked him, if he had any directions to give with respect to his family? To which he nobly answered:—"None; as I leave them to the providence of God, and the generosity of my country."—The brave man died, and his Majesty was graciously pleased to settle a pension on his widow and children. The present Captain Morris, of the navy, is one of his sons.

* The following ships composed the squadron, then under the command of Commodore Sir Peter Parker:—

dron of ships of war, and a body of land forces, to reduce Rhode Island.* They sailed from New York on the 1st of the month, and arrived at Weaver's Bay, on the west side of the island, on the evening of the 7th. On the 8th, at day-break, the commodore having disposed the fleet as he thought proper to cover the landing of the troops, they disembarked at Weaver's Bay, without the least opposition, and the island was taken possession of by the general, without the loss of a man. Sir Peter Parker, in the mean time, blocked up the enemy's principal naval force in the harbour of Providence.

During the remainder of the time that he staid in America, the commodore continued in command at New York; but the reduction of Rhode Island was the last service of importance in which he was there engaged.

On the 20th of May, 1777, Sir Peter Parker was promoted to the rank of rear-admiral of the blue squadron; in the month of November following, he was appointed to command on the Jamaica station, as successor to Admiral Gayton; and, on the 29th of January, 1778, he was further promoted to be rear-admiral of the white.

It was on the 3d of March, 1778, that Rear-admiral Sir Peter Parker arrived at Port Royal, and took on him the command of his Majesty's squadron, in the Bristol, of 50 guns.†

On the 19th of March, 1779, he was

* The following is a list of the squadron, under the command of Sir Peter Parker, at the reduction of Rhode Island, in December, 1776:—

<i>Ships.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>Commanders.</i>
Chatham	50	{ Com. Sir Peter Parker.
Experiment	50	{ Captain J. Rayner.
Preston	50	James Wallace.
Brace	32	J. Uppleby.
Mercury	20	James Ferguson.
Kingsfisher	14	James Montague.
		Thomas Caulfield.

† It was in this year, 1778, on the 8th of July, that the Ostrich, of 14 guns, and 110 men, commanded by Captain Peter (now Admiral) Ranier, being on a cruise off Savannah Point, Jamaica, fell in with, and, after a bloody engagement, of three hours, captured a French privateer, of 16 guns and 150 men, 80 of whom were killed, and a great number wounded. The Ostrich had 4 men killed, and 26 wounded; among the latter were Captain Ranier and Lieutenant O'Brien.

advanced to be vice-admiral of the blue.

It was in the spring of the year 1780, during the command of Sir Peter on the Jamaica station, that the memorable engagement between the Honourable Captain (now Admiral) Cornwallis, and the French squadron under the command of M. le Motte Piquet, took place. On the 26th of September, in this year, Sir Peter Parker was made vice admiral of the white. He continued his command, at Jamaica, during the year 1781, his cruizers being uniformly successful; but, in the following year, he returned to England, in his Majesty's ship Sandwich; arriving at Spithead on the 29th of July. This was the memorable year of Rodney's splendid victory; and Sir Peter Parker had the honour of conveying to the British shores, the Conte de Grasse, and several other French officers of rank, who were taken on the 12th of April.

Thus, after a long residence abroad, our late respected officer had the happiness of returning to Europe, with a splendid fortune, most honourably acquired from the enemies of his country. Such was the disposal of his cruising frigates, while on the Jamaica station, that nothing could escape them; and so great was his general success, that the merchants of Cuba and Hispaniola trembled at his name. His unremitting exertions brought such an influx of wealth into Jamaica as had never been known before, and endeared him to the inhabitants of that important Island by the most grateful and affectionate ties.

Sir Peter Parker's progress in the navy had been regular, steady, and uniform; his private and professional character stood unimpeached; and, shortly after his arrival in England, as a reward for his numerous services, he had the honour of being raised to the dignity of a baronet of Great Britain.

During the peace, which subsisted from 1763 to 1793, Admiral Parker held no command; but, on the commencement of hostilities against France, in the latter year, he hoisted his flag on board of the Royal William, of 84 guns, as commander-in-chief at Portsmouth.

At the general election, in 1794, Sir Peter was a candidate for the borough of Seaford, in Sussex, with the Hon. Mr. Neville, and was returned; but, owing, we believe, to some electioneer-

ing quibble, the return was declared void. He stood again for the same borough, in conjunction with Sir John Henderson, and was again returned; but this return also was declared void, by the House of Commons; and their opponents, Sir Godfrey Webster, and the late Mr. Flood, were voted in on petition.

Early in the year 1787, Sir Peter was elected for the borough of Malden; but he retained his seat no longer than till the close of the Parliament. It was during that time, however, in 1788, that Lord Rawdon brought forward a motion, in the House of Lords, in consequence of a then recent promotion of flag officers. The substance of the motion was, "That an humble Address be presented to his Majesty, praying that he would be graciously pleased to take into his royal consideration the services of such captains of his Majesty's navy as had been passed over in the last promotion of Admirals." It would be foreign from our purpose here to enter into the merits of the question; the progress and result of the debate are generally known, and must be fresh in the recollection of many of our readers; the motion was negatived without a division. This, however, did not prevent the subject from being agitated in the House of Commons. Accordingly, Mr. Bastard, after a preliminary motion, which he withdrew, moved, "That the House do resolve itself into a committee of the whole House, to inquire into the conduct of the Board of Admiralty, touching the late promotion to the flag." In the course of the debate, Admiral Sir Peter Parker remarked, that he saw no reason for selection, at present, in a promotion to the flag. Formerly, when we had only nine admirals, a selection was indispensably necessary; but now, when the list of admirals amounted to fifty-seven, surely a sufficient number, fit for any service, might be found at all times. He spoke of the peril and fatigue of a marine life; and observed, that if neither honours nor emoluments were given to officers who had behaved meritoriously, and distinguished themselves in the most gallant manner, he feared that the thanks of the House would be considered only as an empty compliment. The motion was strongly contended for; but, on the question being put, the House divided, when there appeared, for it 131, against it 150.

On the 24th of September, in the preceding year, 1787, Sir Peter Parker was advanced to the rank of admiral of the blue squadron; and, on the 11th of April, 1791, to the same rank in the white. He continued commander-in-chief at Portsmouth, until the year 1799; when, on the death of Admiral Lord Howe, he attained the summit of his honours, in becoming admiral of the fleet. He was succeeded in his command, at Portsmouth, by Admiral Milbanke.

This venerable and venerated baronet had, for a long series of years, held (under THE PRINCE OF WALES) the distinguished office of Deputy Grand Master of the ancient and honourable Fraternity of Freemasons: in which situation he is succeeded (on the PRINCE REGENT's appointment) by His Royal Highness THE DUKE OF SUSSEX.

Of Sir Peter Parker, in private life, we know but little, farther than, that he was universally beloved and respected. In the month of January, 1785, he had a daughter married to a gentleman of the name of Ellis; and, in June, 1788, he had the misfortune to lose his brother, who died in Bryanstone-street, Portman-square.

The worthy admiral died December 21, 1811; and his remains were, a few days after, removed from his mansion in Weymouth-street, Mary-le-bone, for interment. The procession that attended his obsequies was exceedingly plain; no emblazoned escutcheons adorned his hearse. Four mourning coaches were succeeded by the under-mentioned gentlemen's carriages, viz. those of the Hon. G. Ellis, M.P.; Sir George Dallas, Bart.; Mr. Maxwell, upwards of 50 years private secretary to the deceased; and of Dr. Young, his physician. The procession closed with ten mourners, male and female domestics. In the last couple was a favourite youth, who had been fostered by his munificence. The coffin was of crimson velvet, richly emblazoned with gilt furniture; and the handle-plates chased with two angels, incircled with rays of glory, and naval trophies, descriptive of the deceased's intrinsic merit. He was buried in a vault in St. Margaret's Church, Westminster; the funeral service being read by Dr. Groves; and the trickling tear, from those who attended, bore testimony to his departed worth, in the 89th year of his age.

ΛΥΚΟΦΡΟΝΟΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΑ.

Τμήμα δ.

Οὐ μὲν ὑπείξει γ' ἡ ἑπιμηθίως τοκάε,
 ἄλλ' ἀντὶ πάντων Περσέως ἵνα σποράε
 Στιλεῖ γίγαντα, τῷ θάλασσα μὲν βατὴ
 Πιζῶ ποτ' ἴσται γῆ δὲ ναυοθλωθήσεται
 Ῥήστοντι πηδοῖς χέρσιν· οἱ δὲ Λαφρίαε
 Οἶκοι Μαιμερσαι ἤθαυμνένοι φλογὶ
 Σὺν καλίνοισι τειχίων προβλήμασι.
 Τὸν χρησμολίσχην αἰτιάσονται βλάβης,
 Ψαίνουθ' ἰσχυρίζοντα Πλοῦτωνος λάτριν.
 Στρατῶ δ' ἀμίκτω πᾶσα μὲν βρωθήσεται
 Φλοῖωτιν ἐκδυνουσα δίπλακα σκίπην
 Καρποτρόφος δρυς, ἀγρίε τ' ὀρεῖθαλής.
 Ἄπας δ' ἀναυγὼν νασμός αἰανθήσεται
 Χανδὼν κιλαιὴν δίψην αἰονομύμων·
 Κίριλλα δ' ἰὼν τηλόδιν ροιζομύμων
 Ἵπ' ἐρ' κάρ' ἐτήσουσι, κίμμιρόιθ' ὅπως
 Σκιδ' ἀλὶ ψεῖ πέρβαν, ἀμείνων σίλας.
 Λοκρὸν δ' ὅποιε παῦρον ἀνθήσεται μέδον,
 Καὶ πάντα φλίξας, ὥστε κἀγχανον ἐτάχυν,
 Μόσωνα φηγότευκτον, ὡς λυκοψίαν
 Κόρη κριφαίαν, ἀγχι παμφαλώμινος,
 Χαλκπλάτῃ κνέδοιτι διηματουμένη.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

Sect. 70.

The invasion of Greece by Xerxes—
 his enterprises—the oracle misinter-
 preted—the distresses of his army—his
 defeat.

Not thus shall Epimetheus' mother yield:
 One shall she summon to the tented field,
 From Perseus' royal stem the hero rose,
 Whose giant-arm shall crush an host of foes.
 He with firm tread o'er pervious seas shall go,
 And curb the rebel-waves that round him
 flow.

O'er navigable lands his fleets shall ride,
 Whose oars strong strokes shall ponderous
 clods divide.

But o'er Miverva's domes shall flames pre-
 vail,

And walls of wood be deem'd a fortress frail.
 The tripod they for wrongs sustain'd shall
 blame,

And Pluto's priest a false diviner name.
 This hungry host on acorn-food shall seize,
 And strip of all their bark the forest-trees.
 No rivers long shall copious draughts sup-
 ply;

Armies athirst shall drink their channels dry.
 Black clouds of arrows, whizzing from afar,
 Shall hover o'er their heads and menace war:
 Whose deepening shades shall dim the sun's
 bright ray,

Till thick Cimmerian darkness blots the day.
 Awhile, where'er the monarch deigns to turn,
 All things before him shall, like stubble,
 burn.

But, transient as the rose, shall fade his
 might,
 And he shall taste the infamy of flight.

Now, as his oak-built bark attracts his eye,
 He to that citadel alarm'd shall fly,
 As flies the girl, when night its mantle
 spreads,
 And she the dark assassin's dagger dreads.

NOTES.

..Epimetheus' mother—] It is not un-
 usual with the poets to represent the two
 quarters of the world, Europa and Asia, as
 persons, and to entertain their readers with
 some fabulous account of their parentage.
 According to our poet, Asia was the mother
 of Prometheus and Epimetheus. Europa,
 he has told us in another place, was the mo-
 ther of Sarpedon by Jupiter.

One shall she summon—] Asia, says Cas-
 sandra, shall not thus be crushed. She shall
 retaliate on Europa. She shall send Xerxes
 with a mighty army into Greece, who shall
 strike terror into all its states.

—drink their channels dry.]. .credimus
 altos Defecisse amnes, epotaque flumina.
 Juven. 10. See Herod. B. 7 and 8. on the
 immense armament and final defeat of
 Xerxes.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AT page 85, of the last Number of
 your valuable Magazine, I think
 you have confounded *Messenia* (one of
 the ancient divisions of the Peloponne-
 sus, of which Messene was the capital)
 with the city and sea port of *Messina*,
 in the island of Sicily.—At page 41,
 Prince Potemkin is said to have been
French ambassador at the court of Pe-
 tersburg; should it not be, “such is
 the character of Prince Potemkin, as
 described by Count Segur, formerly
 French ambassador at the court of Pe-
 tersburgh?”

You will, I hope, Mr. Editor, excuse
 the liberty I have taken, in noticing
 these trivial errors; as it has been done
 solely with a view of affording you an
 opportunity of rectifying them in ano-
 ther of your Numbers.*

From your Volumes I have derived
 considerable information; and to you
 I feel greatly obliged, for a favourable
 notice, in your Lld. Volume, of my
Concise Gazetteer.

I am, Sir,

Your constant Reader,

Mare-street, Hackney, T. BOURN.
 24th Feb. 1812.

* We are obliged to Mr. Bourn for having
 pointed out what certainly were errors,
 either of the pen, or of the compositor.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUM-ADJACENT COUNTIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

New Series. No. VII.

FARENDON HOUSE, AND OBSERVATIONS ON THE RISE OF THE WARDS OF FARINGDON, *intra et extra*.

"OF old times," saith the historian,* "there was but one ward of Faringdon." This took its name from *William Farendon*, goldsmith in *Chepe*, who became so rich, that he purchased the aldermanry of the ward, and was, in the year 1281, the 9th of EDWARD I. one of the *sheriffs* of LONDON, &c. He was the father of *Nicholas Farendon*, who, in the year 1308, was the MAYOR of LONDON that succeeded Sir *John Blunt*, who had been five years *custos* of the city, and was, in 1307, sent with the king's son to the wars. FARENDON was so much esteemed as a magistrate, that his name was, on that account, said to have been given to his ward: but we rather think, that this appellation was derived from the purchase which his father had made of its *aldermanry*, and which to him was hereditary.† He

* Fabian.

† THOMAS DE ARDENE, son and heir to Sir *Ralph Ardene*, Knt. granted to *Ralph le Feure*, citizen of LONDON, one of the *sheriffs*, all the aldermanrie, with the appurtenances, within the city of London and suburbs of the same, between *Ludgate* and *Newgate*, and also without the same gates, which aldermanrie *Ankerinus de Avere* held during his life, by grant of the said *Thomas de Ardene*: To have and to hold unto the said *Ralph* and to his heirs, freely, without all challenge, yielding therefore yearly to the said *Thomas* and his heirs one clove (or slip) of *gilliflowers* at the feast of *Easter*, for all secular service and custome, with warrantry unto the said *Ralph le Feure* and his heirs against all people, *Christians* and *Jewes*, in consideration of 20 *markes*, which the said *Ralph* did give before-hand, in the name of a *gersum* or fine, to the said *Thomas*, &c. Dated the 5th of Edward I.

Witness, G. DE ROXESLEY, Mayor.

R. ARRA, one of the *Sheriffs*, &c.

After this, *John le Feure*, son and heir to the said *Ralph*, granted to *William Farendon*, citizen and goldsmith of LONDON, and to his heirs, the said aldermanry, with the appurtenances thereunto belonging, in the 7th of EDWARD I. A.D. 1279.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. Feb. 1812.

was four times mayor,‡ and lived many years after his last mayoralty, which was in 1323.§ He was buried in the church of *St. Peter le Chepe*:|| and before the fire of London, a part of his tomb remained, on which was the following mutilated inscription:

..... Pur l'alme du Nichole de Farendone.....pries....I.

The house to which we have alluded was, we have no doubt, the mansion of the *Aldermanrie*; a district over which the alderman** had, according to the

‡ In his second mayoralty, 1313, he set the price of provisions, as we find that the mayors had formerly the power to do in the *Chepe*, *Poultry*, and other markets in London, at the following rates, viz.

A fat stalled ox	24s.
A fat mutton	20d.
A fat goose	2d. ob.
A fat capon.....	2d.
A fat hen.....	1d.
Two chickens	1d.
Three pigeons.....	1d.
Twenty-four eggs	1d.

These prices, particularly that of the first article (the ox), are high in comparison to those of other periods; but 1313 was a year of scarcity and sickness; and the next, 1314, famine and mortality reigned among the people to a degree before unknown in the civic annals.(a)

§ NICHOLAS FARENDON must, indeed, have lived many years after his last mayoralty; for we find, that the east arch, or gate, called *St. Austin's-gate*, through which passengers entered into the south church-yard of *St. Paul's*, was built by him about the year 1361: but we think there is some inaccuracy in this date.

|| He founded a chantry in the church of *St. Peter le Chepe*, and endowed it with lands and tenements to the amount of, *per annum*, 29*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for the support of a chantry, priest, and to keep one *obit*.

¶ His armorial coat, on the right side of the monument, was a *Fesse Gules* with three *Libberts heads* erased, *Argent*. The Field, Or. Semy de *Crosses*, *Creslets*, *Sable*.

** In England, there anciently existed an officer, whose title was *Aldermannus totius Angliæ*, as is testified by the following inscription on a tomb in *Ramsey Abbey*:—*Hic requiescit D. Alwinus incliti Regis Edgari cognatus totius Angliæ Aldermannus et hujus Sacri (ænobii) miraculosus Fundator*. And this officer was in the nature of Lord Chief Justice of England. *Spelman's Glossary*.—Ward (*custodia*) had, in London, the pri-

(a) In the year 1316, Providence interposed in favour of the people; the harvest was early, and a bushel of wheat, that had been sold at 10*s.* was sold at ten-pence!

N

Saxon custom, not only civil jurisdiction, but from which he derived military power. This is sufficiently obvious from historical circumstances, and particularly from the number of aldermen that were, at different periods, knighted in the field.* In the alderman's house the arms were deposited; from it, orders as well as precepts were issued: it was in every ward a rallying point, and, in times of trouble and civic commotion, a guard station; therefore we must remark, that a large castellated building,† which stood four houses east from the corner of *Wood street*, and three from the west corner of *Milk-street*, seems to us to have been the mansion annexed to the aldermanrie, and, consequently, first the residence of the *De Arvernes* (perhaps the Norman *d'Auvergnés*, as its architecture seemed to indicate), and to have, from them, descended to the *Farendons*, in the manner stated in the preceding note.

DEMOLITION OF CHEAPSIDE CROSS.

Having, in the preceding columns, endeavoured to trace the rise, and to give some traits of the history of this pious

vileges of a manor; the wardmote was, and still is, endued with many of the powers of courts *leet* and courts *baron*; and to the aldermanry-house the returns used to be made. The wards of Portsoken, the Bridge, Castle Baynard, &c. &c. had in them a house of the nature of that we have alluded to.

* *Alderman* was a Saxon term applied to the principal men in the district; and after the Conquest, when military service was combined with civic exertions, knighthood in the field was the reward of the former, *Æ. g.*

— "Robert Falconbridge,
A soldier, by the honour-giving hand
Of *Cœur de Lion* knighted in the field."
Shakspeare.

† This, we have read, was called *Farendon-tun*: from which, forgetting that even noble and ecclesiastical mansions were formerly termed *Inns*, some writers have suggested, that it was an inn, or tavern. However, they were not so much mistaken as might have been expected; for we find that, in the year 1334, it is recorded, that there was a *TAVERN* (probably the *Nag's Head*) at the *CONDUIT*, *Chepe*, the master of which was *Lord Mayor*; of which, in the list, we have the following notice:

"Reginald, at Conduit" (in *Chepe*), "Vintner."

It may here be observed, that, in those times, the members were actually of the trades of their companies.

and magnificent structure and its vicinity, we shall now observe, that, from its erection in 1600 to its demolition in 1643, it was, by a sect which had very considerably increased in the metropolis, considered as a subject of reprobation. That it was, in a certain degree, an impediment to the increasing traffic of the neighbourhood, no one will deny; and there is little doubt but, as the buildings accumulated around, the corporation would, in a commercial point of view, have voted for its removal as a civic improvement: but neither commerce nor improvement entered into the minds of those to whom its form had become obnoxious. These men, for whose intellectual perversion, untinged, as we believe at first it was, with political hostility, there is no possibility of accounting, had taken an aversion to its form, which, though not so perfect as those of its precursors, still displayed some specimens of art and ingenuity: the arts had travelled from Italy to England. Italy was the country in which Rome was situated, and from which the Pope fulminated his anathemas, and spread his influence over great part of Europe: ergo, all images, together with the fabrics which they adorned, were *Popish*, and, consequently, an abomination to the *Pure*.‡ But although these grave personages, who, like *Saracenic* leaders, formed minor objects of an *anti-Croisade*, where

"Confessor, Monarchs, Saints, and Martyrs
stood,

Examples of the wise, the learn'd, the good;
While youths and maidens oft their names
inquire,

And learn their histories from some civic
sire;

Who from their minds withdrew 'percep-
tion's screen,'

And shew'd them what their ancestors had
been,"

had, of course, become offensive to the *Enlightened*: yet they were still not considered so reprehensible as the symbol of *Christianity* which was placed on the apex of the fabric, and from which, in common with thousands of

‡ This mode of reasoning, if it can be so termed, which, it is not to be disguised, will also be found in the transactions of some of the ancient councils upon very trivial subjects, is gathered from several of the publications in the reigns of the first Stuarts. So that, however absurd, it was not in its contexture original, though it was in its application.

others, it derived its appellation. To the cross, it seems, the *Puritans* had a most unaccountable aversion; therefore, as that in *Cheapside* was the most obvious of any in the metropolis, it appears that it was, for a series of forty years, not only the subject of literary controversy, but of *midnight mutilations*. Of these we shall only notice one, which occurred in the night of the 24th of January, 1641, when it was so much defaced,* that it looked like one of the august monuments of *Rome* after the *Goths* had reformed that city,† and gave occasion to the effusion and circulation of much dullness, in the form of pamphlets, &c.‡

* Although we reluctantly record this circumstance, we cannot help observing the temper of those times, and also admiring the *POLICE* of the city. While such extensive dilapidations were executing in so public a situation as *Cheapside*, where in the name of *Somnus* were the watchmen? where the peace-officers? Two of the principal civic guard stations were, as we have stated, *Bow Church* and *St. Peter le Chepe*. The Cross stood opposite the latter, and at a short distance from the former; yet we do not read that any effort was made to save it from destruction. The next day, rewards were offered for the apprehension of the offenders!!!

† It is a curious circumstance, concomitant to ebullitions of the human mind, that its first violent exertions have, in all ages, been turned toward dilapidation; opposition to which has constantly produced warfare. With respect to the former part of this proposition, Pope, contemplating the devastation of the works of genius and art which embellished *Rome*, says,

“Some felt the silent stroke of mould’ring age.

Some hostile fury, some religious rage;
Barbarian blindness, Christian zeal, conspire,
And Papal piety, and Gothic fire.”

Epistle to Addison.

‡ A few of the titles of these, as traits of those times, we shall quote, viz.

“A Dialogue between the Cross in Cheap and Charing Cross, by Ryhen Pameach” (*Henry Peacham*). 4to. with a wooden cut, 1641.

“The Resolutions of those Contemners that will no Crosses,” 1641.

“Articles of High Treason exhibited against Cheapside Cross, with the last Will and Testament of the said Cross. By R. Overton, Lond.” (*Query, The Black Horse without Newgate?*) 1642.

“The doleful Lamentation of Cheapside Cross; or, Old England sick of the Stagers,” &c. &c. &c.

The Cross of *Cheap*, which was the object of controversy, and the disputes that it had occasioned, which were the pretence, operated upon the minds of the people in such a manner, that

From loud exclaiming, foaming, staring,
They flew to riot, burning, tearing;
Regardless of the public weal,
They only sought to show their ZEAL;

and, in consequence of this amiable propension, “On the 2d of May, 1643, the Cross in Cheapside was pulled down. A troop of horse and two companies of foot waited to guard it; and at the fall of its symbolic top drums beat, trumpets blew, multitudes of caps were thrown into the air, and there was a great shout of the people with joy. The 2d of May, the almanack says, was the Invention of the Cross; and the same day, at night, were the *leaden Popes* burnt in the place where it stood, and there was ringing of bells and a great acclamation, and no hurt at all done in these actions.”§

Having, in our observations upon *Cheapside*, so fully described the principal objects of this, the most important, street of the ancient metropolis, it will now be necessary, as we mean to consider it as the centre of a vast accumulation of buildings, to proceed in our researches first eastward, and then to take the western direction of the grand, though irregular, avenue, or mural concatenation, of which it is so principal a link, which is, certainly, of the greatest length, if we contemplate that from *Hyde park-corner* to *Poplar*, of any, unbroken by any large spaces, that is to be found in any other city of *Europe*.¶

In the ancient plan of *London* it ap-

¶ *Leaden Popes* was a term applied to the figures with which, as we have noticed, the cross was adorned.

§ Answer to the Lamentation of Cheapside Cross.

¶ Although we shall, perhaps, have occasion frequently to refer to *Chepe*, yet it is impossible to leave it at present without noticing, that, betwixt *Friday street*, and, as it was formerly called, the *Little Conduit*, at *Paul’s*, there was inserted in the wall of one of the houses a square stone, having sculptured on it the symbol of the Crown; of this tradition stated that it was the ancient Crown which is alluded to by *Shakspeare* in the following passage:

“*Gloucester*. Go after, after, Cousin Buckingham;

pears, that at the end of *Bucklersbury* stood a very large house,* upon which

The mayor towards Guildball hies him in all post;

There, at your meetest vantage of the time,
Tell them, how *Edward* put to death a citizen,

Only for saying he would make his son
Heir to the Crown; meaning, indeed, his house,

Which by the sign thereof was termed so."

King Richard III. Act III. Scene 6.

This unfortunate man, who fell a sacrifice to his wit, probably, in his allusion, only meant a harmless pun. His name was "*Walter Walker, a wealthy citizen*" (and mercer), "dwelling at the *Crown, in Cheapside*. This man," saith the historian, "one day, when his child cried, bid him be quiet, and he would *make him heir of the Crown*; which words being subject to interpretation, he was called in question about them, arraigned, condemned, and put to death." *Baker's Chronicles*, page 215.

Although this story has found its way into our civic chronicles and national histories, its authenticity has been doubted, and would, indeed, have been totally disbelieved, but that it is coupled with another of the same nature, which rests upon less dubitable records. Be this as it may: The *Crown*, a mercer's shop in *Chepe*, was, in the reign of King Henry VIII. certainly kept by a Mr. *John Hare*; and this shop was said to be that from which the tradition had, more than half a century before, arisen. Mr. *Hare* was of an ancient family in *Suffolk*: he left a good estate; and, by his will, dated August 25, 1564, devised many legacies to charitable purposes. He died anno 1564. He made Richard Hare, his fourth son (who continued his father's trade), *heir to the Crown*, giving him, by his said will, "His dwelling-house at the *Crown*," *Chepe*, "with all the shops, cellars, yards, and warehouses, thereunto belonging." He, with Dorothy his wife, by whom he had eleven sons and three daughters, was buried in *Mercers' Chapel*, called then *St. Thomas of Acres*, or *Acons*.

* The site of this house, after the fire of London, was rebuilt on a ground plan, such as it now appears. The first house at the corner of the Poultry was a very ancient bookseller's shop; (a) and as *Stocks-market*, at no great distance, was the resort of the gallants of the times, this was, probably, their lounging-place. In this house Mr. THOMAS GUY, the munificent contributor to *St. Thomas's* and the founder of *GUY's Hospital, Southwark*, served his apprenticeship; and of this shop he afterwards became master. He was the son of *Thomas Guy, lighterman, woodmonger, and coal-dealer, in Horselydown*; born in the year

we have already observed. This house had a front in *Cornhill*; and at the south

1640; and is said to have begun business "with no larger a stock than 200*l.*;" which, by-the-bye, if we reflect on the depreciation of money that has occurred from the year, we will say, 1670, to the present time, was a very tolerable outset in life; and if we consider that his father was a wharfinger in a very considerable way of business, for at that time there were but few wharfs in *Horselydown* and *Rotherhithe*, also that he inherited all the fortune which his mother had to leave, we may very reasonably suppose, that his hereditary estate was much larger. This fortune he turned into books; and as the age of CHARLES II. was literary, and, notwithstanding the profligacy of some, generally speaking, *scriptural*, GUY is said to have derived great advantages from his dealing in BIBLES printed in *Holland*, as well as from those which he received through a more regular channel. By these means he is said to have accumulated great wealth: Money creates money. He lived upon the spot which had been formerly possessed by the Lombards, and is, like them, supposed to have had an anxiety to relieve the necessities of his fellow-creatures. His trafficking in seamen's tickets we can scarcely credit, because that sort of traffic was but little known in the reign of *Queen Anne*: but in those times, when patrician extravagance frequently produced pecuniary distress, it is very probable, that he was largely concerned in those kinds of advantages which arose from mortgages, then so fashionable. He is said to have greatly increased his fortune by seizing the lucky opportunity of selling when the *South Sea* stock was more than 1000*l.* per cent. premium. He has, in his accumulations, been compared to *Thomas Sutton, Esq.* the founder of the *CHARTERHOUSE*. In charitable donations he far exceeded him. When his wealth had largely increased, he became member of parliament for *Tamworth*; and, when he relinquished business, resided in *St. Thomas's-street, Southwark*. A young surgeon, who then walked *St. Thomas's-hospital*, and who died about thirty years ago, aged 84, knew Mr. GUY very well; and he has informed us, that such was the force of habit, and the impulse of professional predilection, that, long after he had left his shop, it was his custom, almost daily, to visit it, and, although he was no longer master, to assume the character of a journeyman, and, with a fox's tail attached to the end of a stick, to walk up and down, and dust the books, to the amusement of himself, and, probably, to the amazement of the customers. *Pennant* seems to have considered him as a sordid miser, and, on contemplating his statue, by *Bacon*, in the chapel of *Guy's Hospital*, has quoted, from *Pope*, the half line, "shouldering God's altar," which does not in the least apply; for although

(a) It has, within the last thirty years, been rebuilt, and is now a silversmith's.

end of the *Old Jewry* there was an extensive area, in the middle of which was placed a small *conduit*, with a cross on its top, and on the south side the great road or high street run between it and the ancient parish-church of *St. Sythe*, or *Bennet Sherehog*, or *Shrog*, which had also the name of *Shorne*.* This church stood till the fire of London; but, as it was not rebuilt, the parish, which did not contain more than thirty-two houses, was united to that of *St. Stephen, Wallbrook*. The former edifice, which was of Gothic architecture, with a castellated tower, was peculiarly distinguished as a burial-place for *mercers*: many of whose tombs, and those of other eminent persons, were standing at the great conflagration. Among these, was that of "*Edward Hall*, gentleman, of *Gray's-inn*, common-sergeant of the city, and then under-sheriff, who wrote the large Chronicle from Richard the 1st to the end of the reign of Henry VIII."†

Another tomb in the church of *St. Bennet* was of

"The Lady *JOAN WHITE*, one of the daughters and heirs of *John Lake*, of *London*, Gent. died *October* the 8th, buried in this parish-church *November* the 4th, 1573. She deceased at the house of *Sir Henry Williams*, alias *Cromwell*, Knt. her son-in-law, called *Hinchenbroke*, in the county of *Huntington*."

This *Lady Joan* was first married to *Sir Ralph Warren*,‡ Knt. alderman, and *Mr. Guy* was, in his habits of life and in his manners, singular (and who can account for human eccentricities!) yet he appears to have been an honest and honourable man; a most benevolent one he certainly was, for he dedicated a much larger sum of money (a) to charitable uses than any other person in this kingdom ever did. He died 27th December, 1724, possessed of 300,000*l.* which was nearly equal in value to a million of money at present.

* From one *Benedic Shorne*, citizen and stock-fish-monger, who, in the reign of *Edward III.* repaired this church.

† *Edward Hall* appears to have been a man of very considerable learning and literary industry. *Rapin* and many other historians have been much obliged to his researches.

‡ *SIR RALPH WARREN* was a mercer in *Chepe*. He was *Lord Mayor* in 1526, and again for part of the year 1543. He purchased the manor called the *Bury*, or *Foxton Chatteris*, of King *Henry VIII.* The daughter of *Richard*, the son of *Sir Ralph Warren*, brought it in marriage to *Sir Oliver Cromwell*, who gave it to his son-in-law, *Sir Henry Palavicini*.

(a) *Viz*, 238,292*l.* 16*s.*

twice *Lord Mayor*, by whom he had issue *Richard Warren*, Esq. and *Joan Lady Cromwell*. She was afterwards married to *Sir Thomas White*, Knt. alderman, and some time of *London*, founder of the college of *St. John Baptist, Oxon*, by whom she had no issue. The said *Sir Henry Williams* had issue by the said *Lady Joan*, his wife, *OLIVER CROMWELL*, his son and heir, and other sons.

In the parish-church of *St. Pancras*, in *Pancras-lane*, which stood near that of *St. Bennet*, there were many vestiges of antiquity displayed on its tombs. It is unnecessary to state their dates, which went so far back as 1360. A monument was here erected to the memory of *Robert Packenton*, mercer, who was killed with a gun as he was going to mass from his house in *Chepe* to *St. Thomas of Acres*, in the year 1536.§

Among the donations of *Thomas Chapman*, Esq. as appears by his will, dated September 6, 1626, are the following:

"For sweeping the Pulpit at *Paul's Cross* || once a week 2 12 0
"For two lanthorns with candles to be hung up in the parish.... 1 0 0

The *POULTRY* was, as its appellation implies, one of the members of the *Stocks, Chepe*, or great market, and set apart for the sale of all kinds of poultry, pigs, rabbits, &c. which, it appears, used to be brought alive to the spot, and sent to the *Scalding-house*,** situated in a place adjacent,

§ Although we may presume that, in the vigilant reign of *Henry VIII.* due pains was taken to search for the murderer, yet he was only discovered by his own confession, which he made when he came to the gallows at *Banbury*, where he was executed for felony.

|| *Paul's-cross* was at that time, when the cathedral was under repair, much resorted to.

¶ The streets of *London* were at this time in a miserable state of darkness; in consequence of which, robberies, and even murders, were frequent. In 1416, *Henry Barton* (Mayor of *London*) ordained lanthorns with lights to be hung out in the winter evenings, between *Hallontide* and *Candlemasse*.—*Stowe*.

** One of the ancient inscriptions in the church of *St. Mildred* informs us of the purpose to which part of the site of the *Scalding-house* was applied, viz.

"*Thomas Morsted*, Esq. and chirurgion to King *HENRY IV. V. and VI.* and one of the sheriffs of *LONDON*, in the year 1436, gave unto this church a parcel of ground,

which obtained the name of Scalding-alley, there to be killed, plucked, and scalded. It was, in fact, what was afterwards termed a *country-market*, such as many may yet remember to have been attached to those of *Clare* and *St. James's*; though now country-markets are only to be found in those of *Newgate* and *Leadenhall*.

The *Stocks*, or *Stocks-market*, which was a place used for the sale of flesh and fish, was rendered remarkable by the statue of King CHARLES II. in its centre, which was erected on the site of a large pair of *stocks*, whence the market derived its name. *Henry Wallis*, mayor in the year 1282, appointed this as a place of public sale, because it was near the middle of the city. And, in the year 1322, a decree was, by command of EDWARD II. promulgated by *Hamond Chickwell*, mayor, that none should sell flesh or fish out of the markets of *Bridge-street*, *East Chepe*, *Old Fish-street*, *St. Nicholas Shambles*, and *Stocks*, under the pain of forfeiting their commodities for the first offence, and, for the second, loss of freedom. At that period, this market was let to farm for 46*l.* 13*s.* and 4*d.* *per annum*. In the year 1507 (23 HENRY VII.) it was let for 56*l.* 19*s.* and 10*d.*—a small increase of rent in 185 years. In the year 1543, there were, in *Stocks-market*, 25 boards for fishmongers, and 18 stalls for butchers, which (with 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* for 16 chambers) amounted to the yearly rent of 82*l.* 3*s.* At this period, meat of every kind in the city of London was either sold by the great, *i. e.* in whole carcases, or, when cut by hand, the pieces, without paying much attention to particular joints, or the technical forms, in which the cutting butchers have recently so much excelled, and which the late Edmund Burke, whose mind ranged from an atom to a system, has so well described, were laid upon the stall-boards, or hung upon the shambles, and bargained for by the appellation of halfpenny, penny, and twopenny cuts, according to their size. However, in the year 1533, beef, mutton, pork, and veal, were, by the

containing in length, from the course of Wallbrook toward the west, 45 feet, and in breadth, from the church toward the north, 35 feet, being within the gate of the Scalding-house, or Scalding-Wyke, in this parish, to make a church-yard wherein to bury their dead."

statute [24 Hen. VIII c. 3.], directed to be sold by *weight*, no person to take above one halfpenny a pound for beef or pork, nor above three farthings for mutton or veal. The number of butchers then in London and its suburbs was reckoned to be one hundred and twenty, each of whom killed nine oxen weekly, which, in forty-six weeks (none being then killed in Lent), amounts to 33,120 oxen* yearly.—[*Stow's Survey of London*, p. 356 ed. 1618.]

To return to the church of *St. Mildred, Poultry*, which became interesting from the same circumstance as operated upon *St. Mary-le-Bow* and *St. Peter-le-Chepe*, namely, being placed in the centre of a large market. It was, probably, of *Saxon* origin, as those people made it a rule, of which we now see numberless instances, to erect their churches in their *Chepings*, and also because the holy Saxon virgin *St. Mildred* had here her shrine or tabernacle, the memory of which had existed from the time of her death, supposed to be about A.D. 676, until the year 1500, when one *Christopher Sulick*, who by his will, dated August 11, directed his body to be buried in this church, and bequeathed "to the gilding the tabernacle of *St. Mildred*, five marks," continued its

* Lord Herbert observes, that this law was, subsequently, justly repealed, in consideration that unseasonable years did not permit any certain rule for the prices of flesh meat, which were afterwards fixed occasionally by a committee of the Privy Council.

£			
" Fat oxen were at this time sold	each..	1	6 8
" Fat wethers	ditto..	0	3 4
" Fat calves	ditto..	0	3 4
" A fat lamb		0	1 0
" Piece of beef, weighing 2½ or 3lb.		0	0 1
" Thirteen, and even fourteen, such pieces of mutton		0	1 0
" Mutton	quarter	0	0 8
" Beef, at the highest	cwt....	0	4 8
<i>Stow's Annals</i> , p. 195, <i>London</i> .			
" About the same time, milk genuine from the cow, 3 ale pints in summer, or 2 ale pints in winter, at Goodman's fields, near the Tower of London		0	0 0½

Stow's Survey, p. 224, ed. 1618.

With respect to provisions, the fixing a *maximum* has, at different periods, been frequently tried without effect: the modern rule (a rule, probably, founded upon our superior commercial skill) is, that every article should be permitted to find its own level.

commemoration. Who was the founder of the church is unknown. The inscription respecting *Thomas Morsted*, Esq. which we have quoted, shews, how the land, which formed the church-yard, was acquired; and that the shrine of the saint was a favourite among the citizens, in early times, is evident, from the name of *Mildred* having been given to so many of their daughters, as to become a very common civic appellation. We find, by the ancient monuments, that the tradesmen in this parish were chiefly *poulterers* and *haberdashers*.

QUEEN ELIZABETH had in this, as she had in many other churches in LONDON, "A Fair Monument;"* the concluding lines of the inscription upon the front of which were,

"Spain's Rod, Rome's Ruin,
Netherlands' Relief;
Heaven's Gem, Earth's Joy,
World's Wonder, Nature's Chief."

On the other side,

"Britain's Blessing, England's Splendor,
Religion's Nurse, the Faith's Defender."

In the figure of a book over her these words:

"They that trust in the Lord shall be as Mount Sion, which cannot be removed, but remaineth for ever,"—Psalm. CXXV.

Under her:

"Th' admir'd Empress
thro' the world applauded,
For supreme virtue's
rarest imitation;
Whose sceptre's rule, Fame's
loud voice'd trumpet lauded
Unto the ears
of every foreign nation.
Canopied under
powerful Angels wings,
To her immortal praise
Sweet Science sings."

The symbol of *St. Mildred*, as displayed in the vane, is half a ship, probably alluding to the wreck or storm which she and her seventy virgins suffered when they crossed the narrow sea from France.

By the west boundary of the church-yard, small as it is, the course of *Wallbrook* may be traced. This brook is now arched over, and has become the common sewer. The ancient church was destroyed in the fire of London. The present fabric, which is built with stone, has many parts of it in a better archi-

tectural style than some of the others which were erected about the same period, viz. A.D. 1676. The roof has a circle inscribed with a quadrangle form by fret-work and croket-work. The exterior, facing the *Poultry*, is adorned with a cornice pediment and acroterios, with enrichments of leaves, &c.† In the year 1262 (47 Henry III.), a very serious riot took place betwixt the *Goldsmiths* of *Chepe* and the *Taylors* of *Threadneedle-street*, in which several were killed on both sides. The principal scenes of these enormities must have been Cheapside, the Poultry, and Cornhill. The sheriffs, at length, quelled the mob, thirteen of whom were executed.

The *Poultry Compter*, the oldest prison of the sheriffs of London, is situated four houses west of *St. Mildred's* church. The origin of the appellation

† We have been the more particular in describing this church, because we remember it in a state which indicated its want of repair. However, some years since, it was, as we may say, renovated; the clock, which was formerly termed a fair or graceful dial, hanging over the street, was properly placed in the pediment, and the whole front toward the *Poultry* covered with stucco, (a) in a very peculiar manner; that is to say: As it would have been difficult, perhaps impossible, to have made the material, whatsoever its composition might have been, to have adhered to the stone merely by rendering it rough with the pick-axe, the architect contrived to fix large bunches of oakum, or such like stringy substances, at certain distances; indeed, wheresoever the interstices of the old work would admit nails, these were covered with and worked into the rough cast; by which means they formed a firm and compact body, which was again covered with finer stucco; so that we may presume, it is not only rendered impervious to the weather, but will, by age, acquire that adamant property for which the Roman stucco, *terresa*, cement, or by whatsoever name it was called, was distinguished. Whether that was exactly the composition which, as we have hinted in the sub-note, covers the front of the City of London Tavern, the parliament buildings of Westminster, and promises to restore the beauty of HENRY VII.'s Chapel, we do not know; but we do know, that it seems to indicate far greater permanence than that which was used to adorn the fronts of any other buildings in this metropolis antecedent to the repair of ST. MILDRED'S.

(a) A great improvement has been made in this kind of composition within these few last years; of which the front of the City of London Tavern, and many other buildings, are instances.

* This was, we suppose, a monument of alabaster, or, what is now termed, statuary marble.

COMPTON, as applied to places of security, is said to have been derived from the detention of *felons, night walkers*, and other idle and disorderly persons, till they can account, or, technically speaking, "give a good account of themselves,"* &c. This prison is, in its establishment, as ancient as that of the office of *sheriff* itself. In digging near its site, parts of vessels and bricks, evidently Roman, have been found: therefore it was, probably, a prison under the *Prætorian* government of London. It will be observed, that, during the times of the *Normans*, the *Poultry Compter* stood by the side of the road, and at the eastern extremity of the Crown-field: it was, most probably, then, as all prisons were, a castellated building. When the road became, as we have stated, a market, the path from it leading northward, was distinguished by a poulterer's stall, which had the sign of the Three Conies hanging over it: whence it derived the name of Cony-hope, or, rather, Cony-hop-lane; wherein, of ancient times, stood a chapel, dedicated to the Blessed Virgin: so in the Bishop of London's register of

* The *Poultry Compter* is so frequently mentioned in our ancient plays, that it is unnecessary to enumerate them, or to refer to the particular scenes, except in a few instances. The first is, "MEASURE FOR MEASURE," Act IV. Scene 8, where Shakespeare, who most unquestionably had that prison in his mind, gives the Clown an opportunity to observe upon some well known characters of those times, who were in for the *Lord's sake*: an expression which was, by Dr. Johnson, supposed to allude to the *Puritans*. How far the Doctor was in the right is elucidated, in the second instance, by the keeper of the Compter, *Wolf*, who, in the comedy of *Eastward Ho*, Act V. Scene 2, speaking of *Frank Quicksilver*, says, "I was never so mortified with any men's discourse or behaviour in prison. Yet I have had all sorts of men under my keys, and of almost all the religions in the land; as Papist, Protestant, Puritan, Brownist, Anabaptist, Millenary, Family of Love, Jew, Turk, Infidel, Atheist, Goodfellow, &c." Here, it appears, the authors intended a general censure, certainly too indiscriminate; for he further says, that he considers those "of the best religion that pay their fees best:" but yet he shows the religious sects and opinions prevalent in London in those times. Phang and Snare, in *HENRY IV.* were officers of the Compter; a character assumed by *Brainworm*, in "Every Man in his Humour," and frequently alluded to by *Decker*, *Green*, &c. &c.

wills, termed, *Capella Beate Mariæ de Conynghope-lane, London*.

Mattley's-alley, on the site of which now standeth the GROCERS' HALL. In the year 1411, it appears that the *custos*, or guardian, and brethren of this Company purchased of Lord Robert Fitzwaters a plot of ground, with the buildings in the said Cony-hope-lane, and laid the foundation of their NEW COMMON HALL.†

A DESCRIPTION of the KINGDOM of POETRY.

THE Kingdom of Poetry is very large, and well peopled, bordered on the one side with Rhetorick, on another with Statuary and Painting, and on the other with Music. This country is divided into high and low, after the manner of several other populous regions. High Poetry is inhabited by a sort of grave, sour-looking, melancholy people, whose language, compared with the other provinces, is as Welsh to the English. The men are, generally, heroes by profession; as for the women, the sun itself must not be compared unto them, though they have ever so little beauty. The very horses within this division outrun the wind, and the trees shoot their summits into the clouds.

The capital of this province is Epic Poem, built on a sandy and ungrateful soil, which few have attempted to cultivate. This city is reported to be more extensive than Nineveh, and tires most travellers that attempt to survey its utmost dimensions; and its natives, and generally the inhabitants of the whole kingdom, pay little regard to truth, entertain their guests with feigned stories, and are very careful to conduct the curious traveller to the ancient Mausoleum of Homer, and the modern superb monument of the episcopal author of *Telemachus*, lately finished, and highly embellished with the trophies of a politician. But what renders it most disagreeable, are the continual quarrels, fightings, and murders, we meet with in our way out of this city. However, its most extensive suburbs, which are called Romance, and by far exceed the city, take off much of the terror of their

† A beautiful View of the present building, which is also described and commented on, will be found, as an *Additional Vestige*, inserted Vol. LX. page 421.

neighbours; for being filled with the most beautiful and accomplished people in the world, great travellers, and very passionate lovers, they are always full of mirth, and seldom permit their guests to go away without the regale of a marriage-feast. From this province you discover the mountains of Tragedy, which are very high craggy hills, with many dangerous precipices, and make up the greatest part of this country, which is chiefly adorned with the beautiful ruins and remains of some ancient cities, and inhabited by a set of people, whose women delight so much in blood, that they are often seen to laugh and clap their hands for joy, when some wretch is executed, or kills himself. In the same province is a gaudy enchanted castle, called Opera, contrived by an Italian magician, in such a manner, that, like the Island of Laputa, it was moveable into all parts of the universe; but time and chance having defaced its beauty, and weakened its garrison, it has been forced to yield to the wooden sword of Harlequin, who has given to his new foundation the name of Farce, as more agreeable to its situation on the borders of Low Poetry, whose chief city is Burlesque, and its inhabitants either stand mute, like statues, run about like merry Andrews, or detain you two or three hours with an idle story that has not the least word of truth.

In the neighbourhood of Farce is situated, in a much better and pleasanter place, the ancient city of Comedy, whose inhabitants are very good painters, did they not sometimes give too pleasing images of vice in their pictures: and they have an excellent talent at laughing others out of their faults, had they but conduct enough to keep themselves blameless: yet, with all their imperfections, they must be allowed to be the best moralists in the world. This city has five wards; at the entrance of each the traveller is always received with a band of music, and sometimes entertained with a dance: the avenues to this place of mirth and morality are defended by a castle, which the natives call Prologue, from whence you are informed of the merits of the place, before you gain admittance into the city, and are humbly entreated to behave with civility during your abode therein, and, if possible, to keep out the nations of Critics, who are a capitious people, and are generally at war

Europ. Mag., Vol. LXI. Feb. 1812.

with Poetry. It is but a step from this to a small hill, inhabited by persons of the best rank and fashion, who have long endeavoured to eclipse the last-mentioned city with a new foundation, called Tragi-comedy.

Between High and Low Poetry lies a vast desert, called the Solitudes of Good Sense, in which is neither city, town, nor village, only a few huts dispersed up and down on the plain, which is the most pleasant part in the kingdom, and affords whatever the heart can wish; which scarcity of inhabitants is generally attributed to the narrow, difficult, and rugged ways that lead to it, and to the want of sufficient guides. Besides, it borders on the province of False Thoughts, where people are lulled asleep with ease and the enchantments of pleasures; so that few or none take pains to travel to the Solitudes of Good Sense. Elegy is the capital of this province, and is surrounded with woods, rocks, brooks, and caves, where the inhabitants always walk solitary, make them the confidants of their amours, and are so afraid of being betrayed or overheard, that they used to enjoin them an eternal silence.

The kingdom of Poetry is watered by the rivers of Rhyme and Reason. The former springs up at the foot of the mountain of Thoughtfulness, and entertains great numbers of travellers in the palace of Trifling, which is finely built on her banks; the latter is contained within the limits of Good Sense, and therefore not so much frequented.

In Poetry is the dark forest of Nonsense, whose trees are so thick, bushy, and entangled in one another, that neither the sun-beams, nor light itself, was ever known to penetrate into it. It is so old, that men have made it almost a point of religion not to meddle with its trees: nor are there any hopes that ever any will dare to follow the example of the Dunciad in weeding and clearing it. On this, borders the large province of Imitation, which is very barren, and produceth nothing, and, in consequence, its inhabitants are extremely poor; and though they get their bread by gleanings in their neighbour's field, and sometimes grow rich by that trade, have not the gratitude to acknowledge the kindness.

Poetry is very cold towards the North, and inhabited by persons of low stature, finical and affected to such a degree, that, according to their own wills, they

would always converse with you in the Latin tongue, and confine the sense of their discourse within the narrow boundaries of some favourite word or name. Here are the cities of Acrostic and Anagram, and several others of like sort. But what is most remarkable, there is scarce an old face to be seen throughout the whole province.

This province, however, is bounded on one side by the Ocean of Learning, in which lies the Isle of Satire, under the absolute jurisdiction of the kingdom of Poetry. It much resembles the Isle of Wight, on the Hampshire coast, for situation and fertility; but the inhabitants are more of the cast of your flint-skinners, and are as revengeful and malicious as the Islanders in Man. It is surrounded with a bitter sea, and abounds very much with a black sort of soil, which is supposed to influence their inclinations to be humoursome, blunt, and so conceited of their own wit and abilities, that they do not scruple to sacrifice their friends to their jest. Here is a state anciently ruled by one Juvenal, while Poetry was under the Roman dominion, but of late years reduced under the British yoke by Mr. Pope, where the people are of greater capacity, and, despising the little arts of punning and repartee, set themselves fairly to correct their neighbours, and to do all in their power to remove their vices.

Near this island is the peninsula of Epigram: it hath a sharp point, and, though it is but of very small extent, is most pleasantly situated, but has been long neglected. There is a castle erected on this promontory, called Laureat, to guard the coast from the shoals of songs, catches, odes, &c. which, being the emptiest things in the world, float up and down continually, and are bold enough sometimes to attempt a descent on the confines of Good Sense, which terminate on this neck of land.

There are several other provinces in this vast empire, which I have not yet time to survey: nor indeed have I, at present, sufficient leisure to delineate all the beauties and curiosities of those parts we have gone through. But at some future time I may, probably, send you a more accurate description:

Jan. 20, 1812.

J. B. M. A.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE comet is gone, and with it a pretty fertile subject of conversation. A few days elapsed ere the public could find any thing to talk about; but, at length, they have been most unfortunately and shockingly gratified. The late atrocious murders, burglaries, and highway robberies, have afforded abundant matter for the gossips, as well as for those who do not generally interest themselves in the common-place topics of the day. Murder is a crime, at which we instinctively express our abhorrence; we shudder at the bloody tale, yet dwell upon every circumstance with a kind of horrid gratification, little according with that mild and gentle spirit by which we conceive ourselves animated. Even the softer sex discover an ardent curiosity upon the subject, and intensely contemplate every particular. How strange the fact! how revolting the idea! and yet how true!

I have said that the subject is *abundant*; let me support the assertion. A murder is committed of a peculiarly atrocious kind; it is first rumoured abroad with so many additional circumstances of aggravation, that the most credulous will not believe it, though they feel no objection to contribute to its circulation with further additions. The story is then related in the newspapers, and the incredulous are staggered. They walk off to Ratcliffe, and there behold the very house where the murder was committed, and, perhaps, even the bodies of the lamented sufferers. This is demonstration. The sluices of discussion are now opened. "What a shocking thing," says one. "I can't think how the villains escaped," says another. "I dare say those barbarous Lascars had a hand in it." "For my part, I wonder the ministry don't send all foreigners out of the kingdom," says a third with a knowing wink. "You are all in the wrong," adds a fifth, "I can guess,—but mum for that."—The whole company stare, and the ignorant speaker obtains the credit of profound wisdom. This important information obtained, the next thing that occupies attention is, the strict inquiry instituted by the police, and its unfortunate failure, at least in part. Then the counterpart of this murder is brought upon the carpet, viz. the dreadful affair at William-

son's. Conjecture is still more on the stretch, and, in the midst of the confusion, Williams is apprehended, examined, commits suicide, and is buried. Ambiguity still rests upon the subject, and the knowing ones are puzzled. But all this is nothing, compared with the panic that is created. Our wives miscarry; our daughters dread the approach of night; our children, returned from boarding-school for the holidays, can't go to bed by themselves; and our servants wake in the morning wondering that they don't find their throats cut. As for the rattle and gun makers, they make a glorious harvest of it, and are unable to supply the demand for their handy-works. Our houses defended internally, we next inquire how they stand affected externally. Parochial and district meetings are called. In different places different systems are adopted. In one, it is resolved, that our poor old guardians be discharged, and young hale fellows take their places. In another, the parishioners determine to be their own watchmen. In a third, patrols are appointed, and so on. I was present at one of these district meetings, and was so much entertained, that, upon my return home, I wrote a sketch of the proceedings from recollection; and, as it possesses some title to originality, perhaps you will suffer me to introduce it here. A meeting had taken place, about a week preceding this, which I had not an opportunity of attending, when it was resolved to solicit the contributions of the district towards engaging two patrols, progress of which was now to be reported. Accordingly, the former chairman, a respectable neighbour of mine, was again elected to sustain that dignified character. I should previously state, however, that the assembly was held in a room at a public-house, near my humble residence; which was paid for, by every gentleman calling for something to drink. The principal speakers were, Mr. Plump, a milkman; Mr. Turpentine, an oilman; Mr. Huggins, a respectable clothier; Mr. Waller, a young man much esteemed in the district, &c. The whole company consisted of about thirty people. The business of the evening was commenced by the Chairman, as follows:— "Gent. it is customary on occasions like these, for the minutes of the last meeting to be read, which I beg leave now to do."

Mr. Turpentine. "Mr. Chairman, I rise, sir, for the purpose of—" loud cry of chair, chair, order, order. Mr. Chairman made use of his hammer, and silence was restored.

Mr. Plump. "Gentlemen—Mr. Chairman, I should say; now that Mr. Turpentine is silenced, I have only just to say that"—"order," "order," &c.

Mr. Chairman. "Gent. unless I am permitted to proceed after the usual manner, you must place somebody else in my situation, for I cannot consent to betray the trust reposed in me." Loud applauses, with "read, read." Accordingly the minutes were then read; and Mr. Turpentine was chosen treasurer, for which trusty office he returned thanks as follows:—"Mr. Chairman, I beg leave to return my sincere thanks for the honour conferred upon me. It is so unexpected—Gent.—that, if, Mr. Chairman, I should not express myself in sufficiently glowing colours.—I say, Gentlemen—I hope, sir, that what I want in language will be"—loud applauses, &c. &c.—He continued: "now, Mr. Chairman, I will give you an account of my proceedings since the last meeting. I and two other gentlemen of the committee have waited, gentlemen, upon every housekeeper in this district; and, to their honour, sir, be it spoken, we have generally been successful; though I am obliged to confess, Mr. Chairman, that in some instances, sir, I have met with treatment, gentlemen, by no means respectful, particularly from Mr. Greasy, the butcher; 'I am come, sir,' says I, 'for a subscription towards having a couple of patrols in this district.' 'I knows how to keep my money in my pocket, gentlemen,' says he—'I knows how to keep my money in my pocket,' 'I dare say you do, sir,' says I; 'for that reason we are about to have two patrols, in order,' says I—'that you may'nt be robbed of what you have got, sir,' says I. 'I thank you, sir,' says he, 'but I know how to keep my money in my pocket; good morning, gentlemen—I've got my business to attend to,' says he. 'Very well,' says I, 'I don't wish you to be robbed, Mr. Greasy, but I should like your house to be attempted, and our patrols to prevent it,' says I. (Loud applauses, &c.) 'Thank you,' says he, 'good morning, gentlemen, I've got my business to attend to,' says he. Was'nt

this shameful treatment, Mr. Chairman, to a person of my respectability and standing in this town? There was another lady, Mr. Chairman, in ——— street, when I called upon her, and told her my business; 'And how many dinnaers,' says she, 'd'ye intend to have in the course of the year?' says she. 'Why, ma'am,' says I, 'we have not had any yet; though, when we met last,' says I, 'we had somewhat to drink.' 'And what did ye all have?' says she. 'Why some of us,' says I, 'had rum and water; others brandy and water; some gin and water; and others porter;' says I. 'I thought so,' says she, 'and so this is what I am to give my money for?' 'No, ma'am,' says I, 'you are under a mistake, for we paid for it ourselves, and only had it as a return for the use of the room,' says I. 'If that is the case,' says she, 'you are welcome to my subscription.' (Loud applauses, &c.) It is not necessary, Mr. Chairman, that I should say any thing more upon this subject, gentlemen, because, sir, I think I've said enough already." A thundering burst of applause succeeded the pronouncement of this eloquent harangue, and Mr. Turpentine received the unanimous thanks of the meeting for his attention to the interests of the district. Some gentlemen now rose, and declared their dissent from the whole proceedings, and their intention to refuse their subscription; when Mr. Huggins rose,

"Mr. Chairman, were it not that I anticipated the objections that have just been started to our resolutions, I would not trouble you with the objections that I purpose now to make. The defence of the lives and property of his Majesty's subjects, is an object well worthy the attention of Britons; and we are the more strongly led to this, from a consideration of the late horrid murders and robberies which have taken place in the city. Circumstances such as these, sir, create universal alarm; they proclaim the unguarded state of our habitations, and imperiously call for general co-operation in the grand work of self-defence. This is the object we have had in view in proposing the resolutions which have been read from the chair; and, sir, I will be bold enough to observe, that they certainly are such as no gentleman, after serious deliberation, can object to." Pretty general applause followed

this speech, and those who had hitherto objected to the voluntary contribution now came forward, confessed their error, and paid their subscription.

It had always appeared to Mr. Waller, that the patrols and watchmen wanted looking after: he, therefore, proposed it thus:—

"Mr. Chairman, unaccustomed as I am to address any number of people, however small, it is with some degree of reluctance, that I have now overcome my natural objections to the formality of a speech. I am of opinion, sir, that unless those whom we employ as our guardians, are themselves watched, we may as well be without them. We have heard, sir, of books whose titles run thus:—"Every man his own gardener;" "Every man his own vintner;" "Every man his own baker;" "Every man his own carver;" "Every man his own tailor;" "Every man his own brewer;" and above all, "Every man his own washerwoman." Now, sir, I am not going to propose a book, but a resolution, founded upon their title, namely, 'Every man his own watchman.' In plain English, and few words, I would have the gentlemen of this district take it in turns to see that the patrols we appoint do their duty." No sooner had he sat down, than up started Mr. Plump, and said, "Gentlemen—Mr. Chairman, I means,—what the last gentleman says is very true; for you must know, sir, that as I was a going up to Pancras the other morning very arly, to the milk-house, I seed two of our new appointed patrols a gossiping together. What d'ye think o'that, gemmen? Now, as I am always up pretty arly about my harocations, I have no objection to give a look-out, and see that all's right with those whom we appints; and I thinks as how, that if every gentleman would do the same of an evening as occasion offered, it would be a means of keeping them to their duty; because, sir, by being taken unawares, they are more likely to be on their guard, than by a regular system of watching; otherwise you might spend a nation of money to no purpose. This is my opinion, gentlemen; and therefore, sir, I oppose the last motion, and propose mine in its stead."

Coarse as this speech was, it contained some ideas which had escaped Mr. Waller; he, therefore, withdrew his own motion, and seconded this,

which was immediately adopted. The next job was, to choose the two patrols; and this choice they had to make out of ten candidates, all of whom were hearty strong men, and had pretty forcible appeals to make to the compassion of the meeting. After infinite trouble and confusion, two were chosen; and a collection was made for the disappointed candidates, which amounted to about enough to afford them a pint of beer apiece!

Now, sir, it is far from being my wish to cast ridicule upon the just fears of any; but, when these apprehensions are carried to such an extent as to deprive those who entertain them of their peace of mind, it is high time to oppose an antidote. I would, therefore, inquire whether there is more cause now for their existence, than there was antecedent to the melancholy events which have so lately taken place? Certainly, none. The vigilance of the police is not abated, but, on the contrary, increased. Neither are robberies or murders more frequent this month than they were last. It is not because we have heard or are daily hearing of fresh attempts, that we are implicitly to believe them; as nothing is more clear, than that we are greatly imposed upon, and that, in the general way, little or no credit is due to these accounts. I myself have heard many which never found their way into the newspapers, and have seen as many more relations of others there, which were the next day contradicted. Nor is it because so many are thrown out of employment by the present stagnation of trade, that robberies are committed; for, it has always appeared to me, that when men are deficient in an honest principle, the having employment, or being out of work, makes no difference in their dishonest propensities; and they are ready to commit their atrocious crimes, as well under one circumstance as another.

Upon the whole, therefore, it does not appear that we need entertain any such apprehensions, as a contemplation of the late tragical events have excited. If, however, there are those who think differently from me upon this subject, I shall be happy to meet their objections in your valuable Magazine.

I remain, Sir,

Your obedient Servant,
HERACITUS.

Jan. 20, 1812.

OBSERVATION upon a supposed ERROR
in the MEMOIR of the late Dr. PERCY,
BISHOP of DROMORE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine:
SIR,

I AM much obliged to you for transmitting to me the note subscribed "A Constant Reader," in which the above-stated circumstance is very properly noticed. With the letter from Dr. Goldsmith to the editor of the St. James's Evening Post, dated June 1769, I was well acquainted: in this, he certainly says, "Another Correspondent accuses me of having taken a ballad* I published some time ago from one† by the ingenious Mr. Percy. I do not think that there is any resemblance between the two pieces in question. If there should be any, his is taken from mine." The opinion of those times certainly was, that Dr. Goldsmith had been obliged to Mr. Percy for the hint of his beautiful poem. The "Reliques of Ancient Poetry" were published in 1763; the ballad of "The Hermit," according to its date in Goldsmith's Poetical Works, in the same year: which had the priority it would, therefore, have been difficult to say, but that there seems a mistake in the date of the latter, as the "Vicar of Wakefield," in which it was inserted, was not published till 1766, and, notwithstanding the passage in the letter above quoted, we do not find that Dr. Percy ever relinquished his claim to all the fame of originality, that could be supposed to attend the elegant versification of a tale, the idea of which, had, perhaps, been in traditional circulation for many centuries. I have, therefore, contemplating dates, qualified my statement by the note;‡ as, after all, the similarity, "if any," might arise from the casual coincidence of thought, which we know will frequently operate in ingenious and elegant minds, ardently contemplating subjects in some degree similar.§

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,
18th Feb. 1812. M.

* "The Hermit," Vicar of Wakefield.

† "The Friar of Orders Grey," Reliques of Ancient Poetry.

‡ Vide European Magazine, Vol. LX. p. 341.

§ "Faded ideas," says Mr. Sheridan, float in the fancy like half-forgotten dreams; and imagination, in its fullest enjoyments, becomes suspicious of its offspring, and doubts whether it has created or adopted."

NUGÆ.

No. II.

THE following extract is, perhaps, not unapplicable to the present juncture.

“JOHNSON. Consider, Sir; if you have children whom you wish to educate in the *principles of the Church of England*, and there comes a *Quaker* who tries to pervert them to his principles, you would drive away the Quaker. *You would not trust to the predomination of right; which you believe is in your opinions; you will keep wrong out of their heads.* Now the vulgar are the children of the State. If any one attempt to teach them doctrines contrary to what the State approves, the Magistrate may and ought to restrain him.” *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, Vol. IV. p. 234, edit. 1811.

Little did our GREAT MORALIST imagine, that, what in 1783 he proposed merely as an hypothetical *absurdity*, would, within a few years after his death, be actually exemplified, with the approbation not only of some of our LEGISLATORS, but also of some who *profess* themselves to be members of, and friendly to, THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND!

The question with respect to the *learning* of Shakspeare has been for ever “set at rest” by the ingenious and convincing ESSAY of Dr. Farmer on that subject. In selecting, therefore, any quotation from a Classic author which may bear a resemblance to some passage in the works of our great Bard, I have no farther design than to point out the coincidence of thought. I neither myself imagine, nor wish to persuade others, that Shakspeare copied from that classic.

In Macbeth, Act II. Sc. 2. on these lines,

“Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood

Clean from my hand?”

Steevens adduces a quotation from Catullus, another from Sophocles, and a third from Seneca's Hippolytus; to which Mr. Holt White adds another from Lucretius, illustrative of the expression. Now I do not fancy that Shakspeare was indebted to either of these authors any more than to the following passage from Seneca's *Hercules Furens*:

“Quis Tanais, aut quis Nilus, aut quis Persicâ

Violentus undâ Tigris, aut Rhénus ferox;
Tagusve Iberâ turbidus gaza fluens,
Abluere dextram poterit? Arctoum licet
Mæotis in me gelida transfundat mare,
Et tota Tethys per meas currat manus,
Hærebit altum facinus.”—v. 1323—1329.

I have heard it frequently suggested, that the quotations so ostentatiously exhibited in the *notes* to the *Pursuits of Literature* are by no means a proof of the erudition of the author; but that his *common-place-book* might supply him with the means of making the same pompous display of learning, and himself procure the reputation of a great scholar in as compendious a method as Calliphanes. (*Athenæus*, Vol. I. p. 15. edit. Schweighæuser.) “ἀρχαῖς ποιημάτων πολλῶν καὶ λόγων ἰγγραψάμενος, ἀνιλήφει, μίχρη τριῶν καὶ τισσάρη στίχων, πολυμαθείας δόξαν προσποιούμενος.”

I can, however, by no means accede to this opinion. I think the notes, to say nothing of any other part of the work, evince much and multifarious reading, and proofs of sound and solid learning which no *common-place-book* could supply. And yet there is a passage, the least likely, perhaps, of any, to be suspected, that might be adduced in support of the above ill-natured suggestion.

On these lines,

“better preach
With silky voice, and sacred flowers of
speech,
In soft probation for a Foundling's gown,”
v. 482—484.

the following is part of the note. “No Divine can satisfy such judges, but such a Doctor, as is described by John of Salisbury—‘*Doctor sanctissimus illo GREGORIUS, qui melleo prædicationis imbrey totam rigavit et inebriavit Ecclesiam.*’”

Now it must be owned that this quotation is singularly happy, if the concomitant circumstances are taken into consideration. For at the time this Fourth part of the *Pursuits of Literature* was published, DOCTOR GREGORY was preacher at the FOUNDLING, and his eloquence was of that *honeyed* sort that cloyed more than nourishes.

But how *deeply learned* must a man be to quote John of Salisbury! *John of Salisbury*! who ever heard of him? and, if heard of, who ever read him? Now, to have such an intimate ac-

quaintance with the sages of the "days that are gone," as to have heard of John of Salisbury; to have such a fondness for abstruse and recondite learning, as to read him; and such a felicity of memory, as to be able at once to select a quotation "as fit as ten groats is for the hand of an attorney," is indeed "wonderful, wonderful, and most wonderful wonderful, and yet again wonderful, and after that out of all whooping!"

But is it absolutely certain that the Author of the Pursuits of Literature drew for this quotation originally on John of Salisbury? I cannot help thinking that it came to him *indorsed* by one Alexander Pope. For, "O reader, if that thou *canst* read," in a note upon the Dunciad, Book III. v. 102 thou *mayest* read, and that from *John of Salisbury*, "Doctor sanctissimus ille Gregorius, qui melles prædicationis imbre totam rigavit et inebriavit Ecclesiam!"

T. B.

LETTER from Mr. MOODY*, including an ANECDOTE of the late Mr. BADDELEY.

IT is with very great pleasure that we insert the following letter, transmitted to Mr. Asperne, by our ancient and respected friend Mr. Moody; a gentleman, who, as he was once one of the ablest supporters of the ENGLISH STAGE, may now, in the truest sense of the word, be termed its FATHER. Such an *epistle* is, for many reasons, extremely valuable: two of the most prominent of these are, first, that we can discern in it the intellectual faculties of the writer triumphing over time, and leading us to hope the most extended longevity to their possessor; a man, whose applauded course of professional exertions has erst contributed to lighten the cares of our *grandsires*, exhilarated the spirits of our *parents*, and, in the semblance of *characteristical humour*, and *national philanthropy*, has, to ourselves, in our juvenile

* This very respectable actor and amiable man retired from the stage about the year 1795. In Irish characters, he has never been excelled; those who have seen him in Major O'Flaherty, in *The West Indian*, can best appreciate his merit. Of this, the late C. Crouchill, the Dennis of his time, was so sensible, that, although he censures many actors, he, as will be seen by the following lines, bestows on MOODY unequivocal praise.

days, conveyed, through the *dramatic medium*, lessons of *honour and generosity*, of *sympathetic feeling*, and of *imitable exertions* in the cause of *virtue in danger*, and *merit in distress*. Secondly, we are extremely happy to see this production, because, considering the stage as a *microcosm*, it seems *once more* to draw the ideal curtain, and, to our mental sight, display the *drama of ancient times*. It seems to bring to our recollection the author of it in his meridian lustre, surrounded by his colleagues and compatriots, whose fall, alas! exhibits, on the one hand, a moral lesson respecting the frail tenure of human existence; while, on the other, his survival affords an instance of the benignity of Providence, which has ordained him to stand *like an oak* in the midst of a blighted forest.

While from the highest to the lowest station,
Thro' the extent of the *dramatic nation*,
The darts of death have with *quivering force*,
Flown from that *spectre* on his *pallid horse*.

Bath, 19th Feb. 1812.

DEAR ASPERNE,

Under the pressure of a disease called eighty-five, and my poor hand so shaking that I can hardly hold the pen: I have sat down to thank you as I ought, for your kind attention to me, having received the Magazine very punctually at this place; and I am happy to see such marks of high prosperity in the European; but it cannot be otherwise, conducted as it is, with such care, and marked with fingers of the masters in all its departments. Mr. Moser's Metropolitan history has stamped it with immortality.

If an anecdote of poor Baddeley, be worth your attention, take it, as I received it from himself.

Baddeley's mother was the daughter of an highly respected clergyman in the vicinity of Lincoln; he had but one

" Long from a nation ever hardly us'd,
At random censur'd, wantonly abus'd,
Have Britons drawn their sport; with partial
view

Form'd gen'ral notions from the rascal few;
Condemn'd a people, as for vices known,
Which, from their country banish'd, seek our
own.

At length, howe'er, the slavish chain is broke,
And sense, awaken'd, scorns her ancient
yoke.

Taught by thee, MOODY, we now learn to
raise

Mirth from their Foibles; from their Vir-
tues, praise.

child, to whom he gave a thousand pounds as a marriage portion to a young tradesman of that city. When she was young with child of Baddeley, he left her, and took with him the best part of her portion, and was not heard of for fifty-six years afterwards. As Mr. Baddeley was one morning shaving himself, his servant told him a very poor aged man wished to see him (it immediately struck him it was his father). He desired him to be shewn in. Mr. Baddeley pointed to a chair, bade him sit down, ordered him some chocolate, and said he would attend him when he had done.

Mr. Baddeley turned round and asked his business; the old man was so embarrassed he could not speak.

Baddeley, seeing his distress, said, Sir, I think I can relieve you, *when I say*, I think you are come to tell me you are my father.

The old man bowed assent. Mr. B. then asked him how he came *then* to call upon *him*.

The old man told him he had failed in business at Londonderry, Ireland, and was upon his journey, he and his wife, to claim his parish at Lincoln: that by some untoward event he had lost the few shillings that were left him at Redburn, by St. Albans; and, that dire necessity had driven him to trespass on his humanity.

Well, Sir; you have been a cruel husband to my dear mother, and an unnatural father to me: there are five guineas for you, and—the old man was about to speak, when Mr. Baddeley told him he would not hear a word from him—but if he would let him know where to address him, he would allow him half a guinea a week while he lived.

The old man returned to Redburn; and while he was relating to his wife what had passed, he was seized with a fit, and died on the spot.

The old woman came next day, and told her strange story; when Mr. B. ordered his funeral, and continued the donation to her until *her* death.

Accept my true hearty thanks.

Yours most sincerely,

J. MOODY.*

N.B. I shall be here for your next Magazine.

Compliments to Messrs. Birch, Blunt, and families.

* For a PORTRAIT and ANECDOTES of this truly respected veteran, see *European Magazine* for October 1790, Vol. 18, p. 243. EDITOR.

If ever I shall again see Cornhill, I will surely see you.

You are to make what use you please of any part of this.

Mr. Asperne,

Bible, Crown, and Constitution,
Cornhill, London.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

Feb. 9, 1812.

I SHOULD have made no reply to your correspondent *Heraclitus's* illiberal attack upon *SOL. SIMPLEX* (which, although not my signature, must be meant for me), had not the insinuations therein been entirely unfounded and unjust; else it should have passed without notice, as *vox et præterea nihil*.

If I have discovered and communicated a new theorem, that embraces, bears through, and perfectly explains and reconciles all the movements, &c. of the celestial orbs; surely that cannot derogate, in the least, from the merit of any person; and, so far from giving offence, must afford real satisfaction to all true lovers of science.

As to the assertion, "that the sun has been discovered to be an opaque orb, inhabited, as all the rest of the celestial orbs are, by intellectual beings suited thereto, &c." This has also been advanced and asserted by those great luminaries of science, *La Lande, Lambert, Knight, Olbers, Piazzi, Harding, Herschel, La Place*, &c. as well as by the unassuming humble *Simplex*:—the not knowing this, however, evinces extreme deficiency of information, but not of arrogance, in your correspondent *Heraclitus*.

As to the great and illustrious *Newton*, no man can respect, honour, and venerate him more than I do—he never asserted, that the comet of 1680 was rendered 2000 times hotter than red-hot iron, by the heat of the sun, *nor was it his opinion*—he only advanced the calculation that, if the heat was augmented according to its proximity to the sun, *that* would have been the degree of heat which that comet would have acquired thereby, and that it would have been 30,000 years in cooling.—This, which was, at that time, considered as only mere speculation, has, since then, been completely exploded; it having been proved, that the cold, on the summit of the Chimborazo, the highest mountain on this globe, being above four miles in perpendicular height, perpetually covered with fathomless snow, is so intense, that no man could exist in it one hour; although



above four miles nearer to the sun than the plains below, where the heat is always extreme, and snow or frost was never felt. Can it be treason against *Newton's* honourable fame to call such an idea as that above-mentioned absurd?

Finally, as to his wit, his irony, abuse, menaces, and castigations, as they were in no way merited or provoked, so they are freely forgiven by

SIMPLEX.

MR. EDITOR,

It is intreated, that your sensible and accomplished correspondent, *Britannicus*, will have the goodness to give the public his authority for asserting (in note to the second column of page 48, in the *European Magazine* for January, 1812), 'that the south pole is an inaccessible island, covered with everlasting snow, and containing mountains of seventeen miles perpendicular height; which he states to have been determined by the Circumnavigator, Captain Cook, sailing round it'—as I can find no such relation in any of Cook's voyages, and have sought for this information in the best editions. This will oblige and gratify every scientific reader.

S.

11th February, 1812.

ACCOUNT of the SESSIONS HOUSE, OLD BAILEY, commonly called JUSTICE HALL.

[WITH A VIEW.]

IN contemplating the annexed plate, which contains a correct delineation of the METROPOLITAN FORUM of criminal jurisprudence, there are two things that strike our imagination with peculiar force: we first consider the awful purpose to which the building alluded to is dedicated; and next, in a more extended point of view, the influence that punishments have upon crimes, and the benefit derived to society from that compulsive and inflexible power, which was, by the wisdom of our remote ancestors, placed in the hands of the executive government.

The code of *Saxon laws* derived from *Ina* and *Alfred*, once so dear to the nation, was most admirably adapted

a country whose comparatively small, divided into communities over a widely expanse, therefore, by laws, regulated, produced

ceeded upon a principle of general suretyship; the inhabitants of every district were pledges for the good behaviour of each other; of course, crimes were few, and punishments, in most instances, light. The worst feature of this system was, that even capital offences were, in certain degrees, pecuniarily computable.

It is not here necessary, nor proper, to enter upon a history of the *English laws*, promulgated, extended, revised, reformed, altered, and amended, as in a long series of ages they have been by different monarchs, and improved as they have been by successive Parliaments: one circumstance is, however, obvious, namely, that, until the enormous baronial power, so long exercised, was retrenched, many of the nobility enjoyed, in their districts, *palatine privileges*: these instances of independent jurisdiction, though for many centuries laid dormant, are not to this hour entirely abrogated. From this circumstance courts of justice arose in different districts, under different appellations; these tribunals exercising unlimited, and, frequently, indiscreet jurisdiction, to the injury of the people, *Henry I.* in the 16th year of his reign (1070), constituted certain justices itinerant, whom he ordained to hold pleas of the crown; and to decide in other matters where great learning and professional abilities were required. This is the original cause of *circuits* and *assizes* in the country. With respect to the *metropolis*, which was, in times the most ancient, deemed the centre of national jurisprudence, we shall, presently, observe that it very early became, in *London*, necessary to establish a tribunal for the trial of those numerous offenders that, in periods, frequently dissolute, and generally unsettled, were, in the prisons; in a constant state of accumulation. It was found that the infractors of the laws were many, and that the people were acting from their passions, rather than their principles; that crimes were, increasing, while the said laws, for want of due administration, were every day declining in their force. It was, therefore, rendered absolutely imperative upon the administrators of justice, to offer a remedy for disorders that struck at the very root of society, and, consequently, induced them to cause sessions of *Oyer and Terminer*, and *gaol delivery*, to be held in *London* at first four, and, as crimes, that still more urgently demanded repression, increased, afterwards eight times a year.

With respect to these, it is, by our civic historians, stated, that "Commissions of Oyer and Terminer afforded great ease and commodity to the city; whereas, in former times, the kings of England appointed, not the mayor, recorder, &c. to be judges of misdemeanors against the king, within the city, at monthly sessions, but judges itinerant, to sit on pleas of the crown now and then, at uncertain times, when the king was minded to squeeze or humble the city; and when they came there they proceeded with such rigour in these inquisitions against the city, that the citizens were often fined severely, and sometimes imprisoned, and sometimes the city's charter seized into the king's hands; which proved so burthensome, that they, at length, got these itineraries superseded by Act of Parliament, and the present practice of holding commissions of Oyer and Terminer, and gaol delivery, at the Old Bailey, by themselves, established in its room."

From the reign of Charles II. the trials at the Sessions House in the Old Bailey have been equally numerous and important; of these we shall only mention a few, in the order that they occur in different collections:

Anderson, Paris, Starkey, and other popish priests, 17th January, 1619.

Lord Russel, Walcot Hone, and others, July 13, 1683.

Charles Bateman, Surgeon, and others, high treason, December 10, 1686.

Sir Richard Graham,* and Ashton, high treason, January 16, 1690.

Charnock, King, and Keyse, March 11, 1690.

John Cleland and Henry Harrison, for the murder of Dr. Andrew Cleuch, 7th and 9th April, 1692.

Captain Vaughn, high treason, November, 1696.

Peter Cook, same year, &c.

It may here be proper, for a moment, to contemplate the *Old Bailey* as it appeared in ancient times; when the market, now termed *Newgate-market*, ranged along the street, the *Old Bailey* and the space before the gate, in which was the prison, and near the famous bookseller's, or pamphlet shop, kept by the *Overtons*,† was, at certain times, filled with *bread carts*, the carriages of *country butchers*, and of other *hawkers*, &c. The street, or rather lane, running down to *Ludgate-hill*, which is said to

have taken its name from one *Balley*; or *Balley*, a proprietor of part of it, was composed of detached cottages, intermingled with gardens and trees, of which *Green-arbour-court*, the last part that was built upon, is an instance. Lower down the street was a large mansion, termed *Sydney-house*, once the residence of that splendid family, the *Sydneys*, earls of *Leicester*; some of whom remained in it until their removal to *Leicester-fields*. Early in the last century the character of the *Old Bailey* was but very indifferent; for, though so near the scene of *trial* and the *first stage* towards *Tyburn*, the place of capital punishment, its vicinity was the haunt of the criminal, the idle, and the dissolute; in many of the *then* adjacent alleys, &c. (one of which was, among the knowing ones, termed *Whores'-nest*) were *lurking-houses* for thieves, and *gambling-houses* for sharpers; nay, we have been informed, that there was one, kept by a *family man*, where *tools*, i. e. implements of house-breaking, or, as they were then considered, the more elegant instruments‡ of *highway robbery*, &c. were to be hired or purchased; but, to make the eulogium of this place in one sentence, nearly opposite the *Sessions-house*, formerly stood *Peachum's Lock*, namely, the residence of the famous *Jonathan Wild*,§ a man on whose character, though already blazoned by our great precursor, *Henry Fielding*, there is still considerable room to expatiate. In fact, the magistrate, impelled by genius, has, in some degree, mingled the *satyr*ist with the biographer; and, in reprobating the *vice*, has sometimes forgotten the *person*.

Here we could, had we space and talents, with pleasure, apostrophize that great reformer of prisons and corrector of courts, the benevolent Howard!

Although, from the time of the black assize, Oxford,|| infectious disorders,

‡ When Giltspur-street was widened, and the very large area in the front of Newgate made, many of these places were destroyed, so that the space obtained was a double advantage to the public.

§ The house of *Jonathan Wild* is still to be seen; it is a building of lath and plaster, and stands nearly opposite the south end of the new *Sessions-house*; as a vestige, upon which many useful remarks may be made, we mean, at some future period, to introduce it.

|| 1577.

* Commonly called Lord Preston.

† The Black-horse, without Newgate.

arising from contagion generated in prisons, and in other large and unventilated buildings, where a great number of persons were generally assembled, had very frequently prevailed, yet little attention was paid to cleanliness in gaols. There is a report extant of the filthy state of the Gate-house, and other prisons, early in the last century; but the remedy proposed is only to be found in the report, which we do not believe was ever acted upon in those times.

NEWGATE, the county gaol, the grand receptacle for felons, &c. from every quarter, was, it appears, in a worse state than any other prison.

In exemplification of which, the sessions of gaol delivery, holden in May, 1750, afforded a dreadful opportunity to censure those that had the care and regulation of courts of justice and their dismal appendages; for, in consequence of the neglected state of *Newgate*, the effluvia arising from that contagious disorder the *gaol fever*, was communicated to the bench, the bar, and the audience. This horrid distemper proved fatal to Sir Samuel Pennant, lord mayor; Lord Chief Baron Clerk; Sir Thomas Abney, judge of the common pleas; the under sheriff; several of the council, jury, &c. to the amount of forty persons.

Partly, but certainly not entirely, from this circumstance the present building arose; for, though the old Court, or *Justice-hall*, properly so termed, was *low* and *close*, and the offices, and other appurtenances to it, incommodious, it appears, from the time of the fatal catastrophe which we have recorded, to have stood 19 years. With the cause of this delay, in a matter in which the health of the people, the safety of the state, and every thing that was dear to the public, were connected, we are unacquainted; however, the Sessions House we now contemplate was begun about the year 1769; but, we think, not completed until the year 1772. Part of it stands on the site of the former hall of the corporation of surgeons. The present *Sessions House*, to the View of which we again direct the attention of the reader, is, as may be observed, a very handsome structure; it is built entirely of stone, and is brought so much forwarder than the former fabric, which was of brick, as to be parallel with the street; on each of the sides is a flight of steps, that lead to the court room, which has a gallery on each side, for the accommoda-

tion of the spectators. The prisoners are brought to this court, from *Newgate*, by a passage that closely connects the two buildings; and there is a convenient place under the Sessions House, in front, for detaining the prisoners till they are called upon their trials. Besides the dinner-room for the lord mayor, aldermen, and judges, over the court-room, there are some other rooms for the accommodation of the *London Grand Jury*, and the petty juries; and, within these two years, since the entire removal of Surgeons'-hall, we have observed that part of the ground on which the latter stood has been appropriated for the erection of additional apartments, offices for the clerk of the arraigns, and for other purposes concomitant with public convenience and interior accommodation.

An ADDRESS to the GRAND JURY, at the OPENING of the GENERAL SESSION of the PEACE and SESSION of OYER and TERMINER, for the COUNTY of MIDDLESEX, on Monday, December 2, 1811. By W. MAINWARING, Esq.

Printed at the Request of the Magistrates.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY, BEFORE you retire from the Court, and are engaged in the various matters which will necessarily be brought before you in the course of this Sessions, as the Grand Jury for the County of Middlesex, I desire to offer a few observations for your consideration, which, at this season, particularly deserve your attention.

I shall not trouble you with a detail of your general duty here as a Grand Jury—I trust your own good sense, the general knowledge you have of the affairs of the County, and the frequent calls upon you to attend this and other Courts of Justice in this County, render it unnecessary to go over these matters.

One head of observation I wish to call your attention to is, the State of the Highways. I mean more particularly the streets, squares, lanes, and other thoroughfares, in the metropolis; that they are in many places in such a state of decay and want of repair, as to be not only highly inconvenient, but absolutely unsafe and dangerous, and that, too, in many of the most populous parts.

Gentlemen—There is no difficulty in the law upon this subject. The

general law is, that the inhabitants of every parish are bound to keep the highways leading through their several parishes in good repair; not to suffer them to become dangerous or inconvenient to the King's subjects to pass and re-pass, on foot or on horseback, and with such carriages as they are authorized by law to make use of: that very many are not in this state, your own observation must tell you. I presume I need not inform you, Gentlemen, that every street, square, lane, and passage, which the King's subjects have a right to pass and re-pass over, are highways, and are indictable if not kept in repair. There are, besides, certain parishes and places which have local Acts of Parliament for their government and better management, which, in some particulars, take them out of the general law, and authorise those, who are to carry them into execution, to levy taxes for paving and other purposes; but those Acts of Parliament will not indemnify any such parish against the general law, if the highways are suffered to fall into a state of decay, unless some particular body of men or individual are specially bound to repair them. A highway continued in a state of decay for a length of time is a public nuisance, whatever private jurisdiction it may be under; the right of the King's subjects to have a safe and convenient passage is not suspended by such Acts of Parliament.

There are cases, too, where the legislature sanctions a temporary violation of the law, for particular purposes, which are conceived to be for the benefit of the public; such as taking pavements up in the public streets, for various purposes; erecting temporary obstructions, such as hoards and other fences, for the safety of people passing and re-passing, and various other occasions; but still it must always be remembered, that such authorized inroads upon the public rights, or upon private property, must be made as little inconvenient as possible; that the work must be done with due diligence and expedition; that when done, the public street or place must be left in a state of complete substantial repair.

I am not aware that any indictments are to be laid before you on this subject; if there should be such, I will only observe they are objects of great importance, and are entitled to your very serious consideration.

Gentlemen, these matters may also be brought before the Court by the presentment of a Grand Jury.

A presentment, Gentlemen, is a statement to the Court, by a Grand Jury, of facts injurious to the public, from their own knowledge and observation, without any bill of indictment laid before them. This is one of the functions of a Grand Jury, which they have a right to exercise; and this presentment, if it is acted upon, must be shaped into an indictment, and evidence must be given of the facts at the trial, and the necessary formalities in an indictment must be observed.

Gentlemen, another matter, to which I shall call your attention, is, the state in which the metropolis now is, in respect to street-robberies and house-breaking. To what cause this increased attack upon the comfort and security of the public is to be attributed, I shall not conjecture: but certainly so the fact is, to a very alarming degree. We must hope, that it is not from a wilful neglect or relaxation of necessary vigilance; yet, surely, if the existing laws were properly enforced, some stop might be put to the daring robberies daily and nightly committed. An Act was passed in the thirty-second year of his present Majesty, authorizing the apprehending ill-disposed and suspected persons, and reputed thieves, in their perambulations about the streets and places of public resort, in quest of their prey, before they had the opportunity of carrying their felonious designs into execution: that was a temporary Act at first, but the same law has been re-enacted, and is now in full force.* It was first made at a time when bands of robbers associated in such numbers as to set the civil power at defiance; and immediately after the passing, it had a very visible effect; many disappeared, and many were taken into custody; much good was done, and many robberies prevented; and I think, that, if that wholesome law was now acted upon with vigour and perseverance, it would be found one of the best securities provided in the whole code of our criminal law, for the protection of our persons from felonious assaults and depredations. Many years experience, and attentive observation, satisfy me, that no pains ought to be spared to give this law its full effect. I am at a loss to point out a

* 51 Geo. III. c. 119, s. 18.

more effectual means of obtaining this most desirable object.

The severity of punishments ordained for particular crimes act very feebly on the minds of hardened thieves; the chances of acquittal upon trial, arising from various circumstances, render the severity of consequent punishment of little avail. Prevention is the great desideratum.

But now, when we meet a gang of thieves in the streets, as we frequently do in mid-day, insultingly staring us in the face as they pass, and the populace gazing at them with fear and wonder, one is pointed out to us as the first pick-pocket in town; another as a famous house-breaker, that has been so many times tried, and always got off; and so on of others, according to their adroitness in the different lines of their profession—a stranger to these matters would suppose these were licensed thieves.

Gentlemen, as to our present system of guarding the night by a few watchmen placed here and there in watch-boxes, and coming out once or twice in an hour, and each going the little circuit allotted to him, and then returning to his watch box, which I believe is very generally the practice, woeful experience convinces us that no security can be expected from this system. Houses are not broken open by chance—the work is always premeditated; the watchman's stand is first surveyed and considered; the time he will come out of his box is known; the ground he will go over is ascertained; the church clock strikes, and informs the house-breaker the watchman is coming his round; and, if he has not effected his entrance into the house he means to rob, he retires from the watchman's beat until he returns and shuts himself up in his watch-box; then all is safe for a time, the thief returns and effects his purpose. This mode of watching cannot prevent house-breaking. I am aware it may be said, there is nothing new, no fresh discovery, in this; we knew all this before. Gentlemen, it is very true we *do* know it, and in our turns we *feel* it too; we know, too, it is a common topic of conversation and discussion, and that it generally ends without coming to any conclusion, except, perhaps, some one gravely asks, "Why don't Government interfere and take it up?"

Gentlemen, should we not ask ourselves, what we have done? Whether we have taken all those measures which the law authorizes and points out? Can we say we have tried every means the law has enabled us to take? Have we called upon those whose more immediate duty it is to assist, and requested their assistance and interference? Or do we only go on from year to year in the same unavailing mode, complaining, doing nothing, nor endeavouring to make any alteration or improvement in our system. Let it be remembered, that every parish is a little independent state in this respect, that it has power to regulate and direct how the nightly watch shall be kept in its own district. In almost every parish there are some gentlemen who take an interest and active interference in their parochial concerns—would they meet and seriously consider this important subject, surely there can be little doubt but that the present mode of watching the night, so evidently defective, might be improved; and whenever an effectual improvement is established, it may reasonably be expected it will be generally adopted. Gentlemen, at this particular time, when surrounding nations are looking up to this great and powerful country with admiration, and fleeing to it from all quarters for safety and protection, is it not most disgraceful, that the peaceful inhabitant of its great metropolis cannot lie down at night to rest, without the apprehension that his house may be ransacked and his most valuable property taken from him before the morning!

This, without any exaggeration, is our present state.

Gentlemen, I have thought it proper to say thus much to you on these subjects; hoping, that when you are dismissed from this service, you will, in your several parishes, endeavour to enforce such measures as will best tend to improve our streets and other highways; to prevent street-robberies; and to establish a more effectual system for protecting our property during the night.

You will now, gentlemen, proceed to the business you are more immediately summoned upon; many important matters, I doubt not, will be laid before you, to which I trust you will give your serious attention and consideration; you will, besides (as is too fre-

quent here), have many frivolous cases laid before you, arising from accidental quarrels, which occasion some trifling assaults or misbehaviour; and, in consequence, indictments are preferred where no personal injury has been sustained; those you will discountenance, and recommend peace and harmony, rather than suffer the parties to involve themselves in litigation and expense, and loss of that time which may be much better employed for the benefit of themselves and their families.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE following account of a curious tract on the use and abuse of books, may, perhaps, be acceptable to some of your readers:—

Among those curious books with which every collector would wish to enrich his library, and to assist his judgment in the arrangement and taste which becomes indispensable in the possessor of literary treasures, may be distinguished, an interesting treatise, by William Salden, a divine, of Utrecht. The work is entitled "*De Libris variorumque eorum usu et abusu; Libri duo, cum indicibus.* Amsterdam, 1688," of the different use and abuse of books, with notes.

The work is divided into two parts; the first consists of nine chapters, concerning the lovers of books. He gives the names of those most distinguished by their numerous works; describes the manner in which ancient volumes were made; the form and materials of their volumes. He shews that there have been learned women in every age; and that literary pursuits, when not fantastically conducted, have never rendered the amiable sex ridiculous.

The multitude of books is the subject of the second chapter. He notices the most celebrated libraries. He investigates whether, amidst this prodigious number of writings, and this vast reading, good sense is in danger of losing itself. He gives some literary advice not to become one of those authors who write *pro fame*, rather than *pro fama*.

His third chapter shews that order is the soul of books; and that, without method, the student can have but confused notions of the subjects he investigates. He continues his literary advice in the following chapters. He de-

scribes the solid sense which good writing requires; its clearness and perspicuity; its agreeable brevity; and distinguishes between the plagiarist and those who make a judicious use of their erudition.

The other chapters turn on reading. He shews that, far from being hurtful to a divine to study profane authors, he cannot otherwise perfectly understand the sacred writers—of the choice of books, and other subjects of this kind.

The second part treats, in five chapters, 1st, Of the indifference of some for books; its chief causes are, idleness and avarice. 2dly. Of the love of novelty, which occasions us insensibly to neglect the great works of the ancients. 3dly. Of the pride and silly vanity of the learned, to condemn and depreciate one another. 4thly. Of their mutual envy; and 5thly. Salden attempts to protect ingenious writers from the hatred and envy which their works occasion; and notices the ill fortune which some good books have encountered.

A translation of this work, omitting, perhaps, the less interesting and more obvious parts, might be acceptable. This slight notice is drawn up from Cailleau's *Dictionnaire Bibliographique*.

Is it not desirable that, in the republic of letters, the booksellers should be men of learning; or, were it possible, that men of letters should sometimes be booksellers? It would certainly be better for the republic of letters, which would then have good, rather than numerous works; but, to the trader, the balance sheet of his ledger, whenever its master has unfortunately possessed a critical and refined taste, has ever been on the wrong side! S. R.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

GOLD fell two shillings an ounce on the 14th instant.

The prices now charged by the London refiners are

	£.	s.	d.
Fine Gold, i.e. pure virgin.....	5	8	0 per oz.
Ditto Silver.....	0	7	0 ditto.

N.B. Deduct the price of one pennyweight sixteen grains from an ounce of fine gold, and one pennyweight twelve grains from fine silver: the remainder will be the price of standard.

Feb. 19th, 1812.

B. S.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
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QUID SIT PULCRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Biographia Dramatica; or, A Companion to the Playhouse: Containing Critical and Historical Memoirs, and original Anecdotes of British and Irish Dramatic Writers, from the Commencement of our Theatrical Exhibitions: among whom are some of the most celebrated Actors: also an Alphabetical Account and Chronological Lists of their Works; their Dates when printed; and Observations on their Merits. Together with an Introductory View of the Rise and Progress of the British Stage. Originally compiled, in the Year 1764, by David Erskine Baker; continued thence to 1782, by Isaac Reed, F.A.S.; and brought down to the End of November 1811, with very considerable Additions and Improvements throughout, by Stephen Jones. 3 vols. 8vo. 1812.

TO say that the Stage has, in all nations and in all ages, from the most savage mode of existence to the most polished state of society, been considered either as a mean to impress upon the minds of the people reverential awe concomitant to mysterious and mythological rites, and, from a turf-raised altar or a cloud-encircled tripod, sometimes to fulminate oraculous denunciations, or at others to exhilarate their spirits with songs of joy and shouts of triumph—would be to recur to principles long since elucidated, and to describe practices long since explained; consequently, to encumber our pages with repetition from which little information could be derived, or to compose an epitome of circumstances upon which many *jotio* authors have already sufficiently expatiated.

To derive the drama from its pristine source would lead to a disquisition almost as difficult in idea, as to explore those of the Nile or of the Ganges have been in reality. The philosopher might endeavour to trace its origin, until, bewildered in his research, he, like other philosophers. Ptolemy and Bruce

for instances, might wander in vain among the mountains of the Moon. To us, the dramatic passion appears to have been a mental propension, innate in its principle, general in its possession, and nearly similar in its operation. Imitation has, from the first dawn of reason, governed the actions of mankind, and to enforce example by precept been the desire of teachers, from the first institutions of society. From this desire, as we have observed, in the ancient world, documents in general took a dramatic turn, and men became acquainted with poetical language, allegorical images, and representations which may be deemed theatrical, many ages before this appellation was applied to them.

Explanatory of this proposition, let us, for a moment, consider the fabulous systems of China and Hindoostan, the Arctic mythology, the multifarious deities and magic rites of the Egyptians, the splendid spectacles of the Grecians, the superb shows of the Romans, the savage incantations of the Druids, and the nearly as savage exhibitions of the Saxons, down to the barbaric splendor of the Mexicans basking in solar brilliancy, the operatic ballets of the Otahiteans, &c. and we shall find, that the principle of all was dramatic. Homer has been deemed a dramatic poet; although, of late years, his original laurels have, in this respect, been torn from his brow by his Indian precursors, and, perhaps, by his Scandinavian contemporaries.

Disclaiming any intention of more particularly alluding to what may be termed THE MOST ANCIENT DRAMA, to which, indeed, we only referred as an introduction to the work now before us, which may be considered, as far as it is, we conceive, in the power of literary disquisition, persevering research, and indefatigable industry, to render it so, a COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE MODERN STAGE, we must observe, that the subject itself, notwithstanding the opposition its ap-

pellation (for to its *name* only, more than half the censures of *senates, councils, fathers, and individual writers*, will apply) does, as commemorating an inherent principle, and describing a great moral and political engine, appear to us of the utmost importance. We are, therefore, glad to see this enlarged and improved account of its operations, because it *now* includes a complete classification of all those writers who have employed their talents upon the subject of the *BRITISH DRAMA*, memoirs and notices of their lives, and an enumeration, with critical analyses, of their works.

In the perusal of these volumes, the truth of one aphorism strikes us very forcibly, namely, that of *Solomon*, who says, that "there is nothing new under the sun." It is astonishing to observe how small a portion of originality is to be found in a long, long series of dramatic efforts; how *stories, sentiments, scenes, and even acts*, have been transposed, transformed, and transfused from one writer to another; and how, from age to age, those *novellies* have, in many instances, consisted in an alteration of *sound* rather than of *substance*, of *title* rather than of *character*. To this it may, referring to the maxim above quoted, be replied, that human nature has ever been the same, and that the passions, the vices, the follies of mankind, have, in the lapse of time, experienced little variation. From those fertile sources the actions of individuals proceed; these, of course, will take the tincture of the soil from which they emanate; and, as may be observed in the vegetable kingdom, their *colours*, and even their *streaks*, will be in a considerable degree similar. This may, for aught we know to the contrary, be the triumphant language of the present day; but certainly it is not correct. Without, for example, adverting to the *FATHERS* of the *modern stage*, we were told by an author so late as the middle of the last century, who, if not absolutely *original*, was most unquestionably *eccentric*, that

"Fresh characters spring up as heretofore."

Whether this has not been the case since, we shall not pretend to determine, because such determination must be the result of a disquisition very different from the purpose of this brief speculation, which is, although we have *halted up the steps*, and loitered in the

porch of this new theatrical edifice (as we might do while admiring the *mythological and allegorical basso-relievos* which adorn that of *Covent-garden*), to give such an account of its interior as our time and talents will permit.

The *BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA* was, as its title-page states, originally planned by a gentleman of the name of *DAVID ERSKINE BAKER*, the eldest son of *Henry Baker*, an eminent naturalist, who had been brought up to the business of a bookseller; but, leaving his profession for studies more abstruse, became a fellow of the Royal and Antiquarian Societies: he married a daughter of the celebrated *Daniel De Foe*. *D. E. Baker*, the youth whom we have just mentioned, was adopted by an uncle, who, it is said, was a *silk throwster*, but we believe a *silk-weaver*, in *Spital-fields*. However this may be, "Smit with the muse, the shuttle he forgot;"

and having, both *theoretically* and *practically*, acquired that kind of critical and theatrical knowledge which was indispensably necessary, he wrote a work, intitled, "A Companion to the Playhouse." This was published in 1764, in two volumes, 12mo. which were afterwards considerably improved and enlarged, under the title of *BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA*; and in this form republished, in the year 1782, by the late *ISAAC REED*, Esq. a gentleman who was, by his great knowledge of the literary antiquities of this kingdom, and by the course of his studies, which had peculiarly led him to the contemplation of the drama, eminently qualified for the task he had undertaken: he has, consequently, in his introduction, given a brief account of the *English Theatre*; though this, he candidly acknowledges, is chiefly extracted from the preface to *Mr. Dodsley's Collection of Old Plays*; to which he has subjoined a short reference to such authors as had preceded him in the production of works of the same nature.

The first of these, he observes, is a list printed in the year 1656, and prefixed to *Goffe's* tragic-comedy of *The Careless Shepherdes*. This list, which he characterizes, was augmented by *Francis Kirkman*, a bookseller, in 1661, who adopted all the defects of his precursor, and, we may reasonably suppose, added to them many errors of his own.

After an interval of sixteen years, *Gerard Langbaine*, son of the provost of *Queen's College, Oxford*, produced a new dramatic catalogue, to which he gave the title of *Momus Triumphans*. This, which ultimately received the appellation of *An Account of the English Dramatic Poets, &c. Oxon. 8vo. 1691*, it is observed by Mr. R. is the only catalogue of those times to be implicitly relied on; and further, that, with all its faults, it is, however, the best book which the subject afforded, and has furnished great assistance to every writer that has had occasion to resort to it.

To *Langbaine* succeeded Mr. *Gildon*, whose work, intitled, *The Lives and Characters of the English Dramatic Poets*, was printed in the year 1699. From this time to the year 1714, no list of plays was published; but at that period, Mr. *Mears*, a bookseller, printed a catalogue, which was continued to the year 1726.

In 1723, *Giles Jacob*, "That scourge of grammar" and "blunderbuss of law," as *Pope* very improperly and ill-naturedly terms him, gave to the public his *Poetical Register; or, The Lives and Characters of all the English Poets; with an Account of their Writings*.

The next compilation that appeared was a posthumous performance by Mr. *Whincop*, assisted by Mr. *Mottley*, and intitled *A List of all the Dramatic Authors, with some Account of their Lives, and of all the Dramatic Pieces ever published in the English Language, to the year 1747*.

Soon after this, Mr. *Chetwood*, a gentleman who had been for many years prompter at the *Theatre Royal, Drury-lane*, published a work, which he termed, *The British Theatre: containing the Lives of the English Dramatic Poets, with an Account of all their Plays; together with the Lives of most of the principal Actors, as well as Poets. To which is prefixed, A Short View of the Rise and Progress of the English Stage, 12mo. 1752*. Respecting this, and two other productions built upon the same foundation, Mr. *Reed* states, with more asperity than was usual to him, that they are equally erroneous, and altogether unworthy of the smallest regard. Of Mr. *Baker's* work he observes, that it was, certainly, the least exceptionable, and the most approved production upon the subject, extant in the English language. With respect to his own performance, the precursor of the *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LXI. Feb. 1812.

present volumes, he speaks of it with that modesty which formed so strong a trait in his character, and, in his advertisement, remarks, that "the following list of dramatic writers, and their distinct performances, will appear as much augmented as they could be by the aid of any collections already formed, and the labours of any single hand."

"The titles of above a thousand dramas are added to the former catalogue:" and we find that he had corrected many mistakes, which, transmitted from age to age, from writer to writer, had become prescriptive: though a comparison of his work with the present will show, that, in the points of subject, language, elucidation, and information, he had left very much to be done by his successor.

In this situation, Mr. STEPHEN JONES, a gentleman ardent in his pursuit, and sedulous in his endeavours to acquire theatrical knowledge, found the *BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA*, at the period when he formed the design of extending and improving it.*

How this has been effected, it now becomes our business to inquire: and here the first object that, after an elegant and appropriate address to its patron, THE PRINCE REGENT, attracts our attention, is, the Introduction, containing a view of the rise and progress of the *English stage*: to which, though adopting the accounts given by *Dodsley* and *Reed*, who (notwithstanding they did not take so expansive a flight as we, in the exordium to this speculation, have done), traced the existence of scenic representations from the time of the *Athenians* downward to about the year 1779,† in an historical series tolerably systematical. To this history Mr. Jones has made considerable emendations and large additions. Indeed, with respect to these, the affairs of the dramatic empire have, in the last thirty years, during which period, as is stated in the note, he has paid it particular attention, encountered such a variety of "evolutions and revolutions," been subject to such changes in its external views and internal politics,

* The Editor, in his advertisement, states, that he "brought to this laborious undertaking the result of thirty years acquaintance with the [writings of the] early British dramatists."

† This year was rendered memorable in our dramatic annals by the decease of David Garrick, who expired October 21.

Mors ultima linea rerum est.

and struggled through such a number of difficulties, that we do not wonder the additions made by our editor are large; nor that they will appear, both to the curious in such history at the present period, and to posterity, highly interesting.

Mr. JONES commences his continuation, taking it a little higher than the era that we have assigned to it, with the first season of Mr. Colman's management at the theatre in the Haymarket [1777]; and notices the first appearance of Mr. BANISTER, January 1778: also the appearance of Mrs. Siddons, from Bath, at Drury-lane, 1782;* the appearance of Mr. John Philip Kemble, the next year; of Mr. Johnstone and Mrs. Jordan; the death of Mr. Henderson; the opening of the Royalty Theatre, by Mr. John Palmer; the retirement of Mr. Smith; the death of Mr. Edwin; and many other entrances and exits of the same nature; all of which are, we must observe, in its progress, accurately marked, and, where the subjects required observation, ably expatiated upon.

The dilapidation of *Old Drury*; the repair of its neighbour, *Covent-garden*; the catastrophe arising from the pressure of the crowd at the *Little Theatre*, in the Haymarket, the 3d of February, 1794; the opening of the new Theatre in Drury-lane, the 12th of March, the same year; the deaths of *George Colman, Esq.* *Mr. Baddely*, and *Mr. Parsons*, 1795, are properly noticed.

From this time, it is observed, nothing material occurred in stage history till the year 1796, "when the forgery of the Shakspearian MSS. &c. was endeavoured to be obtruded on the public." Of this circumstance, a very curious account is given in this, and a subsequent part of this volume.

The awful death of Mr. John Palmer on the stage at *Liverpool* is amply detailed; as are all the particulars relative to the horrid attempts to assassinate his Majesty, 15th May, 1800. Also the opening of the Theatre Royal, *Covent-garden*; the retirement of Mr. King;

* Mrs. Siddons had before appeared on the stage of Drury, viz. 1776, in Mrs. Cowley's diverting comedy of "The Runaway;" a piece remarkable, besides, for two things; the display of the comic powers of Miss Young (Mrs. Pope), and the provokingly laughable performance of Parsons, in the character of the Justice.

and first appearance of Mr. Cooke, are interestingly noticed.

The infantile taste of the age with respect to actors and actresses; the great and general success of Master Betty, and the failure of Miss Mudie, on the London boards, are stated, and commented on by Mr. J. with great justice and ingenuity.

Upon the destruction of the theatres he also largely expatiates; and having mentioned the lamented recession from the stage of our two great favourites, Miss Pope and Mrs. Mattocks; and the retirement and death of Mr. William Thomas Lewis, &c.; he observes,

"We have now reached an era in the history of the English stage at which it seems proper to terminate this brief sketch; we mean, the opening, on the 18th of September, 1809, of the new THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN, which had arisen from the ground as it were by magic, in the short space of less than nine months, at an expense of 150,000*l.*"

With respect to the *Biographia Dramatica*; or, *A Companion to the Playhouse*, itself, it is one of that class of writings which it is impossible to criticize with any degree of accuracy. (Whoever thought of entering into the regular review of an historical dictionary?) Its contents are so multitarious, so various, and, except in species, so unconnected with each other, that properly to characterize the whole is, as we have observed, impossible, and to detach a great number of its particular parts would lead us to loquacity "out of all cess;" yet there is one remark that forces itself upon us, which, as it is combined with the general principle not only of the drama but of human nature, and also because we think it appropriate, we shall, even at the hazard of "bestowing our tediousness" upon the public, venture; and also several specimens of the performance, elucidatory of the preceding observations, which we shall quote.

In an attentive perusal of this work, and a careful comparison of it with the edition of 1782, it has astonished us to observe how much it had increased, not only in size but in substance, how dramatic pens have, in a manner, darkened the air, and dramatic authors of all sorts, from the duke to the mechanic, from the duchess to the milk-maid, from the bishop to the player, jostled and trod upon the heels of each other,

This has led us to believe, that the passion for stage exhibitions has been, in all ages, very generally prevalent; and that the editor, Mr. Jones, has, with an ardour and industry which is highly creditable both to his *talents* and his *patience*, explored every source from which information respecting his favourite study was likely to be derived. By these means, he has called many dramatic writers into literary existence, who had been, perhaps, for ages, buried in oblivion, and brought many works to light which had been dearly purchased, *entombed* in libraries, and

“ in their turns,
Slept like their authors in their urns.”
Congenial still in different forms,
Cover'd with dust; a prey to worms.

The first specimen of the pains and perseverance of Mr. J. which we mean to exhibit is (because we believe it to be as nearly complete as possible) extremely curious; it is an account of the splendid Pageants displayed at different periods, comprising a considerable number of years, in the city of London, *&c.*

“ PAGEANTS performed at the Inauguration of the Chief Magistrates of the City of London, &c. &c.

“ Of these performances, which are generally of a dramatic cast,” he observes, “ the compilers of our theatrical catalogues have inserted scarcely half-a-dozen out of the great number that have appeared in print.* The reader who may have the curiosity to search after, and the perseverance to peruse, these obsolete specimens of city manners, will not entertain the highest opinion of the taste, though he cannot but be struck with the magnificence, with which these annual specimens of prætorian exaltation were exhibited. They generally consisted of personifications of industry, commerce, the City of London, the Thames, and beings of the like kind, intermixed with heathen gods and goddesses, and seem to have afforded great delight to the rude and uncultivated understandings of those for whose entertainment they were intended. The first pageants which we meet with in London were exhibited when Henry the Third's queen, Eleanor,

rode through the City to her coronation, 1236, and for Edward the First's victory over the Scots, 1298; another, when the Black Prince made his entry with his royal prisoner, 1357; a fourth, when his son, Richard the Second, passed along Cheapside, 1392, after the citizens had made their submission, and, by the Queen's intercession, recovered their charter; a fifth, when Henry the Fifth made his entry, 1415, after the battle of Agincourt; a sixth, when the Princess Catherine came through London to be married to Prince Arthur, 1501; a seventh, when Henry the Eighth received the Emperor Charles the Fifth, 1522; an eighth, when he and Anne Boleyn passed through the city to her coronation, 1532; a ninth, ‘*The Passage of our most sovereign Lady Queen Elizabeth through the City of London to Westminster the Day before her Coronation.*’ 4to. 1558. This contains an account of all the pageants erected to adorn the procession, with the verses and orations. It was reprinted the same year.

“ The last Pageant exhibited,” he continues, “ was in the year 1707; that designed for the 29th of October, 1708, being suppressed on account of the death of George, Prince of Denmark, which happened on the preceding day. From that period, pageants were discontinued; and, on the death of Elkanah Settle, the office of City poet (who had a regular salary) was likewise laid aside.”

The notices of the printed accounts of the different pageants, beginning with that borne before Sir *Wolstone Dixie*, October 29, 1585, and ending with the *Triumphs of London*, which was, in consequence of the death of the Prince, 28th October, 1708, laid aside, amounting in the whole to sixty-seven, are, as we have observed, extremely curious. With respect to that performed before Sir *Wolstone Dixie*, it is said to be opened “ with a speech* from a character apparelled in a Moorish habit, mounted on the back of a luzarn [*Lusern*, *i. e.* the *Lynx*].” We were in some degree puzzled to conceive how any figure above the size of *Hogarth's Pompey* could have been mounted upon the back of a *Lynx*, which is a small animal, not so large, and hardly so tame, as a *tyger*,

* They have, however, been several times both alluded to and mentioned by Mr. *Moser*, in his former and revived *Vestiges*, account of *Mercers' Hall*, &c.—*Vide European Magazine*, *passim*.

* This speech is also quoted in the *Vestiges*. A *lucern*, or *lynx*, and a *wolf*, both proper, are the supporters of the *Skinner's* arms.

without his feet touching the ground; but here the difficulty solved itself. Sir *Wolstone Dixie* was a *Skinner*; the Moor was sent as a representative of that company, to compliment their elevated brother; a circumstance that has since been repeated; he was attired in the costume of his country, mounted upon an Arabian courser, and sat upon a *Moorish saddle*, namely, the skin of a *LYNX*, which was an article of the skimmers' trade, and, as part of the military trappings of horses, has been adopted in all ages, from the *Croisades*, nay from the expeditions of Alexander the Great, to the present time.

To return, however, from the digression which the error of *George Peele*, the author of the *Pageant* alluded to, elicited, we must observe, that respecting this immense assemblage of dramatic information, history, and anecdote, we shall re-state, that it seems not only most exceedingly to have increased in the hands of the present editor, but also to have improved in many instances, particularly those of collection and of criticism; a great number of the former articles have been re-written; others greatly enlarged, and enlivened by the appropriate introduction of incidents and illustrations.

The times have, certainly, of late, been most prolific in the production of materials for a work of this nature; and Mr. J. has, as certainly, availed himself of those opportunities which our theatres have so frequently afforded for an increase of the titular catalogue of new pieces, and remarks on their characteristic traits; some of which so strongly indicate the *literary*, the *moral*, and the *mental* state of their periods, that a complete history of the British stage, therefore, became a *desideratum*; and we have no doubt but in that character, and also as a book of reference, this work will be received by the public, to whom we recommend it with that approbation which it most unquestionably merits.

(To be concluded in our next.)

A Review of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture, from the Eastern Department of England: Comprising Lincolnshire, Norfolk, Suffolk, and North-east Essex; with the Marshes and Fens of Yorkshire, North Lincolnshire, South Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, Huntingdonshire, Cam-

bridgeshire, Norfolk, and Suffolk. By Mr. Marshall, Author of various Works on Agriculture, and other Branches of Natural, Political, and Rural Economy; and whose Surveys and Registers, relating to those Subjects, are the Prototype and Ground-work of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture. pp. 526. 8vo. 1811.

We feel a pleasure in announcing the publication of a third volume of this very laborious, but, to the agriculturist, inestimable, undertaking. The two former, relating to the Northern and the Western Departments, were noticed in our LIVth and LVIIIth Volumes; upon a reference to which, the general bent of the work will be seen.

In this, we discover the same assiduity in extracting the valuable matter of the several Reports; the same arrangement of the materials, the same attentions in correcting errors, in moderating the disputes of parties, and in clearing up difficult points, as in the former volumes: in the latter respects, indeed, that now before us excels, we think, both its precursors.

This more than ordinary exertion, in combating the errors and adjusting the disputes of reporters and others, should seem to have arisen in the circumstance of the Reports made to the Board, regarding the Eastern department of the kingdom, being the productions of men of known and approved talent as writers on agricultural subjects; particularly, Mr. Kent, and the Secretary to the Board of Agriculture; the latter of whom furnished the Board, it appears, with not less than five volumes concerning the Eastern Department.

Mr. Marshall, well aware, no doubt, that different opinions have been formed respecting the writings of "the Secretary" and himself (the well-known name of *ARTHUR YORKE* does not, we believe, appear in the volume), has thought fit (after censuring, in rather severe terms, the *authorship* of "the Secretary's Lincolnshire") to draw a line of distinction between the separate bents and aims of their several works.

"These remarks, most assuredly, have not arisen from any uncharitableness toward the author of this Report. For although it is a trite maxim that "two of a trade seldome agree;"—this maxim is scarcely applicable to that writer and myself:—as, in our pursuits, we have ever taken different routes.

"The Secretary's leading object, it would seem (from what I have formerly read of his writings,* as well as from the Lincolnshire Report), has ever been that of furnishing amateurs with subjects of conversation;—of promoting agricultural knowledge, principally, with a view toward amusement,—not in the field of practice, particularly, but in the drawing, or the club room;—in fine, that of gratifying farmers of *fashion* (no matter as to rank, fortune, condition, or other circumstances in life)—who are *at all* that is *new*,—*play* at any thing that is *in*, and (the more adept) *up* to every thing that is *going*.†

"Mine, on the other hand, from my earliest outset, as a writer, has been,—not that of enabling the tyro to *talk* about farming; but that of endeavouring to direct him into the way he should go, to become a proficient in Practical Agriculture;—to teach him the minutiae of its various branches; and, solicitously, to enable him to acquire, in the most ready and certain way,—PRACTICAL KNOWLEDGE, and the means of its IMPROVEMENT, from HIS OWN EXPERIENCE:—in other words, I have laboured to instruct him how to think at his leisure, and act in the field.

"* It may be right to mention, here, that I have not read a page (to the best of my recollection) of this author's writings, on *English agriculture*, during the last thirty years:—not, merely, from the sentiments I imbibed concerning them, on my re-entrance into the field of agriculture; but also lest I might catch, and afterward inadvertently publish as my own, any idea his works might contain;—being ever desirous to write, as much as possible, from my own experience and observation;—until I should enter upon the ever-intended REVIEW OF WRITTEN AGRICULTURE, which I am now prosecuting. See the address prefixed to the RURAL ECONOMY OF NORFOLK."

"† It will doubtlessly be said (and I do not say or mean otherwise), that conversations of this sort may have their use. For although many of the topics talked of may be frivolous as the fashions of dress, and give place to others, as rapidly,—there may be some among them, which, containing the seeds of improvement, may, by the warmth of conversation, be *forced* into more general notice than they might have attracted in the open air of practice. And when men of experience and matured judgment assist at such conversations (as I have repeatedly intimated), they may possibly remove a seedling plant, thus nurtured, into the field of practice."

"In public agriculture, likewise, our views, I believe, have been different. The Secretary's aim would seem to have been, chiefly, directed toward collecting fuel to add to an inordinate blaze of "national prosperity." Mine, to moderate the destructive flame, and to lay a broad and firm foundation, on which to ground the permanent welfare of the country."

And, still apprehensive, perhaps, that there may be readers who doubt Mr. M.'s right to decide on the works of contemporary writers, he has, at the close of the Review of that Report, thus asserted his claim to the office:

"Here it may be proper to prefer my own claim, and assert my OWN QUALIFICATIONS, more explicitly than I have hitherto done,—to fill the important office I have assumed:—an easy task this, which I will perform, in as concise a manner as the nature of it will allow.

"First, I was born in the field of Agriculture; and was not only bred up among its various scenes, but initiated, in my earlier years, in its several operations.

"Secondly, During my youth, I penetrated the labyrinths of science; and acquired some considerable degree of proficiency, not only in the most useful, but in the one which, more than any other, expands the intellect, and gives compass to the human mind:—And, moreover, rambled through the world of commerce;—obtained a comprehensive view of its arts and mysteries;—not in this island only, but also in one, where it is conducted, if not with more uprightness, with more method and scientific accuracy, even than in the metropolis of the commercial world. And, thus, by viewing fresh scenery, experiencing a diversity of climates, and conversing with men collected together, from every country,—I acquired an additional stock of ideas, and a train of reflections, arising from association and comparison, which I could not have gained on my native soil.

"Thirdly, In early manhood, with a mind (I will presume to say) thus enlarged, and supplied with general knowledge,—I RETURNED to the FIELD OF AGRICULTURE;—commenced a constant residence, on a farm of many soils, and ample size; and, day by day, season after season, and year after year, pursued, with uninterrupted and unremitted ardour, every branch, and every root, of PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE,

—down to its very minutiae;—cautiously marked, and memorized, every success and miscarriage; as a guide to future practice;—brought the business of experiment, as well as the method of profiting by the incidents of practice, to a degree of scientific certainty;—revised the journals, and methodized writings, so accumulated;—and committed them to the press:—a thoughtful task this, by which the principles, drawn from my own practice, were the more firmly fixed, in the science whose outlines I had thus defined.—See the MINUTES OF AGRICULTURE; also EXPERIMENTS OF AGRICULTURE, &c.—first published, separately, in quarto;—now united in two volumes, octavo.

“Fourthly, Having, by those means, acquired a radical and comprehensive view of the subject,—I formed a more extensive PLAN FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURAL KNOWLEDGE; by surveying, and registering,—agreeably to those outlines,—the ESTABLISHED PRACTICES of the superior classes of professional men, in the best cultivated parts of the kingdom; with the more enlarged view of ascertaining the EXISTING PRACTICE of ENGLAND, at that time; namely, toward the close of the eighteenth century.—See the INTRODUCTION to the NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

“This plan (with scarcely any alteration!) I have been prosecuting during the last thirty years;—regardless (let me declare) of my private interest; otherwise than as it has been inseparably connected with my public design;—and without the shadow of eventual advantage from it; other than what might arise from the reflection of having done a public good:—added (I must confess) to the pardonable pride of being desirous to live long in the minds of those whom I have been solicitous to serve.

“Fifthly, In the prosecution of this plan, I have seen, and more or less examined, every interesting line of country in the island;—whether in England, in Scotland, or in Wales. I have practiced, or immediately superintended the practice, not of agriculture only, but of the management of landed property, likewise,—in seven different, and widely distant, parts of it.—In six different and distant parts of England, I have been stationary,—resident—for a greater or shorter period of time,—with the view of making myself master of their several practices, in the various

branches of Rural Economy:—not by casually conversing with professional men of the first class, but by living among them; and, with much more solid advantage, by *studying their practices, on the spot*:—moreover, continuing to survey the district or country round my station,—day after day, season after season, and, in most of them, year after year. I have, furthermore, selected, at my leisure, such particulars of the information, thus collected, as appeared worthy of publication;—registered them, in a digested form;—revised them for publication; and twice corrected them, in the press; together with, (in four of those instances)—minutes that arose in my own practice, in those several situations.—See the ADVERTISEMENT, at the close of this volume.

“Finally, It may be useful, to those who are slow of conviction, or reluctant to be convinced,—to observe, that, if I am possessed of an ordinary portion of discrimination and judgment, I must necessarily know more (may I not be allowed to say much more) of the RURAL ECONOMY OF ENGLAND, *aggregately considered*, than any other man.

“Should the reader pause, I would wish to ask him,—what *other* man has trodden nearly the same path,—or any path that bears resemblance to it,—viewed in its full extent? Can any other man with truth repeat what is above written, or any thing nearly resembling it,—*as his own*?*

“What other man, therefore, can have so just a claim,—so legitimate a right,—so ample a qualification, to appreciate the works of others, on subjects relating to the Rural Economy of England, and, most particularly, to decide on those which relate to a general survey of its provincial practices; as he who formed the plan of it, and has, with the qualifications above stated, been unremittingly pursuing it, during so lengthened a period of time?

“It may be painful (to use a hack-nied epithet; but it cannot fail to be, at the same time, useful to my present undertaking,—if not essential to

“* Nor can any other man, in time to come, have the same motive for dedicating a life to such a pursuit. The FOUNDATION is laid; and all that can be required, henceforward, will be to *improve the SUPERSTRUCTURE*, as the ESTABLISHED PRACTICES of the KINGDOM *shall be improved*.

the progressive advance of agricultural science,—to apprise the public of these truths.”

At the close of his Review of Mr. Kent's Norfolk, Mr. Marshall says,

“ In the final section of this Report, named, “ General Observations,”—are contained the following well-conceived admonitions ;—with which I will close my extracts from this valuable work :—and I beg the author of it will accept a thousand thanks, for the pleasure and information it has afforded me ;—hoping that he will not think unkindly of me for the free animadversion, which I have deemed it my duty to the public, to apply to some particular parts of it. He may be assured, that nothing but a solicitous regard for the same love of truth, and the same ardent desire to serve our country, as are manifested in various parts of his own performance, could have urged me to so unpleasant a task.*

“ P. 191. In this Report, it has been my aim to give a faithful account of the Norfolk husbandry, and such other customs as are necessarily connected with it, without extenuation or exaggeration ; and the intelligent farmer, in other parts, will be under no difficulty in determining which parts to adopt, and which to reject.

“ In the perusal of a treatise of this kind, it is incumbent on the reader to lay aside all prejudice, and suffer his mind to be open to conviction—otherwise, I shall have written, and he will read, in vain. I should not have thought it necessary to introduce this caution, if it were not almost generally allowed, that husbandmen are more obstinately attached to old practices, let them be ever so bad, than any other description of men, and are consequently averse to the introduction of any thing new, let it come ever so well recommended ; at the same time, it is highly proper to be careful against adopting the visionary recommendations of modern theorists, who, upon hypotheses of their own, hold up wild systems of delusion, which are apt to mislead the credulous and do great injury.

* * Many months after this article was written, and had been revised for the press, I observed, with concern, in the public prints, an account of the DEATH of Mr. KENT ; whose character, as an ESTATE AGENT, I have long admired. May he have left many pupils who will follow his example !

“ True judgment seems to lie in selecting such objects for imitation, as are either the result of well-attested experiments, or that come from such respectable authority as cannot be doubted.”

We have only to express an anxious hope, that Mr. Marshall will continue to prosecute, to its termination, this very important public work ; thus concentrating within a small compass, the pure quintessence of Agricultural knowledge in all the multifarious soils and situations of this country.

—♦—

Report on the Medicinal Effects of an Aluminous Chalybeate Water lately discovered at Sandrocks, in the Parish of Chale, in the Isle of Wight. Pointing out its Efficacy in the Walcheren and other Diseases incident to Soldiers who have served abroad, and more particularly the Advantages to be derived from its Introduction into private Practice. By William Lempriere, M.D. Physician to the Forces at the Army Depot. 8vo. 5s. pp. 88.

THE utility of the natural mineral waters in removing certain morbid affections of the human body, has, by the long test of experience, been fully established, and their efficacy is daily occurring to our observation. For although it will be admitted, that the substances they contain, and to which their medicinal effects may be attributed, bear a small proportion to what might be imitated by art, yet it most frequently has been found, that, when such imitations have been attempted, the preparation has either disagreed with the stomach, or, from some cause or other, has been laid aside, before the object could be obtained. Hence we may infer, that, in nature, the mineral substances are not only held in more perfect solution by the watery menstruum than in the former, but also that they are selected and combined with greater nicety, and their proportions more judiciously adapted to the end in view, than where the arrangement and application of the materials have been attempted by art.

There are other circumstances which, in many instances, afford the natural mineral waters an advantage over extemporaneous prescription. Most of them have acquired by tradition, or by evident experience, a distinguished celebrity for curing the diseases for which they have been recommended. They

are, therefore, resorted to with confidence, and are persevered in with a degree of zeal and steadiness not usually observed by patients, who are placed under the ordinary form of prescription; a circumstance of great moment in most of the cases where the mineral waters are proper, since, from being of the chronic kind, they more frequently require a length of time before a cure can be accomplished. A course of mineral waters also necessarily leads to a change of objects, and, by that, to a relaxation from those pursuits, whether as connected with habits of dissipation or mental excitements, which, too often, originally caused the disease, and which, so long as the patient shall remain under their influence, cannot fail to promote its continuance. On various accounts, therefore, the natural mineral waters very deservedly hold an important place in medical practice.

The mineral water which is the subject of this report was first noticed by Mr. Waterworth, a very respectable practitioner in medicine in the town of Newport, who sent Dr. Lempriere an account of the circumstances which led to this important discovery of the spring, to which, for want of room, we refer our readers, but cannot resist the present opportunity of laying before them the following *Letter from Dr. Saunders to Mr. Waterworth*:—

“ DEAR SIR,

“ The Aluminous Chalybeate Spring of the Isle of Wight, which you have so successfully applied to medical purposes, appears to me to be of considerable efficacy in the cure of a variety of disorders of the most obstinate and dangerous nature,

“ The aluminous chalybeate of Hartfell, in Scotland, is of the same nature as that of the Isle of Wight, as far as regards its component parts, but differs much in their proportion and quantity. From the very accurate and scientific analysis of the aluminous chalybeate of the Isle of Wight, by Dr. Marcet, it appears, that a pint of sixteen ounces of that spring contains 107 grains of solid and soluble contents; while one pint of the aluminous chalybeate of Hartfell contains only about 14 grains of solid and soluble matter. The proportion of alum is considerably more in the chalybeate of the Isle of Wight than in the Hartfell Spaw, in which it is not a seventh part of the sulphate of iron, while in that of the spring of the Isle of

Wight it is three-fourths of the quantity of the sulphate of iron. Although the nature of the component parts of both are the same, yet the difference in the proportion will give a diversity of effect in the cure of diseases. Your chalybeate spring cannot fail of being an important addition to our *materia medica*; and although it appears to me to be too active and powerful in its effects upon the stomach in its natural state of impregnation, yet it has the advantage of weaker springs, that it will admit of dilution with water, in any dose suited to the state of the disorder, or the constitution of the patient.

“ Sometimes it will produce, on first using it, giddiness and sickness, and for the most part costiveness; which effect is easily obviated by some laxative remedy; while the former will be prevented, by taking it in small and more divided doses. My experience of your spring has been in cases of uterine hæmorrhagy, excessive discharges of the fluor albus, and in incipient cases of diseased uterine, so as to prevent the progress to ulceration.

“ I have generally given it in such a state of dilution, so as to reduce it to one-third of its natural strength. I think, under such circumstances, the patient may drink of it a pint daily, and, perhaps, some may take it in larger quantities. I am persuaded, that in dyspeptic cases, and in chronic diarrhœas, it will be found useful. I have had, likewise, considerable experience of its use in chlorosis; in which it will be found less stimulating and heating from the proportion of the chalybeate being less than that of the sulphate of alum, compared to the Hartfell Spaw under the same state of dilution. I believe, in all strumous and glandular diseases, it will be found efficacious, where a tonic and mild astringent may be combined with advantage. I am much disposed to think favourably of it as a lotion in many cutaneous diseases, and in phagedenic and strumous ulcers; but this I must refer to the consideration of the surgeon. I think, upon the whole, it seems indicated as an auxiliary to sea-bathing, or in disorders depending upon a lax and irritable habit. I suspect, that some stomachs will be found not to relish it in its natural state of impregnation; I would, therefore, recommend its dilution with different proportions of water, according to the circumstances of the case under treatment.

"With best wishes for your laudable endeavours on this subject, believe me to be,

"Dear sir,

"Yours, very sincerely,

"W. M. SAUNDERS.

"*Russell-square, Nov. 3, 1811.*"

"*To Mr. Waterworth.*"

The testimony of Dr. Saunders, who with so much ability has already directed his attention to the subject of mineral waters in general, and particularly to the Hartfall Spring, which, in its composition, bears so near a resemblance to that of Sandrocks, must necessarily carry with it great weight; and his observations on the aluminous chalybeate of the Isle of Wight, and on the mode of administering the water, cannot fail to make an useful impression on the mind of the practitioner, as well as of the patient.

Mr. Waterworth's interesting communication affords another instance, in addition to those already on record, of medical discoveries owing their origin to adventitious circumstances. For had not that gentleman, from motives at first of curiosity only, so natural to persons engaged in scientific pursuits, directed his attention to the spring at Blackgang Chine; and, moreover, had he not afterwards conducted his researches with a degree of zeal and perseverance only to be estimated by a local knowledge of the difficulties which presented themselves, the Sandrocks Spring would not at this time have been called into notice, which, we have every reason to hope, will hereafter prove a most important acquisition to the healing art.

Though, from motives of delicacy, Mr. Waterworth may have deemed it prudent to withhold any account of the scenery which presents itself in the vicinity of the spring, yet the subject is too interesting to be passed without notice in this report; more especially as it offers an additional inducement for invalids to visit the island, and is in itself, in a certain degree, calculated to contribute to their recovery.

There are few situations where a mineral spring, independently of its own intrinsic merit, could, with so much advantage, have been placed, as in the Isle of Wight.

Enjoying a purity of air perhaps unequalled in any part of the kingdom, this island presents to the eye one continued succession of the most beautiful and diversified scenery; blending, at

once, all the charms and simplicity of the picturesque with the grandeur and sublimity of the bold and terrific. A very few words, in the way of description, will be sufficient to convey some general idea of this delightful spot.

Upon the first approach to the island, on the northern side, the stranger is most agreeably surprised at the appearance of the coast, which, rising by a gradual ascent from the sea to hills of moderate elevation, discovers, at once, a rich and highly cultivated country, commencing from the water's edge, and extending inward as far as the eye can reach; interspersed with overhanging woods, and enlivened by gentlemen's villas, which are very tastefully distributed along the coast.

The views from Cowes and Ryde, the ports to which strangers most frequently resort, are particularly interesting. The fine expanse of water which divides the islands from the main land, is to be seen covered with vessels of every description, passing and repassing in continued succession. Beyond this, the fleet at Spithead, the town and harbour of Portsmouth, the coast of Hampshire, and the more distant prospect of the Portsdown Hills, produce altogether a very fine effect, and such as cannot fail to attract the attention of visitors.

The interior has also its own peculiar beauties. It consists of a very diversified assemblage of hills of sharp ascent, but of no very considerable height; of gentle slopes, and of corresponding vales, which cultivation, and the natural fertility of the soil, have rendered highly picturesque and attractive.

But it is on the south side, or what, by the inhabitants, has been termed the back of the island, where the objects are the most grand and sublime, and where Nature has been the least interrupted in her operations. Terminated by a range of bold and lofty cliffs, of various elevations, that, projecting over the sea, form frightful precipices; or, by a series of broken rocks, forced as it were from the heights above, in much apparent confusion, towards the sea, the island here assumes totally a new character; and the attention which, but just before, had been directed to the picturesque and beautiful, is immediately absorbed in contemplating the unadorned, but more dignified, appearances of nature. Indeed, the grandeur of the scenery of this part of the island can only

be duly estimated by personal observation.

To these local inducements may be added the mildness of the climate; the island not being subject to some extremes of heat and cold observable in less insular situations. All the necessities, and most of the luxuries of life, are here to be obtained at good inns, or in comfortable lodging-houses; and an easy access, by means of carriage-roads, has been opened to every part of the island worthy of being noticed.

If to these recommendations we add the conveniences for sea-bathing, we may conscientiously pronounce the Isle of Wight to be a most desirable place for the resort of invalids, and superior, perhaps, to most of the kind in the kingdom. On the whole, we can, with confidence, recommend this Report to the attention of invalids and the faculty at large.

A Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World; with a Persuasive to Religious Moderation. To which is prefixed, an Introductory Outline of Atheism, Deism, Theophilanthropism, Judaism, Mahometanism, and Christianity. With an Essay on Enthusiasm and Superstition; a Plan of the Divine Attributes; a Schedule of the Sects; and a Chronological Table of the leading Events of Ecclesiastical History, from the Birth of Christ to the present Time. By John Evans, A.M. Master of a Seminary for a limited Number of Pupils, Pullen's-row, Islington. The Twelfth Edition. Containing, beside many other Additions and Improvements, An original Account of the Shakers. 12mo. pp. 322. 5s.

In the present edition (the 12th), there is a newly-written account of the

Dunkers—a curious American sect, originally imported from Germany. All the other denominations have undergone revisions and improvements; and nothing has been omitted to strengthen and promote that character for *fidelity* which this work hath obtained; gratifying proofs of which have been lately given in the reference made to it by the learned Dr. Herbert Marsh, *Professor of Divinity in the University of Cambridge*; and by the respectable editor of the new edition of *Mosheim's Ecclesiastical History*. It is, indeed, an incomparable little work, replete with entertainment and instruction.

Marmion; or, Flodden Field: a Drama, founded on the Poem of Walter Scott. [With Notes.] 8vo. pp. 128. 1812.

THOUGH this piece was not intended by its author for performance on the stage; yet we cannot help thinking, that if it were judiciously abridged, it might be acted with success. The incidents are good, the story is interesting, and the language, in general, highly poetical. Though founded on Mr. Scott's "*Marmion*," the author has confessedly made many deviations from the fable of that popular poem.

The Battle of Albuera: a Poem, with an Epistle Dedicatory to Lord Wellington.

THE interesting transactions of the splendid victory above alluded to are here related in easy, yet animated, verse. It appears to be the production of a young and unassuming poet, and gives good promise of something still better hereafter.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL:

COVENT-GARDEN, Jan. 31.—A new Grand Operatic Drama, in three acts, was presented, for the first time, under the title of "*THE VIRGIN OF THE SUN*;" the principal characters of which were thus represented:

Ataliba Mr. BARRYMORE.
The High Priest Mr. EGERTON.
Xaira Mr. CRESSWELL.
Telasko Mr. CHAPMAN.
Don Alouzo Mr. HUNTLEY.

Don Velasquez Mr. BRENTON.
Rolla Mr. YOUNG.
Cualpo Mr. HAMERTON.
Zamor Mr. SINCLAIR.
Diego Mr. LISTON.
Ozmar Mr. BROADHURST.
The High Priestess Mrs. POWELL.
Cora Miss SMITH.
Amazili Miss FERON.
Idali Miss BOLTON.
Zilia Mrs. CHILDE.
Ruda Miss E. BOLTON.

The piece is an alteration, by Mr. REYNOLDS, from Kotzebue's German play, called *Rolla*, and Marmontel's tale of *The Incas*. The plot is as follows:

Previous to the final conquest of Peru by the Spaniards, Alonzo, a Spanish general, disgusted with the cruelty of Pizarro, having, with Don Velasquez and other Spaniards, espoused the cause of the Peruvians, was admitted to be a spectator of their religious solemnities, and, at one of their festivals, saw Cora—a mutual passion took place between them—Alonzo, from that time, sought every opportunity to procure an interview with her, and, at length, during a dreadful convulsion of nature, succeeded—Cora having fled from the Temple, to avoid the effects of the storm. He conveyed her to the dwelling of Las Casas, where they were united. Upon their return to the temple, after this rash act, by which Cora exposed herself, her husband, and her whole race, to ruin, they are met by Rolla, who had secluded himself from the world, and mourned, in solitude, the loss of his betrothed Cora; but, on learning the dangerous step she had taken, the anger which at first inflamed him against Alonzo subsided into a generous determination to protect the devoted pair at all hazards. The plan which he devised for their safety is frustrated, and her guilt discovered by the High Priestess. Cora is condemned to be buried alive; her husband and her father (Telasko) to the stake. Rolla, foreseeing their danger, had, in the mean time, selected a body of his friends, and, just as the sentence is about to be put in execution, the gallant chief, at the head of his band, rushes into the temple, and arrests their proceedings. The intercession of Cora, however, prevails upon his generous nature to surrender up the sword he had raised against his sovereign. This submission having appeased the wrath of Ataliba, the intercession of the priesthood finally prevails upon the monarch to pardon them all, and to abolish the law of Manco Capac, the founder of the temple.

This drama is, in fact, the first part

of *Pizarro*. The scenery throughout is new, tasteful, and appropriate; but the Earthquake-scene exceeded any thing that we had before beheld in a theatre. On the rising of the curtain, which displayed the *Temple of the Sun*, the whole audience gave a shout of admiration. Two magnificent porticos of solid architecture ranged down the length of the stage. There was a look of rich massiveness and antique splendor in this noble edifice, that realized the romance of the Peruvian tale. It was night; the distance was lost in darkness, except when the lightning flashed across it at intervals. The palm-trees were bending in the wind, the thunder pealed, and the whole landscape seemed wasting under the violence of a tropical storm. By a flash, Cora was seen clinging to one of the columns of the temple; her face mild and pale with terror, her robe loose, her dark hair floating on the wind. The earth shook: she rushed forward with a cry of despair, and, as she touched the ground, a bolt struck on the temple. The earthquake began; the ground heaved and swelled like a wave under her feet; the palms fell round her; she was rushing back to the temple, when it seemed to totter. In another moment it gave way, and the whole splendid fabric, with its columns, its glittering ornaments, and stately beauty, came rushing to the earth, in the midst of a burst of thunder. The storm gradually subsided, and the priests and virgins of the Sun came out to await his rising.

This scene had an effect wonderfully grand, picturesque, and impressive. The music, by Bishop, is very pleasing.

The piece is got up in a most splendid style, and has had a very successful run.

POETRY.

INVOCATION TO SPRING, ON THE CONTINUANCE OF THE WAR.

Μηκέτι, παῖδι φίλῳ πολυμίχῃσι, μηδὲ μά-
χισθαι.

HOMER. ILIAD, Book vii.

O SPRING! thy coming joys restrain,
Nor yet begin thy beauteous reign;
Thy balmy sweets on th' ev'ning gale,
And violets blue and primrose pale,
To soothe my inward woe would fail:
Sorrow, to me, thy zephyrs breathe,
And blood attainted seems thy wreath.

O, stay thy steps, great source of life!
O, stay, till past this human strife!
Let Winter his dark steps retrace,
Best suited to the war-fiend's chace;
His darkling mists again recall;
Again the earth with bonds enthrall.
Vain pray'r, alas! th' Almighty hand
Who made the seasons, form'd the brand,
He on the smiling Spring must lead,
And still the shrine of War must bleed;
Since He on high the deed begun,
O then on earth His "will be done."

Kent-road.

W. J. WATSON.

PARODY.

"Aye but to die," &c.

Measure for Measure.

AYE but to love, and wish we know not what!

To pine in cold rejection and despair!

This even-beating motion to become

A flut'ring whirl, and the benighted spirit

To plunge in Hope's delirium, or reside

In the despairing dungeons of Disdain!

To be the prisoner of a woman's eye,

And drawn with restless violence round about

Her bless'd abode—or to be worse than worst
Of those whom raptur'd bards and love-sick swains

Imagine sighing!—'tis too horrible!

The dullest and most wretched single life

That age, ache, penury, or deformity,

Can lay on manhood, is a paradise

To the effects of love.

JUVENIS.

SONNET TO LEISURE.

OF thee possess'd, I range the woodland shade,

Or gather flow'rs in th' embroider'd vale;

Climb the steep hill, or summer in the glade,

While warblers sweet the orient morning hail.

Or, led by Fancy, seek the ocean shore,—

There listless on the cliff all day I sit,

And on the vast expanse with wonder pore,

Pleas'd with the rolling waves. And oft
with Wit,

And heav'n-born Genius, tho' long entomb'd,

Calmly within my study I converse,

And find insensibly my mind illum'd:

Ah! could I warble what my lips rehearse,

Glow should I the strain with pure poetic fire,

And with a master's hand I'd strike the lyre.

Horton-square.

J. S.

SONNET TO NOVELTY.

HAPLY possess'd of each terrestrial thing
That gives a virtuous bosom calm content,

Yet is thy ever-restless mind intent

On something unenjoy'd.—O do not fling

With scorn, tranquillity and health away,

For joys luxurious, and follies gay!—

Why should thy fancy, ever on the wing,

Seek new delights, thy sickly breast t' amuse,

Oft unsubstantial as Arachne's webs,—

Brief as the rainbow's heavenly-tinctur'd hues,

When lo! how rapidly Life's current ebbs.

Ah, pause!—such pleasures are beneath thy
rare,

Nor waste Time's precious hours in quest of
baubles rare.

Horton-square.

J. S.

SLATER'S PATENT COOKING APPARATUS.

[WITH AN ENGRAVING.]

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

THE Monthly Magazine having given an account, under the head of New Patents, of the above machine, which, I fear, will not quite satisfy its readers, I have taken the liberty of sending you a Plate, with a more minute description of this valuable improvement in the Culinary art.

The Plate gives the elevation of two of these apparatus's—the one having in addition, a Hot Closet (K) in which dishes prepared for the table are deposited, while others are in preparation. This Closet is heated by the same fire; and, before it is required for the above purpose, it might be employed for baking light pastry. A is the Steam Kitchen, or Boiler, with various compartments, differing in their shapes and sizes to suit the form and dimensions of the several articles requiring to be cooked. B is the Roaster, or Oven, as the case may require; for the latter purpose it must be shut up in the usual way; but for Roasting, a current of pure hot air is made to pass through, by means of which the meat or fowl is roasted in every part

equally, and in a much superior manner to any other plan hitherto in use. C is the fire-place, and the smoke and flame pass along the intermediate space D, between the Roaster B and the Boiler A; and, continuing its passage through the flue E at the back of the machine, finally empties itself into the principal Kitchen flue. F is the Ash-pit, with a valve to regulate the fire. G is the Cold Air valve; the air entering here is made to pass through some strong tubes, constituting one side of the fire-place—becoming extremely heated, it proceeds and circulates in the Roaster, and then disperses from the final tube H. I is the lip, or reservoir for introducing the water into the Boiler A, with a cock underneath to draw it off.

This is, unquestionably, the most delicate, cleanly, and cheap method of cooking now practised; as there are no means of annoyance by the accidental falling of soot or ashes. The fire, when once well lighted, will consume, even to powder, the ashes from common grates; and will dress a dinner for 200 persons in one of the largest machines, with a peck, only, of the best coal—the fire being no larger, than is required to boil a kettle or

saucepan of the common size. This small fire heats the air passing rapidly through the tubes into the Roaster, so as to froth and brown the meat deliciously; and this constant succession of hot air completely purifies the Roaster, and entirely prevents the disagreeable smell and flavour experienced in other Patent Machines. So free, indeed, is this apparatus from any tendency to smell, that, standing in the Kitchen, it would be impossible to ascertain whether the machine were actually in use. The fire under the Boiler *A* will optionally boil or steam the various vessels it contains; and these vessels are so formed, that, if the family or company are not ready, the dinner may wait for an hour, and, though nearly prepared for table, the whole remain for this period of time, yet lose nothing of its essential relish. A double door has also been introduced, at a distance of several inches apart, though opening by the same latch, by which the fire is confined, and the exterior door kept cool. Nor is the cook exposed to any danger from this machine, as in ordinary methods of cooking.

This apparatus is so simple as to be understood at the first glance; and a common cook may immediately become perfectly acquainted with it:—nor can it be put out of order without a wilful determination to injure it. In regard to economy, the advantages of this apparatus are manifold. In the steamer, the richest gravies are extracted and preserved; while in the common method of boiling, the juices of the meat are generally dispersed in a quantity of water, and fit only for wash. With a cup-full of these gravies, you may, at any time, obtain a basin of excellent soup, boiling it up with water, as you would the soup-cake, once so much in use. The Roaster, too, is so delicately clean, that the dripping and gravies are fit for any culinary purpose; and, while the common methods of roasting consume and dry up the meat and its richest juices, the heat is here temperately and uniformly acting at once on all sides, so as to save beyond all doubt, at least one pound of meat in ten. The quantity of coal consumed has been shewn, though it will depend unquestionably upon the number in family; but the saving must be very great; and in the present state of things, whatever will reduce its consumption must be admitted to render

service to the community. Boiling in the ordinary methods exposes the vessels so immediately to the action of the fire as to destroy them very quickly; but the vessels in this apparatus being placed in water, only require, after cooking, to be rinsed out and wiped dry; by which they will be preserved ten times as long as the others:—and which points out, too, another material advantage; namely, the saving of time and labour.

I was lately desired to give a particular estimate of the advantages of this machine to a family whose consumption was about ten pounds of meat per diem, and I delivered the following statement, which I believe will be amply verified:—

	£.	s.
To the probable saving in meat, gravy, &c. 1s. per diem	18	5 per ann.
To ditto..... 8 chaldron of coals, at 70s.	10	10
To ditto.... in the utensils	5	5
Total saving per ann.	34	0
To first cost of a machine proper for such a family, about	24	0

Saving on the first year only £10 0

In order to secure the proposed saving in coals, it is recommended to have the apparatus fixed up in the place of the range, and a grate sufficient for the necessary purpose of warming the kitchen to be placed at the side:—but the apparatus may be placed in a recess if more convenient—a communication to the kitchen flue is all that is required. The apparatus may be made to any size or shape, according to the width or depth of the situation in which it is to be placed; and, where it is required, a roaster may be placed on both sides of the fire; in which case the boiler would be over one roaster, and, if desired, the hot closet over the other roaster, all to be heated by the same fire.

Having obtained from the Patentee the sole agency, I shall be glad to furnish your scientific readers with any further particulars. It is my intention to have it generally in use between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, when it may be inspected. I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. T. LEMAITRE.

34, Castle-street, Holborn.

CHRONOLOGICAL SKETCH OF THE MOST REMARKABLE EVENTS IN THE YEAR 1811.

JANUARY.

1. **T**HE garrison of Tortoso, with 9000 men, and 177 pieces of cannon, surrendered to the French.

— The Cortes of Spain issued a proclamation, prohibiting the people from obeying any Act published by King Ferdinand, while in a state of captivity.

4. The Prince Regent notified to Mr. Perceval, that it was not then his intention to make any change in the Ministry.

6. Accounts received of various outrages having been committed by the Caravats and Shannavats in various parts of Ireland.

9. The Cortes publish a Manifesto, declarative of their determination not to enter into any treaty with Buonaparte, before his troops shall have entirely evacuated the peninsula.

12. A deputation from the Lords and Commons wait on the Prince Regent with an Address, praying his Royal Highness to accept of the Regency, under certain limitations and restrictions.

13. Died, in the 65th year of his age, Mr. William Thomas Lewis, an eminent comedian.

— The Cumberland merchant ship, Capt. Barret, with 26 men, defeated four French privateers, taking 170 men, who had boarded the Cumberland, prisoners.

15. Parliament opened by Commission under the Great Seal.

18. General Junot wounded in the face by a musket-ball, while reconnoitring the British lines.

21. General Beresford shot five Portuguese soldiers for desertion.

23. The Marquis of Romana died in Spain.

FEBRUARY.

4. Four of the enemy's vessels captured off Pestichi, by the boats of the Cerberus and Active.

6. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent took the oath prescribed him by the Regency Act.

8. An aggregate meeting of the Catholics of Ireland was held in Dublin; when they resolved to petition his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to remove his Grace the Duke of Richmond from the office of Lord Lieutenant, and the Right Hon. W. W. Pole from the office of Chief Secretary, of Ireland.

10. Accounts received in England of the capture of the Isles of Bourbon and France, with their dependencies, and the capture or extirpation of the enemy's entire naval force in those seas, by Major-general Abercrombie and Commodore Rowley.

11. The Russians, in a sanguinary engagement, defeated the Turks at Lafesat.

12. The Lord Lieutenant issued circular letters to the sheriffs of Ireland, directing them to enforce the provisions of the Convention Act.

— The Cerberus and Active take or destroy, under the town of Ortano, on the coast of Italy, one Venetian trabaccolo, nine transports, and two small magazines.

14. The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of the City of London, in an Address, congratulated his Royal Highness the Prince Regent on his assuming the high functions of his office.

18. The French port of Tametavi, in the island of Madagascar, capitulated to Capt. Lynne and a detachment of the 72d regiment.

— Lord Liverpool, in a despatch to Lieutenant-general Stuart, commander-in-chief in Sicily, informs him, that the Prince Regent has been pleased to accept his resignation; and that Lord W. Bentinck had been appointed to succeed him.

19. Died, in London, his Excellency the Duke of Albuquerque, Ambassador Extraordinary from the Regency of Spain to the Court of Great Britain.

20. The Emperor of Austria issued an edict, fixing the current value of Bank paper at one-fifth of its nominal value.

21. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent declared his determination not to accept of any allowance, at the expense of the people, for the increase of his Household during the Regency.

22. Twenty-two enemy's vessels from Otranto, with 350 troops and provisions on board, taken by the Cerberus and Active.

25. The tides rose much higher than usual, as had been predicted by astronomers.

26. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent held his first grand levee at Carleton-house.

27. Died, at Cramond, in Scotland, in the 108th year of his age, John Cowie, bellman of that place.

MARCH.

1. Dreadful massacre of the Mamelukes in Egypt.

2. Buonaparte levied 3000 seamen in the three departments of the Mouths of the Elbe, the Weser, and the Upper Ems, in discharge of their maritime conscription.

— Gen. Ballasteros defeated the French under General Romon, at Palma, taking many prisoners, with all the baggage, artillery, and ammunition.

4. Massena retreated before Lord Wellington upon Santarem, leaving many killed and wounded.

5. General Graham defeated General Victor at Barrosa, with the loss of 3000 men. British loss 1169 in killed and wounded.

8. Buonaparte issued a decree to establish several dépôts of Merino sheep in France, to encourage the breed.

9. The French army, in their retreat to Celeric, collected in front of Pombal, but

were defeated, and compelled to continue their retreat, by the advanced division of the British army, under the command of Major-general Pack. In the pursuit, the British lost, in killed and wounded, 470.

10. The King of Sicily disavows, by manifesto, having concluded any treaty with Buonaparte, and repeats his determination to unite his destiny with that of the King of Great Britain.

11. Badajos surrendered to the French. The garrison prisoners of war.

— The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed a loan of six millions sterling to British merchants and manufacturers on the security of mercantile credit, which was granted by Parliament.

17. Charles IV. King of Sweden resigns the government of his kingdom in favour of his adopted son, General Bernadotte.

18. The Directors of the Bank of England raised their dollars from 5s. to 5s. 6d.

20. The Empress of France delivered of a son, who is styled the King of Rome.

— The Junta of Buenos Ayres declare their attachment to King Ferdinand, but deny the authority of the Regency of Cadiz, and of Elio, the governor of Monte Video.

— A public Fast for the recovery of his Majesty held throughout the kingdom.

— Massena abandoned his army, and set off for France. He was replaced by General Marmont.

25. General Beresford, after a partial engagement with the French army, at Campo Mayor, pursued them to Badajos, and took 600 prisoners.

— A large French frigate, name unknown, destroyed upon the coast of France by British boats, under the command of Captain Macnamara.

— The Amazon French frigate destroyed, off Cape Barfleur, by part of the Cherbourg squadron.

26. A dreadful fire at Rohenfeld, Hanover, which consumed 153 houses.

— All the printing-presses at Amsterdam, obnoxious to Buonaparte, suppressed by the Police.

27. Island of Anholt attacked by a Danish force of nearly 4000 men; but, after a close action of four hours, they were repulsed by a British force of 150 men, under the command of Captain Maurice, leaving three pieces of cannon and 500 prisoners.

28. The Houses of Lords and Commons passed a vote of thanks to General Graham, and the army under his command at the battle of Barrosa.

— The French army retreated from Celerico to Sabugal, and the same day the English took Celerico.

31. A heavy gale of wind, upon the coast of Ireland, damaged or destroyed a great part of the merchant-shipping.

APRIL.

3. A partial action took place upon the Coa, between the advanced posts of the British army, under Lieutenant-colonel Beck-

with, and a division of the French army, when the latter were defeated, and expelled Portugal.

4. The garrison of Olivenza surrendered to the English.

7. Christophe founded an archbishopric and several bishoprics in St. Domingo.

8. Lord Wellington, with his army, crossed the Coa, but the enemy did not think proper to give him battle.

10. The House of Commons voted 100,000*l.* for the relief of the sufferers by the French invasion of Portugal.

16. A general thanksgiving in Portugal, on the expulsion of the enemy.

20. Christophe established a Royal Military Order in St. Domingo, in which none but Catholics were to be admitted.

— A dreadful fire in Bishopsgate-street, where eight persons lost their lives.

22. The Prince Regent of Portugal declares his determination to support the integrity of the Spanish Monarchy, and to preserve the eventual rights of his spouse.

24. Subscriptions opened at the City of London Tavern, for the relief of the Portuguese sufferers.

26. The Parliament vote thanks to Lord Wellington and the army under his command, for their gallant conduct in expelling the French from Portugal.

27. The monument to Lord Nelson in Guildhall opened.

— French ships conveying provisions and stores to Corfu, captured by the cruizers under Captain Otway.

MAY.

1. Subscriptions opened at Willis's Rooms for the relief of the suffering Portuguese.

— Three French frigates burnt in Lazone Bay, by three of his Majesty's ships under the command of Captain Barrie.

6. Died, Richard Cumberland, Esq. dramatic author.

9. The foundation laid of the Regent's bridge at Vauxhall.

10. Almeida blown up, and abandoned by the French.

— Subscriptions opened in Dublin for the distressed Portuguese.

— Garrison of Figueras, with 400 men, taken by the Spaniards.

14. Mr. Secretary Ryder proposed, in the House of Commons, to bring in a bill, afterwards passed into a law, for the interchange of the English and Irish militias.

15. General Ruffin, taken prisoner at the battle of Barrosa, died of his wounds at St. Helen's.

16. A rencontre took place between his Majesty's ship Little Belt and the American frigate President.

— General Soult attacked the allied army, under General Beresford, near Albuera, but repulsed, with the loss of 9000 men.

17. The Court of King's Bench, in the action of *Burdett v. the Speaker of the House of Commons*, gave judgment for the defendant.

18. At a military parade in St. James's-park, six French eagles and colours, taken at the battle of Barrosa, exhibited, and deposited in the Banqueting house, Whitehall.

— A severe action took place between the troops of Monte Video, headed by Elio, and those of Buenos Ayres; wherein the former were defeated, and retired.

21. After a smart engagement off Madagascar, between three British frigates and a sloop, and three large French frigates, full of troops, two of the enemy's frigates surrendered, as did the settlement of Tamatave, to Captain Schomberg.

22. In the Seven Dials, a house fell in, which killed and bruised several persons.

23. The Duke of York appointed Commander-in-chief, in the room of Sir D. Dundas, who resigned.

26. Six of the enemy's privateers captured off Sibiona, by the boats of the Sabine sloop, Lieutenant Usherwood.

27. Died, in his 70th year, R. Penn, Esq. grandson of W. Penn, Esq. governor of Pennsylvania.*

— A dinner at Merchant Taylors' Hall, given by the friends of the late Mr. Pitt, to commemorate his birth-day.

29. Died, in his 79th year, Lord Viscount Melville.

JUNE.

4. His Majesty's birth-day, when a promotion of officers took place; but every public demonstration of joy was abstained from, through the United Kingdom.

5. The States of Venezuela declare their independence.

6. Lord Milton, in the House of Commons, moved a vote of censure on Ministers, for having recommended the re-appointment of the Duke of York to the office of Commander-in-chief; but the motion was negatived by a majority of 249.

7. Parliament passed a vote of thanks to General Beresford, and the Spanish and Portuguese army who fought under them, for their gallant conduct at the battle of Albuera.

8. Extraordinary agitation of the sea, and earthquake, at Cape Town.

9. Lord Wellington, after two unsuccessful attempts to storm the fortress of Badajoz, raised the siege of that place.

11. Grand Review upon Wimbledon Common, attended by the Prince Regent.

17. The Prince Regent gave an unparalleled fete at Carlton-house, attended by 2000 people of the first distinction.

18. Sir F. Burdett, in the House of Commons, moved an address to the Prince Regent, for the abolition of corporal punishment in the army; motion rejected by a majority of 84.

28. Tarragona surrendered to the French, after enduring the utmost hardships.

* See a Portrait and Memoir of Governor Penn, in Vol. XVII.

29. The French got possession of Fort Olivo by stratagem, and made 900 Spanish prisoners without firing a shot.

JULY.

1. Venezuela in Congress declare the Sovereignty of the People, the Rights of Man, the Duties of Man in Society, and the Duties of the Social Body.

3. The American Government resolve to occupy West Florida, against which the British Government remonstrate.

5. By order of the Commander-in-chief, no Catholic soldier shall be subject to punishment for not attending the worship of the Church of England.

8. General Doyle, in a proclamation to the Catalonians, exhorts them to exert every energy, and assures them that Great Britain will never make a separate peace with France.

9. General Ballasteros published an address to the people of Lisbon, soliciting clothing and food for his army, who had no other wish than to conquer or die.

16. Joseph Buonaparte entered Valladolid and Burgos, where he was received with adulation by the magistracy.

20. His Majesty's ships Thames, Captain Napier, and Cephalus, Captain Clifford, off Palinurus, discovered twenty-six sail of the enemy attempting to gain that port; but a division of the British ships companies took possession of a strong fort on the coast, and 80 prisoners, when the whole convoy surrendered. In the course of this month, ten more Neapolitan vessels were destroyed by the Thames.

23. Lord W. Bentinck arrived in Sicily, to assume the functions of ambassador, and the command of the British army in Sicily; but having had one audience only at court, he returned to England for fresh instructions.

25. Parliament prorogued by Commission.

27. Eighteen vessels brought out, and ten destroyed, in a creek of Ragosinza, without the loss of a British man.

27. The King of Prussia declared his determination to adhere to his engagements with Buonaparte, and published a decree, prohibiting the importation of colonial produce, under the pain of confiscation.

29. The Duke of Gloucester installed Chancellor of Cambridge.

— The Barham, of 74 guns, foundered on the coast of Corsica.

— Died, William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire.

30. The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland issued another proclamation, enforcing the Convention Act.

AUGUST.

1. A general promotion of Naval Officers took place.

2 and 3. Several shocks of an earthquake at St. Michael's, supposed to arise from the

bursting of a volcano in the sea, as a new island was discovered in the direction whence the shocks were felt.

4. Fifteen hundred Spanish prisoners, confined at Nantz, made a desperate effort to escape. A few succeeded, but several were killed and wounded.

6. Four Danish gun-boats taken near Helsingöland; but, by the accidental explosion of some gunpowder, thirty English seamen, and several prisoners, were severely burnt or wounded.

8. The French settlement of Batavia capitulated to the British arms, under Sir S. Auchmuty and Admiral Stopford.

10. Two gentlemen arrested in Ireland, under the warrant of Lord Chief Justice Down, for acting as delegates, and therefore acting as electors of the Catholic Committee.

12. Prince Regent's birth-day kept privately, in consequence of the King's indisposition.

— New Valentia, in South America, reduced by General Miranda.

13. Duke of Manchester issued a proclamation, prohibiting the landing of any foreigner at Jamaica.

15. Duel fought between Lord Kilworth and Mr. W. Pole.

17. Five of the enemy's vessels, laden with stores, captured in the Channel, by his Majesty's ship *Hawke*.

— The Cortes of Spain decreed, that sons of respectable families, though not noblemen, shall be admitted pupils in the military schools, as well as cadets in the military and naval service.

— The Cortes promulgate the plan of a political constitution for the Spanish monarchy.

19. Feudal rights abolished in Spain.

— Figueras surrendered to the French.

— Several French vessels destroyed near Barfleur, by the *Hawke*.

22. The Duke del Infantado arrived in England, as ambassador from the Regency of Spain.

24. The Duke of Manchester resigns the government of Jamaica.

— The Cantons of Switzerland recall the Swiss from the service of this country, and vote 6000 additional men for the service of France.

— A pestilential fever having broke out in Carthagen, all communication with Gibraltar was prohibited.

25. The French gun-brig *Teaser* captured by stratagem, in the mouth of the river Gironde; and *Le Pluvier* taken, with eight vessels, by the boats of the *Diana* and *Semiramis*.

29. Mr. Sadler ascended in his balloon from Hackney.

30. Two Portuguese officers and one lieutenant, having deserted their regiments while the enemy were near, were sentenced to death; but the sentence was commuted, by

General Beresford, into banishment to Angola, the two former for life, and the latter for ten years.

SEPTEMBER.

1. In England a comet appeared, which had been before visible in some other parts of the world.

3. A court of inquiry sat to investigate the conduct of Captain Rodgers, respecting his affair with the *Little Belt*.

5. General Ballasteros, with his army, landed at Algeciras.

8. The *Hotspur* attacked a number of French vessels near Cherbourg, sunk one brig, drove two on shore, and battered a small village to the ground.

11. Robbery of the Queen's wardrobe discovered.

12. The island of Las Medas taken by the Spaniards.

18. General Ballasteros defeated a division of Soult's army under General Regnier, at Ximena.

21. The States of Jersey convoked by General Don, and measures taken for their defence against invasion.

— Buonaparte, being off Boulogne, ordered seven armed praams to attack the *Naiad* frigate, Captain Carteret; but they were repulsed, and driven under their batteries.

22. The attack was again renewed, but the enemy fled, as before, leaving one praam in the hands of the English.

24. General Mendizabel published a proclamation, declaring, that for every Spaniard put to death by the French, he would retaliate by killing six Frenchmen.

25 and 26. The English and French armies in Portugal had two partial, though smart, engagements; but the enemy being superior in number, Lord Wellington retreated to a strong position in Portugal.

27. Buonaparte establishes a maritime conscription in the Hanseatic Towns.

29. Cribb and Molineux fought a famous battle in the county of Rutland, for 600 guineas—the former victorious.

OCTOBER.

1. The Prince Regent appointed Commissioners to mediate between Spain and her provinces.

— A fire broke out in Greenwich-hospital, which consumed the infirmary, but no lives were lost.

— Died, at Dromore; Dr. Percy, bishop of that see; a man of extensive erudition, and last surviving member of the literary club established by Dr. Johnson.

4. General Lacey surprised Iqualada, and killed 50 of the French, which made them abandon that town.

14. General Villat compelled General Ballasteros to retreat upon Gibraltar.

— A fire broke out in Emanuel College, Cambridge. Loss estimated at 20,000*l*.

15. The Partizan Don Julian Sanchez succeeded in taking the Governor of Ciudad Rodrigo, General Reynaud, prisoner, and also carrying off a great proportion of cattle.

18. The ladies of Cadiz enter into a society to supply the wants of the Spanish soldiers.

19. First meeting of the new General Committee of the Catholics of Ireland.

— Captain Collier, of the *Surveillante*, and a party of marines, with a party of Guerrillas, under Pastor, attacked the battery of Mundaca, put the enemy to flight, blew up the fortifications, and carried off all the stores.

21. A detachment of British troops, under Lieutenant-colonel Skerrit, landed at Tarrifa, and prevented its fall.

— Lord Bentinck embarked on his return to Sicily.

— Drury-lane Theatre began to be rebuilt.

24. An ambassador from the Ionian Islands landed.

25. Suchet defeated General Blake, and reduced Saguntum.

28. General Girard surprised by General Hill between Caveres and Merida, and routed, having only about 300 men left out of 3,500; Girard himself was wounded, and the Prince d'Arenberg, and several other officers, were taken prisoners.

NOVEMBER.

1. Mr. White, the editor of "The Independent Whig" newspaper, acquitted of a libel at Guildhall.

5. The *Saldanha* frigate lost in the Irish Sea, and all hands on board unfortunately perished.

16. Serious riots at Nottingham, created principally by the journeymen weavers destroying articles of machinery which diminished the demand for labour.

18. All differences with America respecting the affair of the Chesapeake amicably adjusted.

— A proclamation issued by General Ballasteros, published in London, exhorting his countrymen here to open a subscription for

his army.—A subscription accordingly opened.

21. Dr. Sheridan, one of the Catholic Delegates, acquitted in the Court of King's Bench, Dublin.

25. A Court of Inquiry exculpate the conduct of Commodore Rodgers, with respect to his affair with the *Little Belt*.

28. The Commander-in-chief, in a General Order, required all military chaplains to be assiduous in the discharge of their duties; in visiting the hospitals, and preaching practical sermons to the corps to which they are attached.

29. At the Admiralty sessions, the master of a merchant vessel was sentenced to pay a fine of 500*l.* and be imprisoned twelve months in Newgate, for enticing seamen from the King's service.

30. Mutiny and murder committed on board a prize ship in the Channel. The perpetrators hanged at Portsmouth.

DECEMBER.

4. The Court of Common Council petition the Prince Regent to suspend the distillation from grain during the present high price of provisions.

8. Dreadful murder of Mr. Marr and family at Ratcliffe-highway.

12. Mr. Walsh, a stock-broker, having absconded with 15,000*l.* the property of the Solicitor-general, was committed for trial.

19. The Catholics of Ireland gave a grand dinner at the Rotunda, Dublin, to the friends of religious toleration.

20. Murder of Mr. Williamson and family at Ratcliffe-highway.

— Died, Sir P. Parker, admiral of the Fleet.

21. The Duke of Clarence appointed admiral of the Fleet, *v.* Sir P. Parker, deceased.

24. Buonaparte calls out 125,000 men of the conscription of 1812.

27. Williams, charged with the late horrid murders, hanged himself in the House of Correction.

31. Williams buried in a cross-road.

JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

NO business of interest occurred till
JANUARY 31.

The Household and Household Officers' Bills were read a first time; as were the Malt Duty, Sugar Importation, with the two Exchequer Bills' Bills, a third time.

CATHOLIC EMANCIPATION.

The order of the day for taking into consideration the motion respecting Ireland being read,

Earl Fitzwilliam entered into an extensive and circumstantial view of that country, in relation to the claims advanced by the Catholics. He thought that the conduct of Government towards them had not been honourable or dignified; far less conciliatory; and the consequence was, that the discontents had increased. After alluding to the Union, and the promises held out to the higher orders, of the advantages which would result

from it, and their consequent appointment, he concluded by moving the appointment of a Committee to take into consideration the state of Ireland.

The Earl of Devonshire seconded the motion, which was likewise supported by the Duke of Bedford, who blamed the public conduct of his relation the Duke of Richmond.

The Marquis of Downshire urged, that Ireland had lost much by the Union, and gained nothing: it was a fact, that in whatever country the better part of a well-graduated society was removed, their removal led to the degradation of that which remained. If Ireland received any equivalent for the deterioration to which her people were thus doomed by the Union, he was not aware of it. A tacit compact had certainly been made, that the civil disabilities under which the Catholics laboured should be removed; they had cherished expectations of emancipation upon rational grounds, and they ought not to be disappointed; they had given up all—were they to receive nothing in return? By tacit compact every society was bound together, but such compact implied a reciprocation of benefits; that could not be an union which the slightest touch would dissolve; in which the strong drew to themselves all that was valuable, and left the weak no right but that of servage. Such was the state of affairs in Ireland—a nominal union, indeed, subsisted there; but it was only a flimsy disguise of a real and much-to-be-lamented disunion.

Lord Somers spoke at length in support of the motion, and expressed his conviction that success would tend to heal those divisions which had sprung up. He blamed Ministers if they had endeavoured to change those favourable sentiments which the Prince Regent was formerly known to entertain in behalf of the Catholics.

The Earl of Ross lamented the present state of Ireland, and the dissensions which

prevailed among the Catholics; but was convinced that, after the tone of menace and contumacy they had adopted, concession would be attributed to fear, and create fresh demands. He severely reprehended the convention system.

Lord Aberdeen admitted the justice of the claims of the Catholics; but contended, that the present was a premature and unseasonable period to press them.

Lord Sidmouth believed, that the evils under which the Irish people laboured were not the result of the privations to which the Catholics were subjected. He asked, had the Catholics conceded that negative power to the sovereign—the *Veto*: they had not. He saw no reason to urge their claims at the present moment, and exhorted their Lordships to pause before they acceded to the motion.

The Marquis Wellesley, in an able and eloquent speech, adverted to all the topics connected with the question. He admitted the justice of the claims of the Catholics, and exhorted them to the observance of a mild and temperate conduct in pressing them; but added, that he thought the present not a proper period to make such unlimited concessions.

The Marquis of Lansdowne, Earl Grey, Lords Grenville, Hardwicke, Carysfort, Moira, Erskine, and Darley, supported the motion; which was opposed by Lords Westmoreland and Buckinghamshire.

Lord Liverpool passed an eloquent eulogium upon the mind and capacity of the Judge of the King's Bench of Ireland, in reply to Earl Grey. His lordship questioned the propriety of petitioning by delegation; it being an inherent power, untransmittable to representation.—On a division, the numbers were—Contents, 42; Proxies, 37—Non-contents, 86; Proxies, 76—Majority against the motion, 88.—Adjourned at half past six in the morning.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

JANUARY 20.

A PETITION from certain straw hat-manufacturers, complaining of the injury they sustained from allowing the French prisoners of war to manufacture straw, &c. was laid on the table.

The bill for the regulation of his Majesty's household, and the administration of his personal property, was read a first time.

Mr. Tierney, after noticing the unfairness of stating that the Civil List was 907,000*l.* per annum, when the expenditure exceeded it by 120,000*l.* per annum, moved for the bills paid to tradesmen in the departments of the Lord Steward and Lord Chamberlain, and an account of the charges of Foreign Ministers, sums allowed them, and presents made them, from 1804 to 1811.

The House having gone into a Committee of Supply, the sum of 100,000*l.* was moved

to be granted to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to defray the expenses attending the assumption of the Regency.

Mr. Tierney made some objections to this grant, as the expenses attendant on the assumption of the office of the Regent were over, and his Royal Highness the Prince had, with a proper feeling for the burthened state of the people, refused to accept a sum of money last year. This outset had no precedent in history, and no distinct appropriation was mentioned of it.

Mr. Whitbread thought it would be lessening the character of the Prince Regent, to insist upon the grant after the declaration of last year, which had deservedly increased the popularity of the Prince Regent. He suggested, that the grant should be applied for in a regular manner, by a message from the Prince Regent.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer and Mr. Adam replied; after which the motion, with a verbal alteration, was agreed to.

21. The report of the Secret Committee, appointed to examine into the payments made out of the Privy Purse, was brought up; it stated, that of the sum of 40,839*l.* disbursed from the Privy Purse, only 5,518*l.* paid to various individuals, could be discontinued.

A list of the Police Magistrates, with their qualifications, date of their appointments, whether themselves or their wives enjoyed any pension, was ordered to be presented.

Mr. Brougham, after an able speech, in the course of which he observed, that the Droits of Admiralty had risen, in the course of this war, to eight millions sterling, concluded by moving, "that the possession of any part of the national fund by the Crown, which is not subject to the control of Parliament, is contrary to the spirit of the Constitution, is liable to the greatest abuses, and extremely dangerous to the public welfare; and that the Droits of Admiralty should have been accounted for at the Treasury."

After some discussion, in which Messrs. Brand, Courtenay, D. Giddy, Stephen, Abercromby, W. Smith, Perceval, Ponsonby, and Tierney, with Sir F. Burdett and the Attorney-general, participated, the motion, conveying a censure on the Administration, was negatived by 93 to 38; as was an amendment by Mr. Tierney. Mr. Brougham then moved, that the question should be considered in a Committee of the whole House; which was likewise negatived.

22. On the report of the Distillers Bill being brought up, Sir J. Newport and Sir G. Clark suggested some amendments, which were agreed to.

The usual annual votes of 10,300,000*l.* in Exchequer bills; the 1,500,000*l.* Exchequer bills; as also the 8,000,000*l.* Supplement to the War Taxes for the current year, were severally passed in the Committee of Supply and Ways and Means.

23. Lord Cochrane moved for a copy of the correspondence between their Royal Highnesses the Dukes of York and Cambridge: the latter, the noble Lord stated, held a commission as General of the District, with a salary of 4000*l.* per annum, and provender for twenty horses; but the commission having dwindled into a sinecure, he had refused to retain it: the motion was negatived.

Lord Cochrane then made his motion on the abuses of the Inferior Ecclesiastical Courts; but withdrew his motion, on Sir W. Scott's undertaking to bring in a bill to remedy them.

24. Two petitions were presented from the City—one to enable the Corporation to erect a new prison on the vacant ground

in Moorfields; and the other to form a new road in St. George's-fields.

Two bills for raising twelve millions by Exchequer Bills for 1812, were read a first time.

Mr. Whitbread applied for the correspondence between Mr. Monroe and Mr. Foster; which was refused by Mr. Perceval, until the conclusion of the negotiations.

On the Household Bill being read a second time, Mr. Perceval, in reply to questions from Messrs. Giles and Whitbread, admitted that some farther allowance would be required to be made for other branches of the Royal Family.

Mr. Brougham gave notice, that, on an early day after the restrictions on the Prince Regent were removed, he should move an Address to his Royal Highness, praying the rescinding the Orders in Council, and also that the House do take into its consideration the licence trade of this country.

In a Committee of Supply, 4,600*l.* were voted for the repairs of King Henry's Chapel, and 10,000*l.* for erecting a bridge over the River Eden.

27. The Malt Duty Bill was read a third time.

Committees were, upon the motion of Mr. Bankes, appointed to examine what checks existed upon the public expenditure, and to consider the means of abridging the foreign civil expenditure.

Mr. Tierney, after an eloquent speech, concluded with moving, that the House should postpone going into a Committee on the Household Bill; which, after a warm discussion, in which Messrs. G. Johnstone, Montague, Whitbread, Ponsonby, Perceval, Adam, Arbuthnot, and Sir T. Turton, participated, was negatived by 141 to 59. The clauses in the bill were then separately discussed, and filled up; a sum of 70,000*l.* being granted to his Majesty during his illness, out of the Consolidated Fund, to commence from the 18th February, 1812.

28. A bill towards defraying the expenses of the assumption of the royal authority by the Prince Regent was read a first time.

On the report of the Committee on the Household Bill being brought up, Mr. Brougham stated his objections at great length, and adverted to the undue influence which her Majesty might be tempted to create in Parliament, by the nomination of so many officers in the new Court. Incidentally, the Hon. Member noticed, that a bill of 10,000*l.* had been drawn by a Baron Hubert, upon the British Government, for some unexplained service; which, with a grant of 4,500*l.* for a service of plate to Lord Harrington, when appointed ambassador to St. Petersburg, though his lordship never set out, deserved inquiry.

Messrs. Bennet, Rose, and Sheridan, also spoke; the latter warmly defended the cha-

acter of Colonel Macmahon. The report was then brought up, and read.

29. Mr. Banks's Bill, for preventing the grant of offices in reversion, or for joint lives, was read; as were the two Exchequer Bills' Bills a third time.

Mr. Secretary Ryder observed, that, in a late return ordered of the Police Magistrates, it was required also, that they should state "where their qualifications are, and what they are;" which, if complied with, would be demanding of the magistrates to furnish evidence against themselves. This objection had been suggested by the Attorney-general; and as he had apprised Sir F. Burdett of it, he should now move that that part of the order should be expunged; after some discussion, the House divided, and the motion was carried.

The Regency Expenses Bill was read a second time.

The Household Bill, after some observations from Mr. Hutchinson, on the extra burthens imposed on the people—the state of dependence in which Ministers kept the

Prince by not paying his debts, which he supposed amounted to 500,000*l.* although they had so large a fund as the droits of Admiralty at their disposal—the expense of diplomatic agents at foreign courts, and the very great charge of Marquis Wellesley, who, for a few weeks' stay in Spain, had incurred 18,000*l.* expense—was read a third time.

31. The Household Officers' Bill was read a third time.

Mr. Lockhart's motion, for a Committee to inquire if persons becoming bankrupts can sit and vote in that House, was, after a short discussion, in which the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Messrs. Baring and Brand, and Sir J. Newport, took a part, negatived; there not appearing to be any law existing making bankruptcy a disqualification.

Sir F. Burdett then moved, that that part of his order respecting Police Magistrates should be reinstated, which had been rescinded on Wednesday last; which was negatived by 57 to 7.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JAN. 11, 1812.

A Letter from Admiral Sir E. Pellew transmits the following from the Hon. Captain Duncan, with warm praises of the conduct of Lieutenant Travers and his Companions:

H. M. S. Imperieuse, in the Gulf of Salerno, Oct. 11.

SIR,

I HAVE the honour to inform you, that his Majesty's ship under my command, this morning, attacked three of the enemy's gun-vessels, carrying each an 18-pounder and thirty men, moored under the walls of a strong fort, near the town of Possitano, in the Gulf of Salerno: the *Imperieuse* was anchored about eleven o'clock within range of grape, and in a few minutes the enemy were driven from their guns, and one of the gun-boats was sunk. It, however, became absolutely necessary to get possession of the fort, the fire of which, though silenced, yet (from its being regularly wall'd round on all sides) the ship could not dislodge the soldiers and those of the vessels' crews, who had escaped on shore and taken shelter in it; the marines and a party of seamen were therefore landed, and, led on by the First Lieutenant, Eaton Travers, and Lieutenant Pipon, of the royal marines, forced their way into the battery in the most gallant style, under a very heavy fire of musketry, obliging more than treble their numbers to fly in all directions, leaving behind about thirty men and fifty stand of arms. The guns, which were 24-pounders, were then thrown over the cliff, the magazines, &c.

destroyed, and the two remaining gun-vessels brought off. The zeal and gallantry of all the officers and crew in this affair could not have been exceeded; but I cannot find words to express my admiration at the manner in which Lieutenant Travers commanded and headed the boats' crews and landing party, setting the most noble example of intrepidity to the officers and men under him. Owing to baffling winds, the ship was unavoidably exposed to a raking fire going in, but the foretop-sail-yard shot away is the only damage of any consequence. I have to regret the loss of one marine killed, and two are wounded.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) HENRY DUNCAN, Captain,
To Sir E. Pellew, Bart. Vice-admiral
of the Red, and Commander-in-
chief, &c. &c. &c.

[This Gazette also contains a letter from Captain Tetley, of his Majesty's sloop *Gua-daloupe*, announcing the capture of the French schooner privateer *Syrene*, of six guns (pierced for twelve) and sixty-one men, eight days from Leghorn, without making any capture. — Another letter from Captain Downie, of his Majesty's sloop *Royalist*, states the capture of the French lugger privateer *le Furet*, of fourteen guns and fifty-six men, two days out from Calais. — A third letter, from Captain Hole, of his Majesty's sloop *Egeria*, mentioning the capture of the Danish cutter privateer *Alvor*, of seventy tons, fourteen guns, and thirty-eight men, fifteen days out from North Bergen.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,

TUESDAY, JAN. 21.

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 20.

Captain Harris, commanding his Majesty's Ship Sir Francis Drake, arrived last night at Lord Liverpool's Office with a Despatch, transmitted by Governor Farquhar, from Port Louis, under date 22d October.

SIR, Batavia, Sept. 29, 1811.

I had the honour to acquaint you, in my despatch of the 1st instant, that the conquest of Java was at that time substantially accomplished by the glorious and decisive victory of the 20th August.—I am happy to announce to your Excellency the realization of those views by the actual surrender of the island and its dependencies by a capitulation concluded between their Excellencies Lieutenant-general Sir S. Auchmuty and General Jansens, on the 18th September. [Lord Minto concludes, after praising the spirit, decision, and judgment of the commander-in-chief, and the gallantry of the troops, with stating, that Sir S. Auchmuty would sail in a few days for India, while his lordship hoped to be able to embark on board the *Modeste* frigate for Bengal, about the middle of October.]

I have, &c.

MINTO.

To his Excellency R. S. Farquhar, Esq.

On board H.M.S. Modeste, off Samarang, Sept. 21, 1811.

MY LORD,

I have the honour to submit to your lordship a continuation of the report which it is my duty to lay before you, of the proceedings of the army under my command. [The report commences by stating that on the intelligence of General Jansens' retreat from Bugtenzorg by an eastern route, and the occupation of that post by our troops, a small force under the orders of Colonel Wood, was directed to embark, for the purpose of occupying, in conjunction with three frigates, the fort of Cheribon, the commander-in-chief, after appointing the transports having on board troops to act against General Jansens, to rendezvous off the point of Sidayo, near the western entrance of the harbour of Sourabaya, embarked himself on board the *Modeste* frigate.—On the 6th September he learned that Cheribon was in possession of the frigates—that Brigadier Jamelle was made prisoner in it, and that General Jansens was collecting his remaining force near Samarang, in order to retire on Solo.—On the 7th, Sir Samuel sailed for Cheribon, and learning that no troops had arrived, though a body of seamen and marines had obtained Carong Sambong by capitulation, he sent orders for the march of reinforcements from the district of Ba-

tavia, consisting of the artillery, half of the horse-artillery, and the detachment of the 89th, from Bugtenzorg, and the light infantry battalion were ordered to embark at Batavia.—On the 9th Sir Samuel arrived at Samarang, but was joined by only a few transports, having on board part of the 14th regiment, half the 78th, the artillery detachment, six field-pieces, and the detachment of pioneers. On the 10th, an invitation was made through Colonel Agnew and Captain Elliott, to General Jansens to surrender the island on terms of capitulation. Sir Samuel then continues] “these officers saw the general, received his reply, ascertained that he had still with him at least a numerous staff, and that he professed a determination to persevere in the contest. The small force with me did not admit of my attempting to assault the place, while it was supposed to be thus occupied; but an attack was made that night by the boats of the squadron on several gun-vessels of the enemy moored across the entrance of the rivers leading to the town end; the precipitation with which they were abandoned gave a character of probability to accounts, which reached us from fishermen and others, that the general was occupied in withdrawing his troops to the interior, and had fortified a position at a short distance on the road towards Solo or Soercarta, the residence of the Emperor of Java.—On the 12th September, as no other troops had arrived, it was determined to attack the town; a summons was first sent to the commandant, and it appeared that the enemy had (as far as Batavia) evacuated the place, leaving it to be surrendered by the commander of the Burghers. It was that night occupied by a detachment under Colonel Gibbs, and all the troops I could collect were landed on the following day. It was ascertained that the enemy had retired to a strong position about six miles distance on the Solo Road, carrying with him all the chief, civil, as well as military officers, of the district, and that he was busied in completing batteries and entrenchments in a pass of the hills, where he had collected the residue of his regular troops, some cannon, and a force, including the auxiliary troops of the native princes, exceeding 800 men, cavalry, infantry, and artillery, commanded by many European officers of rank.”

As any check of the attempt of the British at this important period might have been productive of the worst effects, the commander-in-chief thought it prudent to wait the arrival of a larger force; but, after a delay of two days, the *Windham* alone arrived, bringing a small force, sufficient to replace the European garrison in the fort of Samarang, and to add a company of Sepoys to the field-force; but still making the aggregate not more than 1100 infantry, and the necessary artillery to man four 6-pound-

en, with some pioneers. Sir S. Auchmuty then proceeds:]

"I did not think it proper to assume the direct command of so small a detachment; I confided it to Colonel Gibbs, of his Majesty's 59th regiment proceeding however, with the troops, that I might be at hand to take advantage of any fortunate result of the attack.—Experience has warranted my reposing the fullest confidence in the valour and discipline of the troops I had the good fortune to command, and taught me to appreciate those which the enemy could oppose to them.

Many of the fugitives from Cornelius were in the ranks, and the rest of their forces were strongly impressed with their exaggerated accounts, with the dangers to be dreaded from the impetuosity of our troops. I did not therefore feel apprehension of any unfortunate result from attacking the enemy with numbers so very disproportionate; but from our total want of cavalry, I did not expect to derive from it any decisive advantage, beyond that of driving them from the position they had chosen.—The small party of cavalry of which I had been disappointed, by the absence of the transports which conveyed them, would have been invaluable; much of the enemy's forces was mounted, and they had some horse-artillery; not even the horses of my staff were arrived, and our artillery and ammunition were to be moved by hand by the lascars and pioneers, who for this purpose were attached to the field-pieces.

Colonel Gibbs marched at two o'clock in the morning of the 16th from Samarang, and after ascending some steep hills, at the distance of near six miles, the fires of the enemy appeared, a little before the dawn of day, extending along the summit of a hill which crossed our front at Jattee Allee, and over part of which the road was cut; the doubtful light, and the great height of the hill which they occupied, made their position at first appear most formidable. It was resolved to attack it immediately, and, as the leading division or advance of the detachments moved forward to turn the enemy's left, a fire was opened on them from many guns placed on the summit of the hill, and various positions on its face, which completely commanded the road; these were answered by our field-pieces, as they came up, with the effect, though fired from a considerable distance, and with great elevation, of confusing the enemy's artillery in directing their fire, from which a very trifling loss was sustained. Their flank was turned with little difficulty but what arose from the steepness of the ascent, and after a short but ineffectual attempt to stop, by the fire of some guns advantageously posted across a deep ravine, the advance of the body of our detachment, the enemy abandoned the greatest part of their artillery, and were seen in great numbers and in great confusion, in full retreat.

Our want of cavalry to follow the fugitives with speed, the steepness of the road, and the necessity of removing chevaux de frize, with which the passage was obstructed, gave time for the escape of the enemy; while our troops, exhausted by their exertions, were recovering their breath.—It is evident that their army was completely disunited, several officers, some of them of rank, were taken; their native allies, panic-struck, had abandoned their officers, and only a few pieces of horse artillery remained of their field ordnance. With these they attempted to cover their retreat, pursued by Colonel Gibbs, who, with the detachment, passed several incomplete and abandoned batteries: and at noon and after twelve miles march over a rugged country, approached the village of Oonarang, in which, and in the small fort beyond it, the enemy appeared to have halted and collected in irregular masses. Small cannon from the fort and village opened on our line as it advanced: our field-pieces were brought up to a commanding station, and by their fire covered the formation of the troops, who, led by Colonel Gibbs, were advancing to assault the fort, when it was evacuated by the enemy; alarmed by our fire they were seen to abandon it and its vicinity in the utmost confusion, leaving some light guns with much ammunition and provisions in the village, where they had broken the bridge to impede pursuit; and the road beyond it was covered with the caps, clothing, and military equipment of their troops, who seemed to be completely routed and dispersed.—A number of officers made prisoners confirmed this belief—our troops had however marched so far that they were unequal to a longer pursuit, and were quartered in the fort and the barracks which the enemy had quitted."

[Early in the night, Brigadier Winklemann came with a flag of truce from General Jansens, who was stated to be fifteen miles in advance of the British position, at Solatega, on the road to Solo. In order to give time for concluding the capitulation required by Jansens, an armistice of 24 hours to the forces present was allowed. Sir Samuel states that, desirous of hastening the capitulation, he took all responsibility upon himself, and knowing the sentiments of Admiral Stopford, he avoided all delay, which a consultation with that officer, or the governor-general, Lord Minto, would have occasioned, and also afford the enemy time to ascertain the smallness of the force opposed to them. On the 17th September, Colonel Agnew, and Commander de Roch, agreed on the articles of capitulation, which, however, General Jansens refused to sign, Sir S. Auchmuty not conceiving that the French general was entitled to more favourable terms, as he had not profited by the former invitations made while he still pos-

essed the means of defence, gave notice that he should advance directly the armistice expired, and that no other terms would be offered. A detachment under Colonel Gibbs, then marched forward, but had not proceeded five miles when it was met by Brigadier Winkelman, bearing the capitulation signed by General Jansens, who, after the post of Soligata was secured, was sent, with his suite, to Batavia. Sir Samuel concludes by stating, that Major Yule, of the 20th Bengal regiment, had been ordered to accompany the Prince of Samanah to Madura, and to occupy the forts of Joanna and Rambang, on his route. The 14th regiment, with artillery and part of the 3d volunteer battalion under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Watson, had been stationed at Samarang, and would be reinforced shortly by the horse-artillery, cavalry, and 89th regiment. Captain Robinson had been detached to the Courts of Sollo and D'Jogocarta, to announce the changes that had taken place—to ascertain the number of troops that would be required as their guards of honour, and to man the forts in their capitals, to require the functionaries of the late government to continue in the exercise of their functions, and secure the public property of the late government. Sir Samuel embarked in the *Modeste* for Batavia on the 21st September, and immediately after providing for the security of Java, and its dependencies, would return to Madras.]

I have the honour to be &c.

S. AUCHINCLOSS, Lieut.-gen.

To the Right Hon. Lord

Minto, &c. &c.

[Here follow the articles of capitulation. They are highly favourable to this country, and, at the same time, reflect great honour on the British character. The European troops, under General Jansens, surrendered at discretion. The native princes, and their troops, who fought under him, are treated with great humanity and respect.—There were only two killed at Jattee Allee, and 10 wounded.—The ordnance found in the batteries between Samarang and Oonarang, and in the latter fort, amounts to 56 pieces of cannon.]

[This Gazette likewise contains copies of letters from Rear admiral Stopford, Captains Beaver, Hillyard, and Harris, relative to the co-operation of the naval force in the reduction of Java and its dependencies. The attack upon Sourabaya was suggested by Admiral Stopford, who gives great praise to Captain Harris, of the *Sir Francis Drake*, for his successful and able policy in detaching the Sultan of Madura from his alliance with General Jansens.

This Gazette contains a notice from the Foreign Office, that the Prince Regent has caused it to be noticed to the ministers of friendly powers residing at this court, that

measures have been taken for the blockade of the Islands of Corfu, Fano, and Paxos; and of Perga on the coast of Albania.—It also contains a letter from Captain Taylor, of his Majesty's ship *Apollo*, stating the capture of the *Edouard* French polacre of 14 guns, and 123 men:—Also a notice from the War Office that the Prince Regent has approved of the 1st regiment of foot-guards inscribing on their colours, &c. the words *Corunna* and *Barrosa*, in consequence of the gallant conduct displayed by them in the battles at those places.

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 25.

Despatches, of which the following are Copies, have been received by the Earl of Liverpool, from Major-general Cooke.

MY LORD, Cadiz, Dec. 29, 1811.

I beg leave to refer your lordship to the copy of my last despatch, to General Lord Viscount Wellington, with the papers enclosed in it, relative to the situation of affairs at Tarifa.—I have not received any thing since the 24th, at which date the French had not brought up their artillery; and there has been so much rain during the last two days, that they may have met with great difficulties.

I have, &c.

Geo. COOKE, Maj.-gen.

To the Earl of Liverpool, &c.

Extract of a Letter from Major-general Cooke to Viscount Wellington, dated Cadiz, Dec. 27, 1811.

I have the honour to transmit copies of despatches from Colonel Skerrett, to the date of the 24th.—The enemy's troops, in addition to those employed immediately against Tarifa, extended across the plain to Vejer, where Marshal Victor had his quarters with a strong corps. I do not learn any thing of General Ballasteros since my last.

SIR, Tarifa, December 24, 1811.

I have the honour to report that, on the 20th instant, the enemy invested this town with from 4 to 5000 infantry, and from 2 to 300 cavalry. As it was not advisable to fight so superior a force, I resisted him for an hour with the cavalry and infantry, Spanish and British piquets of the garrison, reinforced by a company of the 95th, and two 6-pounder field guns of Captain Hughes's brigade. On the 21st, Captain Wren, of the 11th, destroyed, with his company, a small picquet of the enemy. The 22d, I made a sortie at the request of General Copons, and in conjunction with his troops, with the intention to ascertain the numbers of the enemy, by inducing him to shew his columns. His light troops suffered considerably from our shells. The enemy is now making his approaches at a long

musket-shot from the town: but the ground so completely commands us, and is so favourable to him, that our small guns have little or no effect upon him.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. B. SKERRETT, Col.

To Major-general Cooke,
 &c. &c. &c.

MY LORD, Cadix, Dec. 31, 1811.

I have received a despatch from Colonel Skerrett, dated yesterday, of which I inclose a copy. It appears that the enemy had brought up four 16-pounders and some howitzers, and had opened their fire against the wall on the 29th. The shipping had been driven away by the gales of wind.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEN. COOKE, Maj.-gen.

The Earl of Liverpool,
 &c. &c. &c.

SIR, Tarifa, Dec. 30, 1811.

In my last I had the honour to state, that the enemy had invested this town on the 20th instant; since which period he has rapidly carried on a regular parallel and approach against the wall of the town, which I consider as doing much honour to the garrison.—I have several times found it necessary to drive back the enemy's advance, and to interrupt his works, in which we have met with a slight loss, and the enemy, from being exposed to the fire of the few small guns we possess on the towers, has suffered considerably. It was only on these occasions that we materially annoyed the enemy; for the wall of the town is so completely commanded, that, in a few hours work, he has every where much better cover than ourselves.—The enemy yesterday opened their fire at half-past ten, and continued to batter in breach at a distance of about three hundred yards, with four French sixteen-pounders on the east wall, near the Retiro gate, and four howitzers and other small pieces playing on the island and causeway. He continued a constant fire until night, the first and each shot passing through the wall, and through some of the houses in the rear of it. Before night a practicable breach was effected. He this day continued to widen the breach, and, I imagine, will not attempt the assault until it is extended to the tower on each flank, (a space of about forty yards). I have traversed the streets, and taken the only measure by which there is a chance of preserving the place—that of defending the houses. The enemy's forces employed in the siege is stated at 10,000; probably this is in some degree exaggerated. A constant fire of musketry is exchanged. I have particularly to regret the loss of the service of Lieutenant Guanter, deputy-assistant-quarter-master-general, a very intelligent and brave officer, who is severely wounded.—

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. Feb. 1812.

Enclosed is a return of killed and wounded since my last.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. B. SKERRETT, Col.

Captain Donaghue, acting aid-de-camp, and Lieutenant De Burgh, both of the 2d battalion, 47th regiment, were slightly wounded; as were 32 privates; 1 private killed; and 11 horses wounded.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Colonel Green, employed upon a particular service in Catalonia.

Extract of a Letter from Colonel Green, dated Berga, 27th November, 1811.

I have the honour to report to you the progressive state of improvement of affairs in this province, which is very great, considering the very few means there are to assist it in addition to the very excellent inclinations of the public. The enemy has not augmented his force in this principality, having only replaced the casualties; and there is little difference in the operations, excepting that there is a small flying corps of fifteen hundred men, which is increased to three or four thousand men, or decreased, according to circumstances, from the garrison of Barcelona. This circumstance occasions the towns of Mataro and Villarcueva, and others on the coast, to become more precarious; but as all the excursions of the enemy cost them many men, it is to be supposed that they cannot continue this warfare long without exposing their force to be cut off, which nearly happened a few days since at Mataro, by the Baron d'Eroles's division. The siege of the Medas Island is also an occupation of the enemy; but I am happy to learn, that there are no apprehensions for its security. The news from Arragon is very favourable; the entire defeat of 1000 men at Calatayud, by the Empecinado, is confirmed; and, in addition to the confirmation of various small and successful actions of Mina, near Zaragoza, there is strong reason to believe a report, that he has lately attacked and routed 6000 recruits or conscripts, near Caparosso.—The French force in Arragon at present is very small, General Suchet having almost drained it to support him in Valencia, so that there is reason to suppose, from every information, that there does not exist more than very weak garrisons in Zaragoza, Daroca, and Jaca, and in those points absolutely necessary for communication.

A Despatch, of which the following is a Copy, has been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-general F. Maitland.

[Lieutenant-general Maitland's letter is dated Messina, Nov. 10, and states that, having received information from Captain

T

Duncan, of the *Imperieuse*, that a small convoy of the enemy, consisting of nine gun-boats and 20 merchant-vessels, laden with naval stores, had taken refuge at Palmuro, where it was protected by some works and a body of troops posted upon a commanding ground, a detachment of troops was embarked to co-operate with the *Imperieuse* and *Thames* in destroying it.—General Maitland concludes with expressing a high opinion of the intrepidity and judgment of Major Darley, who reports that the success of the enterprise was ensured by the gallantry with which Captain Duncan attacked the batteries, and the noble example of Captain Napier, who landed with troops and marines.]

SIR, *Melazzo*, Nov. 8, 1811.

In compliance with your desire, I beg leave to transmit a statement of the enemy's forces at Palmuro, under the command of General Pignatelli Cercero, together with a brief account of the action that took place upon our landing. The force we had to contend with, as far as could be scrutinised into from the questioning of prisoners, &c. were as follows:—three companies of the 2d or Queen's regiment, two of which were rifle, and amounting to 350 men; Corsican regulars 60, artillery, 45; civic guard, 80; with at least 400 peasantry, armed as light troops, and particularly serviceable over the kind of ground they had to act; thereby making the total amount 935 men. This force was acknowledged; but from the reinforcements known to be continually accumulating, the enemy are supposed to have been stronger.—I disembarked with 50 of the royal marines, the grenadiers and skirmishers of the 63d regiment, at about half-past three o'clock, p. m. on the 1st instant, leaving Captains Pollock and Irving's companies to follow. Upon landing, I immediately commenced ascending the heights, when Captain Oldham was unfortunately severely wounded; and after some firing, in the hope of opposing our progress, we completely succeeded in gaining them; whereupon I threw out my skirmishers, and formed the remainder to advance upon the enemy, reserving a part to attack (and storm, if possible) the telegraph tower, and another division to keep in check the enemy, who menaced my left, as also to maintain the commanding position on the heights. The telegraph tower, and fine adjacent position, we shortly got possession of; when my attention was particularly drawn towards the front of our advance, where the enemy had concentrated his main force, and under a heavy fire was endeavouring to force his way to the heights, huzzaing and drumming as he advanced, while his riflemen had the same object in view on our left; but the steadiness and superiorly gallant conduct of the officers and men defied the most daring intrepidity; and, after allowing the enemy to advance within a very few yards, and

whilst coolly lying on the ground to receive him, like British soldiers, the enemy was charged, and routed most completely; when ended the action without his having the temerity to renew it again. About this period I had to lament the severe loss of Lieutenant Kay, 82d, who was gallantly fighting his skirmishers; and shortly after, Lieutenant Popon, of the royal marines.—The loss of the enemy is supposed to be between 60 and 70 m killed and wounded; but I am rather inclined to imagine it more. Lieutenant-colonel Masciola was severely wounded, with little hopes of recovery.—I hope, Sir, you will excuse any inaccuracy that may have escaped my pen in this very hasty sketch, and beg leave to add, that we embarked in the afternoon of the 3d instant, without molestation, being covered by the fire of his Majesty's ships the *Imperieuse* and *Thames*.

I have, &c.

EDW. DARLEY, Major,
62, commanding a detach. of 62d reg.

To Major-general Heron, &c.

Captain Oldham, severely wounded; Lieutenant Ray, ditto, since dead; 2 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 5 rank and file, wounded.

[A letter from Captain Griffiths, of the *Leonidas*, states the capture, on the 17th instant, of the *Confiance*, French privateer, of 14 guns (thrown overboard during the chase), and 68 men, by the *Dasher* sloop, after she had been chased by the *Leonidas*. The privateer was from St. Malors, and was, when discovered, on the point of boarding two merchant vessels.]

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 27.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, was this Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Callegor, Jan. 9, 1812.

I invested Ciudad Rodrigo yesterday. Since the enemy have had possession of the place, they have constructed a palisadoed redoubt on the hill of St. Francisco, and have fortified three convents in the suburb, the defences of which are connected with the work on the hill of Francisco, and with the old wall by which the suburb was surrounded. By these means the enemy have increased the difficulty of approaching the place; and it was necessary to obtain possession of the work on the hill of St. Francisco, before we could make any progress in our attack. Accordingly Major-general Crauford directed a detachment of the light division, under Lieutenant-colonel Colburne, of the 52d regiment, to attack the work shortly after it was dark. The attack was very ably conducted by Lieutenant-colonel Colburne, and the work was taken by storm

in a short time; two captains and forty-seven men were made prisoners and the remainder put to the sword. We took three pieces of cannon. I cannot sufficiently applaud the conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Colburne, and of the detachment under his command. I am happy to add that our loss in this affair has not been severe; six men have been killed; Captain Mein and Lieutenant Woodgate, of the 52d, and Lieutenant Hawkesley, of the 95th, and fourteen men having been wounded.

The success of this operation enabled us immediately to break ground within 600 yards of the place, notwithstanding that the enemy still held the fortified convents; and the enemy's work has been turned into a part of our first parallel and a good communication made with it. Lieutenant-general Hill arrived at Merida on the 30th December. He had hoped to surprise General Dombrowski (who I had been led to imagine was killed in General Hill's last affair with the enemy) in that town; but his advance guard was discovered on the 29th by a patrolle from a small detachment of the enemy, which happened to be at La Nava, which effected its retreat to Merida, notwithstanding the efforts of a detachment of Lieutenant-general Hill's cavalry to prevent it. General Dombrowski retired from Merida in the night, leaving a magazine of bread, and 160,000 pounds of wheat in the town, and several unfinished works, which the enemy had been constructing. On the 1st, General Hill moved forward with the intention of attacking General Drouet, who commands the 5th corps, at Almendralejo. This general, however, retired upon Zafra, leaving a magazine in the town, containing 450,000 pounds of wheat and some barley. On the 3d, Lieutenant-general Hill sent a detachment, consisting of the 28th regiment and two squadrons of the 2d hussars, and some squadrons of the 10th Portuguese cavalry to Fuente del Maestre, under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Arbuthnot. Our cavalry defeated a body of the enemy's cavalry which was there; having taken two officers and thirty men prisoners. Lieutenant-general Hill having found that General Drouet had retreated upon Llerena, and that it would be impossible for him to follow to a greater distance, returned to Merida on the 5th, in order to place the troops under his command in better cantonments, during the bad weather. I have the honour to enclose letters from Lieutenant-general Hill,* of the 30th December, 2d and 6th of January, giving an account of his operations, returns of killed and wounded, &c.

MY LORD, Merida, December 30, 1811.

In pursuance of your lordship's instructions, I put the troops under my orders in

march from their several cantonments, and entered this province on the 27th instant by Albuquerque, Villa de Rey, and St. Vicente; and by the intelligence which I received from various quarters, I was led to entertain the most sanguine hopes that I should have been able to surprise the enemy's troops stationed in this town. I was however disappointed in my expectations, by finding in La Nava, on our approach to that village yesterday, with the column from Albuquerque, a party of the enemy, consisting of about 300 voltigeurs, and a few hussars, being part of a detachment which had arrived there the night preceding, apparently on a plundering excursion, the remainder whereof has proceeded to Cordovalas, another village about two leagues distant. A patrolle from La Nava fell in with the head of our column, and gave the alarm to the detachment, which immediately commenced its retreat towards Merida, followed by the cavalry of my advanced guard, consisting of between three and four hundred of the 13th light dragoons and 2d hussars. As I considered the intercepting of the entire of this party to be of the greatest importance to our ulterior operations, I directed the cavalry above-mentioned to make every effort to effect it, or at least to check its march until the arrival of some infantry. The intrepid and admirable manner, however, in which the enemy retired, his infantry formed in square, and favoured as he was by the nature of the country, of which he knew how to take the fullest advantage, prevented the cavalry alone from effecting any thing against him, and, after following him for upwards of a league, and making an ineffectual attempt to break him, I judged it advisable to give over the pursuit, and he effected his retreat with the loss of about 20 killed, and as many wounded, from four 9-pounders, which, by the great exertions of Major Hawker and his officers and men, got within range and followed him for some distance, but were unable to close with him, owing to the deepness of the country. One wing of the 71st light infantry, under Lieutenant-colonel the Hon. H. Cadogan, also exerted themselves in a most laudable manner to overtake the enemy, but were at too great a distance to admit of their accomplishing it, in any reasonable time. The arrival of the above mentioned party at Merida, made the enemy acquainted with our approach, of which I have reason to think he was before entirely ignorant, and he in consequence evacuated the town during the night, leaving unfinished some works which he was constructing for its defence, and we entered it in the course of the day. I regret to state that we had two men killed, and some wounded in the affair of yesterday, of which I enclose a return.

I have, &c.

R. HILL.

Lord Viscount Wellington, &c.

* A striking Portrait and a Memoir of Lieutenant-general Hill were given in our last number.

[A second despatch from General Hill, dated Merida, January 5, notices an affair on the Los Santos road, where 100 of the enemy's horse being drawn up, ignorant of our force, were charged on each flank, by a squadron of the 10th Portuguese cavalry, under Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, and by Captain Cleve's squadron, and were broken and routed, leaving behind them two officers and thirty men, besides several killed. The behaviour of Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, Lieutenant Hutchinson, Major Busche, and other officers, is praised in high terms.]

[In Lord Wellington's return, in carrying the redoubt, before Ciudad Rodrigo, on the 8th, are 6 rank and file killed; Captain Mein and Lieutenant Woodgate, 1st battalion, 52d regiment, and Lieutenant Hawkesley, 1st battalion, 95th, all three severely but not dangerously wounded, besides 16 rank and file. A captain of artillery, a subaltern, with 46 rank and file taken prisoners in the redoubt. General Hill's loss in an action with the enemy before La Nava, on the 29th December, was 2 rank and file, 13 horses killed; Lieutenant Issendorf, K. G. Leg. slightly wounded, besides 1 serjeant and 18 rank and file, with 32 horses, wounded.]

MY LORD, Merida, Jan. 6, 1812.

My letter of the 2d and 3d instant would acquaint your lordship of my having, on the 1st instant marched with the corps under my command to Almendralejo, in the hope that Count d'Erlon, who had collected the greater part of his troops at that place, might have given me an opportunity of coming in contact with him, as well as of my disappointment in that respect, he having previously fallen back in the direction of Llerena, leaving only a small rear-guard in Almendralejo, which retired also on our approach. I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that it was my intention to have followed the enemy, and, failing in my desire to bring him to action, to have given him every possible annoyance in his retreat; but the dreadful state of the weather, the condition of the roads (which have daily become worse), and the consequent difficulty of getting up my supplies, render any further operations on my part impossible for the present, without incurring risks, and making sacrifices, greater than could have been justified by the occasion, or by your lordship's instructions. I therefore determined, after halting two days at Almendralejo, and occupying Villa Franca and Fuente del Maestre, to put the troops into cantonments in this town and neighbourhood, there to wait a more favourable opportunity of acting; trusting that the alarm occasioned to the enemy by the movement already made, will have in part effected one of the objects with which I was instructed by your lordship to take the field. A part of the troops accordingly returned here yesterday

and the remainder are now on their march; the enemy being, by the last accounts which I have received, also in full march towards the South, his rear-guard having left Zafra and Los Santos yesterday. I have the satisfaction to enclose, for your lordship's information, a letter from the Hon. Lieutenant-colonel Abercromby, detailing the particulars of a successful attack, made by some of the 2d hussars and Portuguese cavalry, acting under his orders at Fuente del Maestre, on a body of the enemy's dragoons, which reflects the greatest credit on Lieutenant-colonel Abercromby who directed, and the officers and non-commissioned officers and men who executed it.

I have, &c.

R. HILL.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY,
TUESDAY, JAN. 28.

Captain O'Donoghue, acting Aid-de-camp to Colonel Skerrett, has arrived this Morning at Lord Liverpool's Office, with Despatches from Major-general Cooke, of which the following are Copies.

[Two despatches from Major-general Cooke, dated Cadiz, Jan. 10, here follow, congratulating his lordship on the defeat of a strong column of the enemy, with the loss of 300 men on the 31st of December, in an assault upon the breach which they had made in the wall of Tariffa, and of their breaking up from before the place, on the night of the 4th, leaving 2 brass howitzers, 5 brass 16-pounders, 2 twelves, with carts, ammunition-waggons, quantities of gunpowder, rockets, &c. and retiring by a pass of La Pena, under the fire of the navy. The Spanish troops under General Copons, co-operated in the most effectual manner.]

Tariffa, Jan. 1, 1812.

SIR,

In my last I had the honour to state that the enemy commenced to batter in breach on the 29th of December, since which time, until yesterday, he kept up a heavy fire of cannon on the breach; and of shells on the town, causeway, and island. At eight o'clock on the morning of the 31st of December, a strong column was seen rapidly advancing to the breach; our musketry several times checked the enemy, and the firm front and intrepid behaviour of the troops, in less than one hour gained a complete victory. The most bold of the enemy fell near the foot of the breach, and the mass of their column made a precipitate retreat. The situation of the enemy's wounded, with which the ground was covered, between his battery and our fire, where they would have inevitably perished, induced me, from motives of compassion, to hoist a flag of truce to carry them off. Some were brought into the

place over the breach, but from the extreme difficulty attending this, I allowed the enemy to carry the remainder away. General Leval, the French commander-in-chief, expressed his acknowledgment for the conduct of the British and Spanish nations on this occasion in the most feeling and grateful terms. We have made prisoners 10 officers and 20 or 30 soldiers.—the enemy's loss has been very severe. The column that attacked the breach was 2,000 men, composed of all the grenadiers and voltigeurs of the army. The enemy invested this town on the 20th of December, since which period 1,000 British and 7 or 800 Spanish troops, with only the defence of a wall, which appears to have been built as a defence against archery, and before the use of gun-powder, have resisted an army of 10,000 men, with a regular battering train of artillery, and have at last defeated and repulsed them. The wall of the town has the additional disadvantage of being commanded within half musket-shot, and flanked or taken in reverse in almost every part. The conduct of all the troops has been indefatigable, and that of Lieutenant-colonel Gough, and the 2d battalion, 87th regiment, exceeds all praise. Equal credit is due to the indefatigable exertions of Captain Smith's Royal Engineers, to whom much of our success is due. I have on all occasions received the greatest assistance from the military experience and great exertions of Lieutenant-colonel Lord Proby, second in command. We have to regret the loss of two officers, killed, Lieutenants Longley, royal engineers, and Hall, 47th regiment.

I have, &c.

J. B. SKERRETT, Col.

To Major-general Cooke, &c.

SIR, *Tarifa, Jan. 5, 1812.*

In my letter of the 1st instant, I had the honour to relate the particulars of our proceedings here, and of our victory at the breach. Since that period the enemy has kept up a partial fire, and the breach was yesterday completely open for a space of twenty-five or thirty yards. From the movements of the enemy last night, I was induced to suppose he intended another assault, and the garrison waited in eager expectation to give him another proof of British valour. To our astonishment, this morning at daylight, the columns of the enemy were already at a distance, having taken advantage of a dark and stormy night to make a precipitate retreat, leaving in our possession all his artillery, ammunition, stores, &c. I immediately ordered Major Broad, with a part of the 47th regiment, to follow the enemy; he took possession of his artillery, waggons, and a quantity of stores, time enough to save them from the flames, the enemy having set fire to them. We have made some prisoners. From the number of dead found on

the ground the enemy occupied, his loss on the whole must have been very great. Marshal Victor was present in the French camp to give orders for the retreat. We have thus seen the greatest effort the French are capable of making, frustrated by 1,800 British and Spanish troops, with only the defence of a paltry wall; and an army of 10,000 men, commanded by a marshal of France, retreating from them silently in the night, after having been repulsed and defeated; leaving behind all their artillery and stores, collected at a great expence and by immense exertion. I enclose a return of artillery and stores taken from the enemy. The unremitting vigilance and exertions, the zeal and intrepidity of every individual of this garrison, are above praise. I have the honour to despatch this by my acting aid-de-camp Captain O'Donoghue, of the 47th regiment, who is in possession of every information relative to my proceedings at this place, an officer of great merit and considerable length of service.

I have, &c.

J. B. SKERRETT, Col.

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 28.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been this Morning received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-general Campbell, dated Gibraltar, Jan. 3, 1812.

An incessant fire of cannon and musketry at intervals, continued at Tarifa on the 30th ult. and during that night. On the 31st, between eight and nine o'clock in the morning, the enemy (having effected a breach in the east wall of the town) advanced with 2,000 picked men, grenadiers and light infantry, to assault the place. Eight companies of the 87th, under the orders of Lieutenant-colonel Gough, were stationed on the walls in that district of the town. The enemy was received by them when near the breach, with three cheers under a steady discharge of musketry. From the spirited behaviour of this corps, aided by a well directed fire from two field-pieces, mounted on the north east tower, under Captain Mitchell, R. A. which flanked the column as it advanced, the enemy was broken and dispersed with great slaughter. Contrasting our loss with that of the enemy in the defence of the town, it appears that our's amounts to 2 officers killed, 3 wounded, 7 non-commissioned officers and privates killed, and 24 wounded; whilst the enemy have lost, by the best reports, at the smallest calculation, 300 men in killed and wounded, besides 12 officers prisoners, many deserters and a great number of sick, which are left without accommodation. Fifty deserters arrived at Algeiras yesterday, in the most deplorable state, and they assure us that many would come in but for the difficulty which they experience.

[Return:—Lieutenant Longley, R. Eng. and Lieutenant Hall, 2d battalion, 47th regiment, with 7 rank and file killed; Lieutenant Hill, 2d battalion, 47th, and Lieutenant M. Carroll and Ensign Muller, 2d battalion, 87th, slightly wounded, besides 24 privates.]

DOWNING-STREET, JAN. 28.

A Letter, of which the following is an Extract, has been received at the Office of the Earl of Liverpool, from Colonel Green, employed on a particular service in Catalonia, dated Vich, 9th December, 1811.

On the 1st of this month, the enemy united all his disposeable force in the Ampurdan, for the purpose of passing the convoy to Barcelona; the garrisons of Mont Luis, Belgarde, and Perpignan, were reduced to guards, the better to support this undertaking, and combining his movements with the garrison of Barcelona, and the flying corps of the Baron de la Tour. On the 3d inst. the divisions commenced their movements to unite in Granouliers, for the purpose of destroying the Catalan corps which were organizing in this province, and passing afterwards in security the rich convoy which waits in Gerona. General Lacy immediately disposed his troops; the Baron Eroles was charged to oppose the enemy which came from the Ampurdan, whilst the general in chief, with Brigadier Sarsfield, opposed those which came from Barcelona. At seven o'clock in the morning, the division of the Baron Eroles opened fire, and, notwithstanding the artillery and superior force of the enemy, sustained the attack until one in the afternoon, disputing every inch of ground. The enemy, who counted upon an union of 12,000 men in Granouliers, effected it, but after some loss. General Lacy, penetrating the views of the enemy, that they wished to pass the city of Vich, for the purpose of destroying the authorities re united in that city, and the little depots of the army, with a rapid movement formed in the Garriga and St. Felico, the only passes which lead to Vich. On the 5th instant, the enemy, with 4,000 infantry and 400 cavalry, and four pieces of artillery, attacked the pass of the Garriga, where General Lacy was, decided to penetrate, and destroy the little Spanish force, which consisted of 1,500 infantry and 200 cavalry, without artillery. The Spanish troops received the enemy with the greatest serenity, drove them back twice, caused them a great loss, and eventually obliged them to retire, pursued by the light troops, Brigadier Sarsfield following them to the neighbourhood of Hosterlich, after having made them sensible of his bayonets. The enemy, from the Ampurdan, has retired to Gerona and Figueras, and the column of La Tour and the garrison of Barcelona have retired to that

city, from whence it is not improbable that La Tour has marched to the relief of Tarragona, which is blockaded by Colonel O'Ry-an's corps, consisting of about 1,500 men.

Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Pringle, of his majesty's sloop Sparrowhawk, giving an account of his having, on the 5th of Nov. captured off Malaga, 1st Invincible French privateer, having on board 2 9-pounders, and 33 men.

At a Council of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, held at Carlton-house, on the 20th of Jan. 1812, John Vivian, of Pencallenneck, in the county of Cornwall, Esq. was appointed sheriff for the county of Cornwall for the year 1812, by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in Council.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, FEB. 4.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Rowley, of his Majesty's ship Eagle, addressed to Rear-admiral Freemantle, and transmitted by Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pellew to John Wilson Croker, Esq.

*The Eagle, off Brendisi,
Nov. 28, 1811.*

SIR,
I have to acquaint you, for the information of the commander-in-chief, that at nine A. M. on the 27th instant, his Majesty's ship, under my command, made sail towards three vessels in the north west quarter, Fano bearing S. E. distant four leagues, and that after a chase of ten hours and a half, she captured la Corceyre French frigate, commanded by Monsieur Longlade, lieutenant de vaisseau, pierced for 40 guns, but mounting only 26 eighteens on the main-deck, and 2 6-pounders on the quarter deck, with a complement of 170 seamen and 130 soldiers, laden with 300 tons of wheat, and a quantity of military and other stores, bound to Cortu from Trieste, which port she left on the 13th of November, in company with la Uranie frigate of 40 guns, and Scemplone brig of 14, both likewise laden with wheat and stores.

The Scemplone separated early in the chase, and the Uranie, I have to regret, effected her escape by superiority of sailing, added to the darkness of the night, and badness of the weather, as well as from the Captain of the Corceyre having carried away his fore-top-mast by press of sail, and not surrendering till his fore-top-yard was shot away, and otherwise much disabled by returning our fire for a few minutes, which obliged me to stay by him to prevent his going ashore, near Brendisi, into which port I imagine the Uranie succeeded in getting, as we were within a mile and a-half of it this morning at two o'clock, with the wind on shore blowing strong.

I have great pleasure in adding, that nobody was hurt belonging to this ship, and

that only three were killed, and six or seven wounded, belonging to the *Corceyre*; amongst the latter, the captain slightly.

I have the honour to be, &c.

C. ROWLEY, Captain.

Rear-admiral Freemantle, &c.

Rear-admiral Foley has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Anderson, of his Majesty's sloop *Rinaldo*, stating that one of the enemy's gun-brigs had been run on shore near Waldlam, and that on his sending the boats of the sloop to destroy her, she was found on the beach totally unserviceable.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 4.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 4.

Major the Hon. A. Gordon has arrived this Evening at Lord Liverpool's Office, with a Despatch, addressed to his Lordship by Gen. Viscount Wellington, dated Gullegos, 20th January, 1812.

MY LORD,

I informed your lordship in my despatch of the 9th, that I had attacked Ciudad Rodrigo, and in that of the 15th, of the progress of the operations to that period; and I have now the pleasure to acquaint your lordship that we took the place by storm yesterday evening, after dark.

We continued from the 15th to the 19th to complete the second parallel, and the communications with that work; and we had made some progress by sap towards the crest of the glacis. On the night of the 15th, we likewise advanced from the left of the first parallel down the slope of the hill, towards the convent of St. Francisco, to a situation from which the walls of the Fausse Braye and of the town were seen, on which a battery of seven guns were constructed, and they commenced their fire on the morning of the 18th.

In the mean time, the batteries in the first parallel continued their fire; and yesterday evening their fire had not only considerably injured the defences of the place, but had made breaches in the Fausse Braye wall, and in the body of the place which were considered practicable; while the battery on the slope of the hill, which had been commenced on the night of the 15th, and had opened on the 18th, had been equally efficient, still farther to the left, and opposite to the suburb of St. Francisco.

I therefore determined to storm the place, notwithstanding that the approaches had not been brought to the crest of the glacis, and the counterscarp of the ditch was still entire. The attack was accordingly made yesterday evening in five separate columns, consisting of the troops of the 3d and light divisions, and of Brigadier-general Pack's brigade. The two right columns, conducted

by Lieutenant-colonel O'Toole, of the 2d Camadores, and Major Ridge, of the 5th regiment, were destined to protect the advance of Major-general Mackinnon's brigade, forming the third, to the top of the breach in the Fausse Braye wall, and all these, being composed of troops of the 3d division, were under the direction of Lieutenant-general Picton.

The fourth column, consisting of the 43d and 58d regiments, and part of the 95th regiment, being of the light division under the direction of Major-general Craufurd, attacked the breaches on the left, in front of the suburb of St. Francisco, and covered the left of the attack of the principal breach by the troops of the 3d division; and Brigadier-general Pack was destined, with his brigade, forming the 5th column, to make a false attack upon the southern face of the fort. Besides these five columns, the 94th regiment, belonging to the 3d division, descended into the ditch, in two columns, on the right of Major general Mackinnon's brigade, with a view to protect the descent of that body into the ditch, and its attack of the breach in the Fausse Braye, against the obstacles, which it was supposed the enemy would construct to oppose their progress.

All these attacks succeeded; and Brigadier-general Pack even surpassed my expectations, having converted his false attack into a real one, and his advanced guard, under the command of Major Lynch, having followed the enemy's troops from the advanced works into the Fausse Braye, where they made prisoners of all opposed to them.

Major Ridge, of the 2d battalion of the 5th regiment, having escalated the Fausse Braye wall, stormed the principal breach in the body of the place, together with the 94th regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, which had moved along the ditch at the same time, and had stormed the breach in the Fausse Braye, both in front of Major-general Mackinnon's brigade. Thus these regiments not only effectually covered the advance from the trenches of Major-general Mackinnon's brigade by their first movements and operations, but they preceded them in the attack.

Major-general Craufurd and Major-general Vandeleur, and the troops of the light division on the left, were likewise very forward on that side; and, in less than half an hour from the time the attack commenced, our troops were in possession of, and formed on, the ramparts of the place, each body contiguous to the other. The enemy then submitted, having sustained considerable loss in the contest.

Our loss was also, I am concerned to add, severe, particularly in officers of high rank and estimation in the army. Major-general Mackinnon was unfortunately blown up by the accidental explosion of one of the

enemy's expense-magazines, close to the breach, after he had gallantly and successfully led the troops under his command to the attack. Major-general Craufurd likewise received a severe wound while he was leading on the light division to the storm, and I am apprehensive that I shall be deprived for some time of his assistance. Major-general Vandeleur was likewise wounded in the same manner, but not so severely, and he was able to continue in the field. I have to add to this list Lieutenant-colonel Colborne, of the 52d regiment, and Major George Napier, who led the storming party of the light division, and was wounded on the top of the breach.

I have great pleasure in reporting to your lordship the uniform good conduct, spirit of enterprise, and patience and perseverance in the performance of great labour, by which the general-officers, officers and troops of the 1st, 3d, 4th, and light divisions, and Brigadier-general Pack's brigade, by whom the siege was carried on, have been distinguished during the late operations. Lieutenant-general Graham assisted me in superintending the conduct of the details of the siege, besides performing the duties of the general officer, commanding the first division; and I am much indebted to the suggestions and assistance I received from him for the success of this enterprise.

The conduct of all parts of the 3d division, in the operations which they performed with so much gallantry and exactness, on the evening of the 19th, in the dark, afford the strongest proof of the abilities of Lieutenant-general Picton and Major-general Mackinnon, by whom they were directed and led; but I beg particularly to draw your lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-colonel O'Toole, of the 2d Cassadores, of Major Ridge, of the 2d battalion 5th foot, of Lieutenant-colonel Campbell, of the 94th regiment, of Major Manners, of the 74th, and of Major Grey, of the 2d battalion 5th foot, who has been twice wounded during this siege.

It is but justice also to the 3d division to report, that the men who performed the sap belonged to the 45th, 47th, and 88th regiments, under the command of Capt. M'Leod, of the royal engineers, and Captain Thomson, of the 74th, Lieutenant Beresford, of the 88th, and Lieutenant Metcalfe, of the 45th, and they distinguished themselves not less in the storm of the place, than they had in the performance of their laborious duty during the siege.

I have already reported, in my letter of the 9th instant, my sense of the conduct of Major-general Craufurd, and of Lieutenant-colonel Colborne, and of the troops of the light division in the storm of the redoubt of St. Francisco, on the evening of the 8th instant. The conduct of these troops was equally distinguished throughout the siege,

and in the storm nothing could exceed the gallantry with which these brave officers and troops advanced and accomplished the difficult operation allotted them, notwithstanding that all their leaders had fallen.

I particularly request your lordship's attention to the conduct of Major-general Craufurd, Major-general Vandeleur, Lieutenant-colonel Barnard, of the 95th, Lieutenant-colonel Colborne, Major Gibbs, and Major Napier, of the 52d, and Lieutenant-colonel M'Leod, of the 43d. The conduct of Captain Duffey, of the 43d, and that of Lieutenant Gurwood, of the 52d regiment, who was wounded, have likewise been particularly reported to me; Lieutenant-colonel Elder, and 3d Cassadores, were likewise distinguished upon this occasion.

The 1st Portuguese regiment, under Lieutenant-colonel Hill, and the 16th, under Colonel Campbell, being Brigadier-general Pack's brigade, were likewise distinguished in the storm, under the command of the brigadier-general, who particularly mentions Major Lynch.

In my despatch of the 15th, I reported to your lordship the attack of the convent of Santa Cruz, by the troops of the 1st division, under the direction of Lieutenant-general Graham; and that of the convent of St. Francisco, on the 14th instant, under the direction of Major-general the Hon. C. Colville. The first-mentioned enterprise was performed by Captain Laroche de Strackenfels, of the 1st line battalion King's German Legion; the last by Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt, with the 40th regiment. This regiment remained from that time in the suburb of St. Francisco, and materially assisted our attack on that side of the place.

Although it did not fall to the lot of the troops of the 1st and 4th divisions to bring these operations to their successful close, they distinguished themselves throughout their progress by the patience and perseverance with which they performed the labours of the siege. The brigade of guards, under Major-general H. Campbell, was particularly distinguished in this respect.

I likewise request your lordship's attention to the conduct of Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher, the chief engineer, and of Brigade-major Jones, and the officers and men of the royal engineers. The ability with which these operations were carried on exceeds all praise; and I beg leave to recommend those officers to your lordship most particularly.

Major Dickson, of the royal artillery, attached to the Portuguese artillery, has, for some time, had the direction of the heavy train attached to this army, and has conducted the intricate details of the late operation, as he did those of the late sieges of Badajos, in the last summer, much to my satisfaction. The rapid execution produced by the well-directed fire kept up from our

batteries, affords the best proof of the merits of the officers and men of the royal artillery, and of the Portuguese artillery employed on this occasion. But I must particularly mention Brigade-major May, and Captains Holcombe, Power, Dyneley and Dundas, of the royal artillery, and Captains Da Cunha and Da Corta, and Lieutenant Silva, of the 1st regiment of Portuguese artillery.

I have, likewise, particularly to report to your lordship the conduct of Major Sturgeon, of the royal staff corps. He constructed and placed for us the bridge over the Agueda, without which the enterprise could not have been attempted; and he afterwards materially assisted Lieutenant-general Graham, and myself, in our reconnoissance of the place, on which the plan of the attack was founded; and he finally conducted the 2d battalion 5th regiment, as well as the 2d Cassadores, to their points of attack.

The adjutant-general, and the deputy-quarter-master-general, and the officers of their several departments, gave me every assistance throughout this service, as well as those of my personal staff; and I have great pleasure in adding, that, notwithstanding the season of the year, and the increased difficulties of procuring supplies for the troops, the whole army have been well supplied, and every branch of the service provided for, during the late operations, by the indefatigable exertions of Mr. Commissary General Bisset, and the officers belonging to his department.

The Marshal del Campo, Don Carlos d'España, and Don Julian Sanchez, observed the enemy's movements beyond the Tormes, during the operations of the siege; and I am much obliged to them, and to the people of Castille in general, for the assistance I received from them. The latter have invariably shewn their detestation of the French tyranny, and their desire to contribute, by every means in their power, to remove it.

I will hereafter transmit to your lordship a detailed account of what we have found in the place; but I believe there are 153 pieces of ordnance, including the heavy train belonging to the French army, and great quantities of ammunition and stores. We have the governor, General Banier, about seventy-eight officers, and 1,700 men, prisoners.

I transmit this despatch by my aid-de-camp, the Honourable Major Gordon, who will give your lordship any farther details you may require; and I beg leave to recommend him to your protection.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

I inclose a return of the prisoners and of the ordnance which have been taken on this occasion. I have not yet been able to col-

lect the returns of the killed and wounded. I, therefore, transmit a list containing the names of those who have fallen, according to the best information I could obtain, and I will forward the returns to your lordship as soon as possible.

Return of Killed and Wounded between the 15th and 19th of January.

British loss.—1 serjeant, 25 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 5 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, and 133 rank and file, wounded.

Portuguese loss.—1 serjeant, 14 rank and file, killed; 2 lieutenants, 77 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Wounded between the 15th and 19th of January.

15th January.—Royal engineers, Captain Mulcaster, slightly; Lieutenant Skelton, severely, since dead.

Portuguese artillery.—Second Lieutenant Roberts, slightly.

16th January.—Royal engineers, Captain M'Culloch, severely; Lieutenant Marshall, slightly; 2d battalion 5th foot, Ensign Ashford, severely; 7th regiment, Lieutenant Ramage, slightly; 1st battalion 88th, Lieutenant Armstrong, slightly; Lieutenant Flack, dangerously.

18th January. *Portuguese artillery.*—Lieutenant A. De Corta Silva, slightly.

19th January. *Royal artillery.*—Captain Dynely, slightly; Captain Power, ditto.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded on the Night of the 19th of January, according to the best information that can be obtained: the Returns not yet received.

Killed.—Major-general Mackinnon; 2d. battalion 5th foot, Captain M'Dougall; 1st battalion 45th foot, Captain Hardyman; 1st battalion 52d foot, Captain J. Dobbs; 94th foot, Captain Williamson.

Wounded.—Major-general Craufurd, severely; Major-general Vandeleur slightly; royal engineers, Lieutenant Thomson, severely; 43d foot, Captain Fergusson, slightly; 52d foot, Lieutenant-colonel Colborne, severely; Major George Napier, lost an arm; Lieutenant Gurwood, slightly; 77th foot, Captain M'Lean, severely (lost a leg); 88th foot, Lieutenant Beresford, slightly; 95th foot, Captain Uniacke, severely.

1st *Portuguese artillery.*—Capt. Queerle.

3d division,—50 non-commissioned officers and rank and file killed; 70 ditto wounded.

Light division.—14 non-commissioned officers and rank and file killed; 60 ditto wounded.

General Pack's brigade.—9 non-commissioned officers and rank and file wounded.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE Paris Papers have brought despatches from the French General Suchet, confirming the account of the surrender of Valencia; the capitulation was signed on the 9th ult. and by it were delivered up to the enemy no less than 374 pieces of artillery, 180,000lb. of powder, 3,000,000 of cartridges, 16,131 prisoners of the line, 1,950 sick in the hospitals of Valencia and Valdigna, 1,800 cavalry and artillery horses, 21 stands of colours, 893 officers, 22 generals or brigadiers, among whom were Zayas and Lardizabel, commanding the expeditionary divisions; Miranda, Murco del Ponte, commander of the Valencian army; Sea, commandant of the cavalry; the Marquis of Rocca, &c. four lieutenant-generals, six field-marschals, and a great number of colonels; the General-in-chief O'Donnel, and Captain-general Blake. The officers preserved their swords, horses, and equipages, and the soldiers their knapsacks. Blake has been sent to Pau. Suchet has since detached part of his army towards Alicant, and the siege of that place is expected to be his next object. Buonaparte, as a reward for his successful services, has created him Duke of Albufera, after the name of a territory situate near Valencia.

The French, on entering Valencia, displayed their usual perfidy. Although it was stipulated, by the terms of the capitulation, that no inquiry should be made into the conduct of those who had taken an active part in the war, yet all the chiefs of the insurgents, and those who had been particularly connected with the British consul, Mr. Tupper, were ordered to be hanged, and 1,500 monks, who had distinguished themselves by their zeal, were sent off prisoners to France.

The Spanish Papers contain the following instance of French barbarity:—"Upon the retreat of the French from Igualada, in Catalonia, on the 10th October, they, in order to save themselves the trouble of removing the sick and wounded, dug up ditches, into which they threw, and buried alive, all those whose cure would, in the opinion of the doctors, have required a long time.

The French troops, under Bonnet, have again evacuated Gijon, Oviedo, and the whole of the Asturias. The evacuation of Oviedo took place on the 23d ult. and is supposed to have been occasioned by despatches which Bonnet had received, requiring him to join Marmont with all expedition.

The fortress of Ciudad Rodrigo has reverted to the possession of the allies under circumstances most honourable to the military skill and valour of the brave troops by whom

the conquest has been achieved. Though defended by a resolute French garrison, it has fallen, after a much shorter siege than that in which it fell into the possession of Massena, on the opening of his memorable campaign. In that siege, the trepches were opened on the night, between the 15th and 16th of June, 1810, and it was not till the 10th of July, that the Spanish Governor, Don Andre Herrasti surrendered at discretion, after preparations had been made for giving the assault. The operations of Lord Wellington commenced on the 9th of Jan. and the place was carried by storm on the 19th. His lordship thus took Ciudad Rodrigo in ten days; while, to produce a practicable breach, occupied the French besieging army 24 entire days.

We learn from the Lisbon Papers that Earl Wellington has been created a Grandee of Spain of the first Order, with the title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo.

General Craufurd died of his wounds on the 24th last, and was buried in the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo.

Despatches from Cadiz, announce the appointment of a new Regency by the Cortes, at the head of which is the Duke del Infantado, minister at our Court. Much good to the Spanish cause is augured from this change.

On the 27th ult. the Count of Fernan Nunez was appointed to succeed the Duke del Infantado, as ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the Court of London.

A letter from Malta, of the 3d, affirms, on the authority of recent advices from Constantinople, that the expected peace between Russia and Turkey had not taken place; and that the Grand Seignor, among other extraordinary expedients for carrying on the war, intended to double the poll tax throughout his dominions.

We are happy to find, that the affairs of Sicily have assumed a promising aspect. The prompt and vigorous measures adopted on the return of Lord William Bentinck had insured the future tranquillity of the island, and freed it from the intrigues of the French; and the execution of the spies of France had given great satisfaction throughout the island.

It has been reported, that a messenger had arrived from Sweden with a copy of a treaty of peace between that country and Great Britain; and that, at the same time, a Swedish minister had landed in England. This report, however, is materially erroneous. In the first place, as we have not been at war with Sweden, there could exist no necessity for any new treaty of peace with that

country; and as to the arrival of an ambassador, the statement in this respect is unfounded. It is true, however, that a messenger from Sweden arrived by a late conveyance with letters for the Swedish resident in England, which, we understand, contain some important communications.

Letters received at Bombay, from Sir Gore Ouseley, of the 28th June, notify the arrival of the English mission in the Persian capital, where it had been splendidly and hospitably received. Sir Gore was afterwards invited to attend the Court to the summer residence.

An alligator was shot through the head at Ghazepore, by an officer of the 67th regiment, which was 29 feet in length, and seven in circumference. In the stomach were found several half-digested human limbs, the heads of two children, and more than twenty stones—probably swallowed in order to assist digestion.

The building of ships for exportation, is likely from the increased demand, to become a lucrative trade in the east. At Calcutta, there were in June last, 14 vessels on the stocks, of which, 11 were from 500 to 900 tons. In many of the native ports, ship-timber had risen in price in consequence of this favourite speculation.

The city of Basseen, situated on the southern coast of Pegu, and one of the principal cities of the Burmah empire, has been destroyed by fire. Some thousands of the inhabitants perished in the flames. This is the second calamity of the same description which has, within the space of a few months, visited that wretched country.

The *Thais*, of 20 guns, Captain Scobell, arrived from the coast of Africa, brings certain information respecting the fate of Mungo Parke; who, it appears, after the whole of his retinue, excepting one person, had died, was proceeding up a branch of the Niger; when, having given an unintentional offence to a native chief, he was assailed whilst in a canoe, passing a narrow arm of the river, and, leaping overboard with his European companion, to swim to shore, was drowned with him. The canoe upset, and nothing belonging to the travellers was preserved, nor did any one escape but some of the hired attendants. Mr. Parke's object, it will be remembered was, to visit the city of Timbuctoo, in the interior of Africa, from which, when he met his death, he was within 500 miles.

The whole of the proceedings of the American Congress are decidedly hostile towards England.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

AT the Middlesex Sessions, Tuck, or Tucker (better known by the name of the Sham Parson) was tried for defrauding Mr. Edbrooke, of the City of Quebec Tavern, in Oxford-street, of two bottles of wine, and 5s. 6d. in silver. The Jury found him Guilty. He was then tried for another fraud, and also convicted. There were other indictments against him, but it was thought unnecessary to try them. The Court sentenced him to seven years transportation.

At the Portsmouth Sessions, a true bill was found against Mr. Hamilton Crofton, for purloining sundry articles of value from Mr. Bradbury, and some other persons, at the inns at Portsmouth. Mr. C. was accordingly put upon his trial; but, on the prosecutor being called, nobody appeared in support of the indictment, and he was consequently acquitted. Mr. Bradbury, who was bound over to prosecute in the sum of 100l. of course forfeits his recognizance. He was pursuing his professional avocations in Ireland.

JAN. 10. There has not been recollected, during the memory of the oldest man, so dark and dismal a day as this. The metropolis was enveloped in gloom, which derived a singular effect from the snow which fell in abundance the preceding night.

Every shop was lighted up—the windows of private houses were shut, and candles were used in every frequented apartment. The density of the atmosphere, from the accumulation of smoke and fog, was such as not only to be impervious to the rays of the sun, but even to intercept the reflection of light from the sky. In the principal streets in the city, the features of the human countenance were not visible at two yards distance. The alleys and narrow streets in the city, the lamps not having been lighted, were darker than at midnight. At two o'clock it became lighter; and in the evening it was much safer to venture out than in the morning.

29. This evening an inquest was held at the Golden Anchor public-house, Leadenhall-street, before Thomas Shelton, Esq. coroner, upon the body of Mrs. May, the wife of an ironmonger, in Oxford-street, who was run over by a waggon, on Tuesday afternoon, and killed on the spot. The circumstances of this melancholy event were briefly as follow:—Mr. May had stopped in his gig at the door of the house lately occupied by the celebrated Dirty Dick, the ironmonger, to speak about some business with the present occupant. He left Mrs. May in the vehicle, holding the reins, until his return. Before, however, he

completed his business, a stage-coach coming quickly by, caught the off wheel of the gig, overturned it, and threw Mrs. May into the middle of the street, when, a heavy waggon, which was passing at the same instant, went over her head, and crushed out her brains. Her distracted husband came out of the house just time enough to be a spectator of the horrible scene. The lifeless body was immediately conveyed to the Golden Anchor public-house, for the inquest of a Jury. Mr. and Mrs. May were a young married couple, the latter not yet 20, and in the seventh month of her pregnancy. The Jury, after a patient and minute inquiry into the circumstances of the case, returned a verdict of *Accidental Death*.—Since receiving the above particulars, we have been told that Mr. May was himself in the chaise, and also thrown out (though not hurt) when the accident happened.

30. The two Houses of Parliament omitted going to church this day (the Anniversary of King Charles's Martyrdom), contrary to the invariable custom on that occasion.

This morning, a respectable tradesman in Long Acre, in the heat of passion, threw himself out of the three-pair stair window, and was killed on the spot. The cause of this melancholy occurrence was, having quarrelled with his wife. A coroner's inquest has been held upon the body, and a verdict of *Lunacy* returned.

A Plymouth paper states, that, on the evening of the 20th ult. Margaret Hoxtable, of Dodbrooke, near Kingsbridge, a child of nine years, being sent on an errand by her mother, was enticed, as it is supposed, by two men, with whom she was seen in the Totness Road, and who first violated, and then murdered her. The mangled corpse, divested of clothing, was found next morning, with the head broken to pieces.

FEB. 6. Mr. Kirwan, the Catholic Delegate, convicted of a breach of the Convention Act, was brought up to the Court of King's Bench, Dublin, fined one mark, and discharged. Judge Day, on delivering the sentence of the Court, made some forcible remarks upon the conduct of the Catholic Committee, than which, he said, the Catholic cause had not a greater enemy.

We find, that the Attorney-general has given notice that it is not the intention of Government to proceed in any other trial for offences against the Convention Act. Conciliation was the object of the Government; and as no man could plead ignorance, after the law and the fact had been established by a Jury, they hoped that no more violations of the law would take place.

9. A destructive fire broke out this morning in the extensive warehouse of Messrs. Haigh, Marshall, and Tidswell, corner of High and Church streets, Manchester, which, in a short time destroyed the build-

ing. By great exertions and risque, a quantity of manufactured goods, chiefly prints and nankeens, were removed to the area of Marsden-square, and Bridgwater-place, and the space in front of the Bridgwater-inn, and piled nearly as high as the second story windows of the adjoining warehouses. The stock of fustians, and about 1000 pieces of dimities were entirely consumed. The damage is estimated at \$0,000l.

10. A fire broke out at Mr. Archer's, in Kirby-street, Hatton-garden, which consumed the upper part of the house. We are sorry to add, that the father of Mr. Archer perished in the flames.

The Special Commission at the Sessions-house, in Horsemonger-lane, for the trial of 12 seamen, who were found to have entered the enemy's service, at the capture of the Isle of France, was held this day (Monday); when W. Candell, alias Connell, belonging to the Laurel at the time of her capture, was arraigned: his defence was, that the dungeon in which he was confined was loathsome and filled with vermin; and, as a preliminary step to escape, he feigned to enter into the French service, in order that he might go at large; it was given in evidence, however, that the prisoner not only wore the French uniform, but did duty as a French soldier; and that he had treated the British officers, prisoners, with great contempt. The Jury found him guilty—Death: but recommended him to mercy, on the ground of his having returned to his allegiance when the opportunity offered. On Tuesday, C. Parker, and J. Tweedle, alias Tweddel, were tried and found guilty. On Wednesday, C. Bird, was convicted; but strongly recommended to mercy, on account of his having manifested much penitence at his conduct, and behaving humanely to his shipmates who were prisoners.—On Thursday, J. Smith, and G. Armstrong, were capitally convicted—the former was proved to have assisted the enemy in making carronade-slides—the latter had entered the French service, and worked as a shoe-maker; but, in attempting to escape, had one eye knocked out, and one hand broken.—On Friday, S. Farlane, was convicted; after which, on J. Teaster being put to the bar, the Attorney-general stated, that the object of those prosecutions, which was, to shew that offenders, such as the prisoner at the bar, and those whose fate had already been decided, could not escape the hands of justice (a fact necessary to be publicly impressed on the minds of those engaged in the military and naval services of the country) having been obtained, he should, with the concurrence of Government, drop the prosecution against the remainder. Mr. Brougham, counsel for the prisoners, did justice to the upright manner in which these prosecutions were conducted, and complimented the Attorney

general on the humane feelings he had manifested throughout, and particularly in his address. The Chief Baron then passed sentence on the seven prisoners previously convicted; "that they should be drawn on a hurdle to the place of execution, there hanged by the neck not till they were dead; to be cut down whilst yet alive, their bowels taken out, their heads cut off, and their bodies cut into quarters, and those quarters placed at the disposal of the King." The prisoners appeared deeply affected;—they fell on their knees and implored for mercy.

12. The Brighton coach was robbed of re-issuable Brighton Union bank notes to the amount of upwards of 3000*l.* in the following manner:—Messrs. Weston, Pinhorn, and Co. bankers in the Borough, are agents to the Union Brighton Bank, and send them a parcel every week by the coach which goes from the Blossom-inn; and, for security, they engage the inside of one of the seats, which is locked in London, and no person has a key besides the bankers at Brighton. On Wednesday they sent notes to the above amount in a tin box, with a patent lock to it, which was put into an iron chest, and was locked and put into the seat, which was also locked.—On the arrival of the coach at Brighton, it was discovered that the tin box had been forced open, and all the notes taken out. The coachman is not suspected, and there is no doubt but that the whole of the inside of the coach was occupied by a gang of thieves, for the purpose of stealing the notes.—Two of the passengers (a man and a woman) got into the coach at the Blossom-inn, at seven o'clock on Wednesday morning. When they got to the Elephant and Castle, another man of the name of Cole got in. The other two passengers were to be taken up at the Plough-inn, at Clapham, where the coachman waited upwards of twenty minutes, and no passengers appearing, he proceeded on his journey. When the coach got to Mitcham, the man told the coachman, the lady was taken so extremely ill she could not proceed any farther, and left the coach. The coachman proceeded on to Reigate, where the two men also left the coach, telling the coachman they had some business to transact there, and should not go on to Brighton till the following day. It has since been ascertained, that they did not go to Brighton at all, but took a post-chaise, went to Croydon, and from thence to Black-friars-road, where they dined. The man and woman are supposed to have returned from Mitcham to London in a chaise-cart, which was waiting for them.

An inquest was held at the Cross Keys Tavern, Black-friars-bridge, on the body of Mr. Follet, Clerk of the Assizes for the Western Circuit, who was found drowned upon the Surrey side of Black-friars-bridge the preceding morning. It appeared in evidence, that the deceased had been dining with some friends at the Cross Keys Tavern,

on Wednesday, and returning home late in the evening, rather inebriated with wine, in company with a gentleman named Cooper, both unfortunately missed their way, and, turning to the right, walked down the ferry steps into the Thames, where the deceased was sucked under some floating rafts of timber, and perished. Mr. Cooper happily contrived to keep himself above water, until a watchman came to his assistance, and rescued him from a watery grave.—The jury found a verdict of *Accidental Death*.

13. Was launched, at Messrs. Brents' yard, Rotherhithe, the Dublin, of 74 guns. It is a fine vessel, and went off uncommonly well. The day being favourable added greatly to the beauty of the scene; after which the company sat down to a sumptuous dinner, and an elegant ball was given in the evening.

15. The sum of 100,000*l.*, as voted by Parliament, was paid from the Exchequer to the Prince Regent, to defray the expenses of assuming the Royal Functions, without any deduction for Property Tax.

The first act of the Prince, as unrestricted Regent, was, the creating of Lord Wellington a British Earl; with an addition to his annuity, of 2000*l.*; and to order a Statute to be passed to invest Generals Graham, Hill, and Sir Samuel Auchmuty, with the Order of the Garter, as rewards for their signal military achievements.

21. Mr. Walsh was released from Newgate this afternoon, in consequence of the opinion of the Judges, that his case did not amount to a felony.

The estate of Mr. W. Adam, in Scotland, has been diminished 1200*l.* per annum, by the extraordinary transversion of a fine river-salmon-fishery, which formerly ran extensively through his lands; but, by a late immense flood, excavated a new course for itself, of more than a mile, through a neighbouring estate, entirely leaving that of Mr. Adam.—To repair this loss, Mr. A. has vacated his seat in Parliament, in order to devote himself more closely to his practice as a counselor.

VINEGAR AN ANTIDOTE AGAINST ARSENIC.—The following extract from the Racing Calendar ought to be generally known:

"NEWMARKET FIRST SPRING MEETING, 1811.

"In this and the following week, Spaniard, Peronette, the Dandy, and a colt of Sir F. Standish's, died in consequence of a solution of arsenic having been put into the trough, at which they were watered; two horses (Reveller and Cælebs) drank out of the same trough, but were recovered, as is believed, by administering vinegar to them, which is said to have the effect of neutralizing arsenic. This is confirmed by an instance within our knowledge, of a child recovered by the same remedy, who had accidentally swallowed arsenic. A repetition of this horrid scheme is happily prevented by

the simple expedient of introducing small fishes into the water troughs; but the fact of vinegar's being an antidote to the effect of arsenic, appeared to us too important not to be mentioned, especially as it is not generally known, even amongst medical men."

Soon after the foregoing article had appeared in a Newspaper, the following remarks upon it were published:—

"ANTIDOTE TO ARSENIC."

"MR. EDITOR,

"As facts which may at all affect the lives of mankind are of the highest importance, I trust you will excuse my pointing out to you one which may prevent disappointment to those who adopt all the opinions of scientific chemists. In your Paper, a few days ago, vinegar was recommended as an antidote to arsenic, when taken as a poison into the stomach. It is true, that has been stated by the French chemist, Sage; but on what grounds, our first chemists have been at a loss to conceive; as it could not reduce the arsenic, though it would dissolve it. The best antidote, undoubtedly, is a solution of one dram of sulphuric acid of potash (which may be procured at any chemist's), in one pint of water, to be drunk at several draughts. The sulphur will unite to the metal, and destroy its causticity; a copious draught of sulphureous mineral water is also good, but the former is more easily procured. I have only stated the above to prevent persons from using a wrong instrument in time of danger.

"Your obedient humble servant,

"Borough, Feb. 20, 1812.

S. B."

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES IN DISTILLATION.—The Report of the National Institute of France for the year 1812 contains information of the first importance to distillers, &c. The process of distillation has derived the most surprising advantages, in France, from the application of recent discoveries relating to the laws of heat and evaporation. This improvement, which has been attended with such beneficial results in the southern provinces, was introduced by Edward Adam, of Montpellier. The foundation of the process consists in heating a great part of the wine to be distilled by the vapour of the spirit which rises from the copper; and making this vapour pass through a series of vessels kept cool by water, which makes it deposit its aqueous particles in such a manner that the proof spirit alone is condensed in the last cooler. Thus, instead of heating the liquor at first to obtain a spirit of 19 degrees of strength (French), from whence, by successive applications of heat, they obtained spirits of different degrees of strength; by the present mode they obtain, in the first process, spirit of any strength which may be required. The former still was only heated twice every day; the still invented by Mr. Adam can be heated eight times each day: it extracts one-sixth more spirit from the same quantity of wine; it saves two-fifths of the fuel, and three-fourths

of the labour: it has also this important advantage—the spirit prepared by it never has an empyreumatic taste. It is not surprising, after what has been stated, that this improvement has been instantly adopted by all the distillers in France—infallible ruin would have been the fate of those who had continued the old method. M. Duportal, chemist, of Montpellier, has presented to the National Institute an exact description of the process, which has been printed; he has described, in his account, the perfection to which it has been brought by M. J. Berard. It is of importance to remark, that the original idea of heating by steam or vapour was published by Count Rumford, in London, in 1798: thus a simple general proposition, which appears at first sight an abstract and useless truth, may afterwards enrich whole provinces.—The experiments of Mr. Leslie, to produce ice by evaporation, in the air-pump, have been varied and extended in France by Messrs. Clement and Desormes; they have proposed to apply the evaporation, in vacuo, on a large scale, to the drying of gunpowder; which, being done without fire, will be attended with no danger.

The French chemists are now engaged in endeavouring to apply the evaporation in vacuo (before stated) to drying and preserving fruit and vegetables. It may easily be conceived of what advantage this process may be, particularly in the Army and Navy, by preserving, unchanged, alimentary substances, and also by diminishing their weight and bulk when they are to be sent to distant parts of the world.

MARQUIS WELLESLEY'S MISSION TO SPAIN.—The following are the accounts which Mr. Richard Wellesley explained in his speech to the House of Commons lately, relative to the Noble Marquis's expenses during his embassy to Spain in 1809:

The total amount of expenditure was..... £16,903 17 10

Of this sum there was paid, being the value of various articles purchased for the embassy, and afterwards sold by the Marquis on the public account 3,003 17 8

Net expenditure chargeable on the public 13,900 0 2

To provide for this expenditure, there was received from the Treasury at different periods, by bills, &c. &c. 14,113 2 8
Deduct Treasury fees 602 15 0

Actual money received by the Marquis 13,460 7 8

Compare this with the expenditure after the sale of effects..... 13,900 0 2

Deficiency of receipt from the Treasury, to meet the expenditure 439 12 6

This is the account between the Public and the Marquis Wellesley. In addition, it is a positive fact, that the embassy cost Marquis Wellesley between 4 and 5000*l.* from his private fortune.

It is also to be recollected, that Lord Wellesley received neither remuneration for his services, nor plate, equipage-money, nor salary.

It has been already stated, that the sum actually received by the Marquis was 13,460*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.*

This comprised the expenses of the whole Mission, including Secretaries, and every person attached to the embassy. In this sum of 13,460*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* are also included many charges which have no relation to the Marquis Wellesley personally, which would have been incurred by any other person, and which are as follows:—

1st, Bankers' commission at Seville	68	17	0
2d, Ditto agency in England ..	105	0	0
3d, Effects left at Seville for sale, but seized by the French, estimated value	500	0	0
4th, Couriers usually defrayed from the Messengers' Fund at the Foreign Office	421	0	5
5th, Loss by Exchange	834	0	0
	1928	17	5

If this sum be deducted from the sum of 13,460*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* received by the Marquis, it will appear, that the actual expense for which alone he can be deemed responsible, was 11,531*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.*

Mr. Wellesley stated the expense in round numbers at 12,000*l.*

AN ACCOUNT OF THE MONIES OF SUITORS IN THE HIGH COURT OF ADMIRALTY, AND HIGH COURT OF APPEALS FOR PRIZES.				
	1st Jan. 1810.	1st Jan. 1811.	1st Jan. 1812.	
In cash	146,264 9 0	139,355 14 2	84,150 7 0	
Exchequer Bills	191,750 0 0	86,400 0 0	102,500 0 0	
Navy 5 per cent. Annuities	102,641 11 8	82,131 3 3	66,148 13 2	
Consolidated 4 per cent Annuities ..	5,478 11 10	49,886 18 9	3,137 5 6	
Consolidated 3 per cent. Annuities ..	15,629 9 6	42,976 10 0	6,523 19 11	

Admiralty Registry, 1812. JAMES BUSH.

NATIONAL DEBT.—An Account of the Reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st August, 1786, to the 1st February, 1812: Redeemed by the Sinking Fund £189,538,480 Transferred by Land Tax re-deemed 23,911,057 Ditto by Life Ann. purchased 1,606,040

On account of Great Britain £215,085,577 Ditto of Ireland 9,085,958 Ditto of Imperial Loan 1,234,514 Ditto of Loan to Portugal 118,568

Total....£225,251,617.

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,962,955*l.* 5*s.* 8½*d.*

BANKRUPTS GAZETTED IN THE FOLLOWING THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

1777..... 63	1796 735
8..... 692	7..... 866
9..... 523	8..... 724
1780..... 448	9..... 557
1..... 445	1800. 736
2..... 559	1..... 881
3..... 539	2..... 947
4..... 539	3..... 920
5..... 511	4..... 854
6..... 496	5..... 953
7..... 501	6..... 994
8..... 718	7..... 1067
9..... 561	8..... 1101
1790..... 543	9..... 1110
1..... 612	1810..... 1792
2..... 625	11..... 2014
3..... 1299	
4..... 824	Total ..28,107
5..... 704	

Making an average of 803 each year for the thirty-five years; of 663 each year for the first twenty-six years; and of 1208 (nearly double) for the last nine years, during which we have been engaged in the war.

BULLETINS OF THE STATE OF HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

"Windsor Castle, Feb. 1, 1812.—His Majesty continues nearly in the same state in which he was last week."

"Windsor Castle, Feb. 8, 1812.—His Majesty appears to be nearly in the same state in which he was last week."

"Windsor Castle, Feb. 15, 1812.—His Majesty continues nearly in the same state."

"Windsor Castle, Feb. 22, 1812.—His Majesty continues nearly in the same state."

At the Court at Carlton House, the 24th of January, 1812, PRESENT, His Royal Highness the PRINCE REGENT in Council.

SHERIFFS appointed by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent in Council, in the name and on the behalf of His Majesty, for the year 1812.

Bedfordshire, J. Cooper, of Teddington, Esq.; Berkshire, G. Elwes, of Marcham, Esq.; Buckinghamshire, C. Salter, of

Stoke Pogis, Esq.; Camb. and Hunt. J. Carstairs, of Woodhurst, Esq.; Cheshire, E. Yates, of Ince, Esq.; Cumberland, T. Hartley, of Linthwaite, Esq.; Derbyshire, R. Bateman, of Fosdon, Esq.; Devonshire, J. Hay, of Collypriest, Esq.; Dorsetshire, T. Hurlock Bastard, of Charlton Marshall, Esq.; Essex, Sir R. Wigram, of Walthamstow, Bart.; Gloucestershire, Sir W. Hicks, of Whitcomb-park, Bart.; Herefordshire, T. Jay, of Derndale, Esq.; Hertfordshire, J. Currie, of Essenden, Esq.; Kent, J. Wells, of Bickley, Esq.; Leicestershire, R. Cheslyn, of Langley, Esq.; Lincolnshire, G. Lister, of Girsby, Esq.; Monmouthshire, C. Lewis, of St. Pierre, Esq.; Norfolk, J. Turner Hales, of Hardingham, Esq.; Northamptonshire, Peter Denys, of Easton Neston, Esq.; Northumberland, Ralph Bales, of Melbourn-hall, Esq.; Nottinghamshire, Hugh Blaydes, of Ranby-hall, Esq.; Oxfordshire, F. Sackville Lloyd Wheate, of Glympton-park, Esq.; Rutlandshire, Gerard Noel Noel, of Exton, Esq.; Shropshire, R. Lyster, of Rowton, Esq.; Somersetshire, W. Vaughan, of Monkton Combe, Esq.; Staffordshire, T. Mottershaw, of Silkmore-house, Esq.; County of Southampton, I. Thistlewaite, of Southwick, Esq.; Suffolk, R. Moore, of Melford, Esq.; Surrey, T. Starling Benson, of Champion-lodge, Esq.; Sussex, G. F. Tyson, of Singleton, Esq.; Warwickshire, S. Petch, of Idlicote, Esq.; Wiltshire, Sir W. Pierce Ash A'Court, of Heytesbury, Bart.; Worcestershire, J. Baker, of Waresley, Esq.; Yorkshire, Sir T. Slingsby, of Scriven-park, Bart.

SOUTH WALES.—Carmarthen, J. G. Phillips, of Cwingwilly, Esq.; Pembroke, H. Scourfield, of Robeston-hall, Esq.; Cardigan, Griffith Jones, of Cardigan, Esq.; Glamorgan, Morgan Popkin Traherne, of Goytrahene, Esq.; Brecon, C. Fox Crespigny, of Tallyn, Esq.; Radnor, T. Grove the younger, of Cwm Ellan, Esq.

NORTH WALES.—Merioneth, W. Wynne, of Peniarth, Esq.; Carnarvon, the Hon. P. R. Drummond Barrell, of Gwydir; Anglesey, Hugh Bulkeley Owen, of Coedanna, Esq.; Montgomery, G. Meares, of Fynnant, Esq.; Denbigh, W. Edwards, of Hendre-house, Esq.; Flint, Hugh Humphreys, of Parypille, Esq.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

“MY DEAREST BROTHER,

“As the restrictions on the exercise of the Royal Authority will shortly expire, when I must make my arrangements for the future Administration of the powers with which I am invested, I think it right to communicate those sentiments which I was withheld from expressing at an early period of the Session, by my warmest desire, that the expected mo-

tion on the affairs of Ireland might undergo the deliberate discussion of Parliament, unmixed with any other consideration.

“I think it hardly necessary to call your recollection to the recent circumstances under which I assumed the authority delegated to me by Parliament. At a moment of unexampled difficulty and danger, I was called upon to make a selection of persons to whom I should entrust the functions of the Executive Government. My sense of duty to our Royal Father solely decided that choice: and every private feeling gave way to considerations which admitted of no doubt or hesitation. I trusted I acted in that respect as the genuine representative of the August Person whose functions I was appointed to discharge; and I have the satisfaction of knowing, that such was the opinion of persons, for whose judgment and honourable feelings I entertain the highest respect in various instances, as you well know. When the law of the last Session left me at full liberty, I waved any personal gratification, in order that his Majesty might resume, on his restoration to health, every power and prerogative belonging to his Crown. I certainly am the last person in the kingdom to whom it can be permitted to despair of our Royal Father's recovery. A new era is now arrived; and I cannot but reflect with satisfaction on the events which have distinguished the short period of my restricted Regency. Instead of suffering in the loss of her possessions, by the gigantic force which has been employed against them, Great Britain has added most important acquisitions to her empire. The National Faith has been preserved inviolable towards our Allies; and if character is strength, as applied to a nation, the increased and increasing reputation of his Majesty's arms will shew to the Nations of the Continent how much they may achieve when animated by a glorious spirit of resistance to a foreign yoke. In the critical situation of the war in the Peninsula, I shall be most anxious to avoid any measure which can lead my Allies to suppose that I mean to depart from the present system. Perseverance alone can achieve the great object in question; and I cannot withhold my approbation from those who have honourably distinguished themselves in support of it. I have no predilection to indulge,—no resentments to gratify,—no objects to attain but such as are common to the whole empire. If such is the leading principle of my conduct,—and I can appeal to the past as evidence of what the future will be—I flatter myself I shall meet with the support of Parliament, and of a candid and enlightened nation. Having made the communication of my sentiments in this new and extraordinary crisis of our affairs, I cannot conclude without expressing the gratification I should feel, if some of those persons with whom the early habits of my public life were formed, would strengthen my hands, and constitute a part of

my Government. With such support, and aided by a vigorous and united Administration, formed on the most liberal basis, I shall look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain was ever engaged. You are authorized to communicate these sentiments to Lord Grey, who, I have no doubt, will make them known to Lord Grenville.

"I am always, my dearest Frederick, your ever affectionate Brother,

(Signed) "GEORGE, P. R.

"Carlton-house, Feb. 13, 1812.

"P.S. I shall send a copy of this letter immediately to Mr. Perceval."

From Earls Grey and Grenville to his Royal Highness the Duke of York.

"SIR, "February 15, 1812.

"We beg leave most humbly to express to your Royal Highness our dutiful acknowledgments for the gracious and condescending manner in which you have had the goodness to communicate to us the letter of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, on the subject of the arrangements to be now made for the future administration of the public affairs; and we take the liberty of availing ourselves of your gracious permission, to address to your Royal Highness, in this form, what has occurred to us in consequence of that communication. The Prince Regent, after expressing to your Royal Highness, in that letter, his sentiments on various public matters, has, in the concluding paragraph, condescended to intimate his wish that some of those persons with whom the early habits of his public life were formed, would strengthen his Royal Highness's hands, and constitute a part of his Government: and his Royal Highness is pleased to add, that, with such support, aided by a vigorous and united Administration, formed on the most liberal basis, he would look with additional confidence to a prosperous issue of the most arduous contest in which Great Britain has ever been engaged. On the other parts of his Royal Highness's letter we do not presume to offer any observations; but in the concluding paragraph, in so far as we may venture to suppose ourselves included in the gracious wish which it expresses, we owe it, in obedience and duty to his Royal Highness, to explain ourselves with frankness and sincerity. We beg leave most earnestly to assure his Royal Highness, that no sacrifices, except those of honour and duty, could appear to us too great to be made, for the purpose of healing the divisions of our country, and uniting both its Government and its people. All personal exclusion we entirely

disclaim: we rest on public measures; and it is on this ground alone that we must express, without reserve, the impossibility of our uniting with the present Government. Our differences of opinion are too many, and too important, to admit of such an union. His Royal Highness will, we are confident, do us the justice to remember, that we have twice already acted on this impression; in 1809, on the proposition then made to us under his Majesty's authority; and last year, when his Royal Highness was pleased to require our advice respecting the formation of a new Government. The reasons which we then humbly submitted to him are strengthened by the increasing dangers of the times; nor has there, down to this moment, appeared even any approximation towards such an agreement of opinion on the public interests, as can alone form a basis for the honourable union of parties previously opposed to each other. Into the detail of those differences we are unwilling to enter; they embrace almost all the leading features of the present policy of the Empire. But his Royal Highness has, himself, been pleased to advert to the late deliberations in Parliament on the affairs of Ireland: this is a subject, above all others, important in itself, and connected with the most pressing dangers. Far from concurring in the sentiments which his Majesty's Ministers have, on that occasion, so recently expressed, we entertain opinions directly opposite: we are firmly persuaded of the necessity of a total change in the present system of that country, and of the immediate repeal of those civil disabilities under which so large a portion of his Majesty's subjects still labour on account of their religious opinions. To recommend to Parliament this repeal, is the first advice which it would be our duty to offer to his Royal Highness, could we, even for the shortest time, make ourselves responsible for any farther delay in the prospect of a measure, without which we could entertain no hope of rendering ourselves useful to his Royal Highness, or to the country. We have only further to beg your Royal Highness to lay before his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, the expression of our humble duty, and the sincere and respectful assurance of our earnest wishes for whatever may best promote the ease, honour, and advantage of his Royal Highness's government, and the success of his endeavours for the public welfare. We have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) "GREY.
"GRENVILLE."

"To his Royal Highness the Duke of York."

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY.

IN a few days will be published, in two pocket volumes, "Letters on Marriage, on the Causes of Matrimonial Infidelity, and *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LXI. Feb. 1812.

on the Reciprocal Relations of the Sexes; with elucidatory Notes." By Henry Thomas Kitchener.

Mr. Macpherson, author of the *Annals of Commerce*, has nearly ready for publication, "The History of the European Commerce with India; with a Review of the Arguments for and against the Management of it by a chartered Company, an Appendix of authentic Accounts, and a Map appropriated to the Work."

Dr. Cheyne, of Dublin, late of Leith, has in the press, in an octavo volume, "Cases of Apoplexy and Lethargy, with Observations on the Comatose Diseases," illustrated by engravings.

Professor Bonnycastle, of Woolwich, will speedily publish, in two octavo volumes, "A Treatise on Algebra, in Practice and Theory," with notes and illustrations. This work is designed to form the second and third parts of the author's intended General Course of Mathematics, of which some succeeding branches are nearly ready for the press.

Dr. Lipscombe is preparing "A Grammar of the Elements of Medicine," intended to serve both as a book of instruction and reference.

Mr. Watson will shortly publish "Structures on Book-keeping and Accounts, as exhibited in the Counting-house, on a scale of extensive general Business."

"An Economical History of the Hebrides and Islands of Scotland," by the late Rev. Dr. John Walker, of Edinburgh, is in the press; also, by the same author, "Miscellaneous Essays on Natural History and Rural Economy."

Dr. David Brewster will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, "A Treatise on New Philosophical Instruments, for various Purposes, in the Arts and Sciences," illustrated by plates.

Mr. Charles Butler proposes to publish, by subscription, in two volumes, 8vo. "An Easy Introduction to the Mathematics; being a complete System of elementary Instruction in the leading Branches of the Science."

Mr. Goodacre, of Standard-hill Academy, near Nottingham, has in the press "An Impartial Review of the New System of Education, generally ascribed to Dr. Bell and Mr. Lancaster." He is also preparing for the press, "Outlines of an Economical Plan for the Education of the Poor, on rational and solid principles."

Alexander Whyte, Esq. barrister, has in the press "Vehna, a moral Tale," in two small octavo volumes.

Mr. James Smyth, of the Custom-house, Hull, will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, "A Treatise on the Practice of the Customs, in the entry, &c. of goods imported."

The Rev. — Hart, of Bristol, has in the press "Miscellaneous English Exercises, in Prose and Poetry, written in false Grammar, false Spelling, and without Stops."

The Rev. J. Joyce is preparing "A System of Algebra and Fluxion," practically adapted to the use of Schools."

Major Price's second Volume of "Memoirs of Mohammedan History" is expected to appear early in May.

The Rev. T. Castley has in the press "Essays and Dissertations in Philology, History, Politics, and Common Life."

Mr. Thomas Ashe will speedily publish, in three volumes, "The Liberal Critic, or Memoirs of Henry Percy."

"The Border Antiquities of England and Scotland Delincated," a splendid work, in quarto, is in great forwardness. It is intended to exhibit specimens of the architecture, sculpture, and other vestiges, of former ages, from the earliest times to the union of the two crowns, accompanied with descriptive sketches, &c. The first part is expected to appear at the end of next month.

Mr. J. N. Brewer, author of a *Winter's Tale*, has ready for the press a romance, in four volumes, entitled, "Sir Ferdinand of England."

Mr. T. L. Peacock, author of the *Genius of the Thames*, and other Poems, will shortly publish, in a quarto volume, "The Philosophy of Melancholy, a Poem; and the Spirit of Fire, a Mythological Ode."

Amidst the decline of trade and manufactures, it is a satisfaction to see the increasing taste for literature, and the demand for books; at the sale of the library of Sir James Pulteney, Bart. at Christie's, the variorum classics sold at sums unprecedented; and the rare volumes of the Delphin classics sold at the following prices:—

Ciceroni Opera Philosophica editio vera, purchased by Mr. Dibdin,	
for Earl Spencer	59 6 0
Prudentius	16 5 6
Statius	54 12 0

Early this month will be published "A new Grammar of the Spanish Language, designed for every Class of Learners, and especially for such as are their own instructors. By L. J. A. M'Henry, a Native of Spain."

"The Isle of Palms, and other Poems, by Mr. Wilson, of Magdalen College, Oxford," will be published early in March.

Mr. Aylmer, writing-master to Hackney-school, has in the press "A new System of Arithmetic, on the Principles of Cancelling, for the Use of Schools."

Mr. H. Quentin, the author of the new English Grammar, has, in the press, a second edition of his French Grammar.

Miss F. A. Rowden, the author of the *Pleasures of Friendship*, will publish, in the beginning of next month, a second edition of her "Poetical Introduction to the Study of Botany," with seven copper-plate engravings.

Mr. Samarez will publish, in a few days, a work "On the Philosophy of Physiology, and of Physics; comprehending an Examination of the Modern Systems of Philosophy."

In the course of March will be published "Phaedia Fabulae in usum Scholarum"

Expurgat. cum Notis Anglicis, Studio C. Bradley, A.M.

Just published, "The Statutes at large, from Magna Charta to the Union of the Kingdoms of Great Britain and Ireland (41 Geo. III. 1800). By J. E. Tomlins, Esq. Barrister-at-law; and by John Rathby, Esq. Barrister-at-law." In ten volumes, quarto. Also another edition of the same work, in 20 vols. octavo. These editions are continued annually.

In the course of March will be published "A new Pocket Cyclopædia, or Elements of useful Knowledge, methodically arranged: designed for the higher Classes in Schools, and for young Persons in general. By John Millard, Assistant Librarian of the Surrey Institution." In one thick volume, 12mo.

"Rosara's Chain, or the Choice of Life. A Poem. By Alicia Lefanu." Foolscap 8vo.

IN THE PRESS.

"Sermons preached at Lincoln's-inn, in the Years 1806 and 1807. By J. B. Holmgworth, M.A. Fellow of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and one of his Majesty's Preachers at Whitehall; late Assistant to the Preacher at Lincoln's-inn."

"Debrett's Peerage of the United Kingdom." A new edition, improved, and corrected to the day of publication.

"Tales of the East," collated with the original or early translations, and now first arranged in one uniform edition, by Henry Weber, Esq.

•• These volumes contain upward of One Thousand Stories; and comprise, beside original translations and reprints of scarce and little known Eastern Romances, the whole of the Arabian, Persian, Turkish, Mogul, Tartarian, and Chinese Tales published, which, from their merit, are entitled to find a place in the Collection. From the form of the volumes, each volume will contain, in quantity, upwards of seven common demy octavos—part of the materials, are now, for the first time, presented in an English dress.

"Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, a Poem: written during the Author's Travels in Portugal, Spain, Albania, and some of the most interesting Parts of Greece: with Notes."

"The Book of the Church; describing, 1. The Religions of our British, Roman, and Saxon Ancestors, and the Consequences resulting from their respective Systems. 2. A View of Popery and its Consequences. 3. A Picture of Puritanism. 4. A Picture of Methodism, concluding with an Account of what the Church is, how it acts upon us, and shewing how inseparably it is connected with the Interest of the Country; interspersed with interesting Biographical Sketches."

"A Voyage round the World, in the Years 1803-4-5 and 6. By command of his Imperial Majesty Alexander I. in the Ships *Nadeshda* and *Neva*, under the Orders

of Captain A. I. Von Krusenstern. Translated from the German (now printing at Berlin), by Richard Belgrave Hoppner, Esq." In 4to, with Charts, Plates, &c. &c.

"Calamities of Authors; including some Inquires respecting their Moral and Literary Characters. By the Author of *Curiosities of Literature*."

"The Origin, Nature, and Object of the New System of Education, comprising the clearest Instructions for adopting it in Schools or Families."

"A Grammar of the *Æolo-Doric* or Modern Greek Tongue. To which are added, Familiar Dialogues; a Chapter from the Vicar of Wakefield, with the Modern Greek and English Text opposite; and a copious Vocabulary. By John Jackson, Esq."

"*Talavera*: a Poem, with Notes. The Ninth Edition, corrected and enlarged. To which are now added, *Trafalgar*, and other Poems, elegantly printed in 4to, with a Portrait of Lord Wellington, from a Bust in the Possession of John Wilson Croker, Esq."

"The Plays of James Shirley, now first collected, with occasional Notes, and a Critical and Biographical Memoir of the Author." In 6 vol. 8vo.

"The Life of Horatio Lord Nelson," elegantly printed in small 8vo.

"A General History and Collection of Voyages and Travels, arranged in Systematic Order: forming a Complete History of the Origin and Progress of Navigation, Discovery, and Commerce, by Sea and Land, from the earliest Ages to the present Time. By Robert Kerr, F. R. S & F. A. S. Ed." Illustrated by Maps and Charts, in 18 vol. 8vo.

"The Vision of Piers Plowman; printed from MSS. of higher Antiquity than any which have yet been collated, and forming a Text almost entirely different from that of Crowley. Together with a prefatory Dissertation; a Paraphrase, Glossary, and Notes. By Thomas Dunham Whitaker, LL.D. F.S.A. Vicar of Whalley, in Lancashire."

"The Scottish Adventurers; or, the Way to Rise, a Historical Tale. By Hector Macneil, Esq. Author of *William and Jean*," In 2 vol. 12mo.

"Instructions for conducting a School, through the Agency of the Scholars themselves, upon the *Madras System*. By the Rev. Andrew Bell, LL.D. Master of *Sherbourne Hospital*." A Third Edition, enlarged.

"The Penitent; or, Nun of Godstow: a Historical Novel, in Three Volumes. By the late Mrs. Elizabeth Helme, Author of the *Pilgrim of the Cross*, *Scottish and Roman Histories*, &c. &c."

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Bowyer is about to bring out, shortly, a splendid engraving of the death of Sir

Ralph Abercrombie in Egypt, by the late Mr. Legat, from a picture painted by Mr. Stothard, in which is introduced all the principal officers who were engaged in that memorable campaign. This plate is the same size as the Death of Nelson, now publishing by Messrs. Boydell and West.

Ready for delivery, A Series of Twenty-four Views, illustrative of the Holy Scriptures, from Sir Robert Ainslie's celebrated Collection of Drawings, which were made for him by Luigi Mayer, during Sir Robert's

residence as Ambassador at Constantinople from the Court of Great Britain. These Views are coloured with the greatest care, so as exactly to imitate the original Drawings, and are engraved of a proper size to bind up with any quarto edition of the Bible. A geographical and historical Account of each View precedes the Drawings. The price of the Twenty-four Views done up in boards, with the letter-press, will be three guineas and a half.

BIRTHS.

AT the house of Stephen Tottenham Cassan, Esq. in Dublin, the Right Hon. Lady Lucy Anne Cassan, of a son.——At Sheffield Hall, near Maryborough, Queen's

County, Ireland, the seat of Major Cassan, the lady of Stephen Sheffield Cassan, Esq. barrister-at-law, of a daughter.——Lady Ellenborough of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

MR. WOOLCOT, of Doughty-street, to Miss Elizabeth Fisher, of Mill-end, in the county of Bucks.——Lord Berwick, to Miss S. Dubochet.——At Ipswich, T. Hurrell, Esq. late of Park-street, Islington, to Frances, only surviving daughter of the late W. L. Williams, Esq. of

Greenwich, one of the coroners for the county of Kent.——At Crowle, after a courtship of one night, Mr. Robert Berry, of Beltoft, aged 70, bee-hive-manufacturer and bee-merchant, to Miss Jane Easton, second daughter of Mr. James Easton, of Ealand, flax-dresser, aged 15.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at the Vicarge, St. Austell, Cornwall, after a protracted illness of two years, which she bore with Christian resignation, Mrs. Hennah.——At Porchester Castle, Mr. Joseph Weston, formerly Cashier of His Majesty's Stationary Office.——At Sutton, in the county of Surrey, in her 77th year, Mrs. Hall, wife of Ambrose Hall, Esq. of the Hermitage, Walton on the Hill, and of Albion-street Surrey-road.

JAN. 5. At the Parsonage, Cottesmore, Rutland, at the advanced age of 86, the Rev. W. Brereton, formerly of King's College, Cambridge, A. B. 1749, A. M. 1753; nearly 50 years rector of that parish. He was rector also of Pickwell, in Leicestershire, Canon Residentiary of Litchfield Cathedral, and formerly Archdeacon of Stafford, which office he conscientiously relinquished when unequal to discharge its duties.

19. At Brislington House, near Bristol, aged five years, E. L. Fox, son of E. L. Fox, M. D. who was dreadfully burnt the preceding evening, by a spark falling from a candle upon the bed-clothes.

20. In Half-Moon-street, in her 77th year, Ann, the relict of John Jebb, M. D. and F. R. S. who died in Parliament-street, March 2, 1786. It would not be doing justice to female worth, to pass over a lady of such distinguished merit as Mrs. Jebb, without an expression of respect; for the widow was, in her sphere, not a less eminent character than her husband. Mrs. Jebb was the eldest daughter of the late Rev. James Tor-

kington, Rector of King's Rippon and Little Stukely, in Huntingdonshire, and of Lady Dorothy Sherard, daughter of Philip, second Earl of Harborough. She was married to Dr. Jebb in 1764, when he was in the height of his literary reputation at Cambridge. The doctor, it is well known, engaged in some very serious controversies with the university, particularly on abolishing subscription to the 39 articles at the time of taking degrees, and on public annual examinations of under graduates. These disputes found exercise for the first talents at that time in the University, and Mrs. Jebb was not content with being a silent observer; she became the active opponent of Dr. Powell, the Master of St. John's College, who conducted the other side of the controversy, and who felt as sensibly the point of Mrs. Jebb's pen, in the public prints, as he did of the learned doctor's. It was in reference to the force of argument contained in a small pamphlet, written by Mrs. Jebb on the same subject, under the signature of 'Priscilla,' that the late Dr. Paley said, at the time, "The Lord had sold Sisera into the hands of a woman." When Dr. Jebb, having embraced some speculative opinions, which, he thought, made it necessary for him to resign his preferment and leave the church, settled in London, he became a physician, and a strenuous political reformer. No name is better known among the advocates of parliamentary reform, than that of Dr. Jebb, and the active energies of Mrs. Jebb are also well known: being an invalid, she lived a retired

life, but her zeal rose to the full level of her husband's—she saw with the same quickness, glowed with the same ardour, and wrote, occasionally, with the same spirit. But Mrs. Jebb was not more distinguished for the vigour of her mind, than the qualities of her heart. She was a Christian, without bigotry; a moralist, without severity; a politician, without self-interest or ambition; a sincere friend, without disguise and without reserve. With considerable powers of mind, she possessed all the amiable softness of the female character. With as few failings as could well fall to the lot of humanity, she exercised an unlimited candour in judging those of others. Candour and benignity were the prominent features of her character. Her friends, therefore, were numerous, and she could not have a single enemy. These superior qualities of mind and heart were lodged in a body of the most delicate texture. The frame of Mrs. Jebb was extremely feeble, her countenance always languid and wan. She used to recline on a sofa, and had not been out of her room above once or twice these twenty years—she seemed the shadow of a shade, or rather all soul and intellect, like one dropped from another sphere. For her ardour and patriotic firmness, mixed with urbanity and gentleness, and occasionally brightening with innocent playfulness, gave that to her countenance, which the mere bloom of health cannot bestow, nor the pen describe; it gave a singular interest to her character: it can only be felt, and will be lastingly remembered, by her surviving friends.

21. In Piccadilly, in the 78th year of his age, C. Marsh, Esq.—In Molyneux-street, Edgware road, in the 61st year of her age, Mrs. Bristow, late of Baker-street, Portman-square.

22. At Ardno, Lochfineside, Duncan McCallum, in the 86th year of his age. He was 60 years tenant on the estate of Ardkingless: he was the first-born, and the first that died, of his father's family—the rest, a brother and a sister, are still living in that neighbourhood. He has left 6 children, 28 grandchildren, and 13 great grandchildren.—At Wells, G. Lox, Esq. solicitor, and member of the corporation of that city.

23. At Treburtha Hall, in the 80th year of his age, P. Rodd, Esq. late colonel of the Royal Cornwall militia.—John Tyler, Esq. banker, of Devizes.

24. In Portman-square, the Countess of Berkeley.—Mrs. Susanna Gregory, wife of Mr. M. Gregory, of Waxchandlers-hall.

28. At Bristol Hot Wells, after a lingering illness of more than two years continuance, Anne Bowerbank, aged 26; and on the 9th instant, at the house of her brother, the Rev. T. F. Bowerbank, vicar of Chiswick, Isabella Bowerbank, only surviving sister, aged 22; following their youngest brother, Edward, aged 23; and their sister

Mary, aged 24, to the grave, within the short period of ten months.—The circumstances attending the deaths of these four young persons are very remarkable and most awfully impressive. Their brother Edward arrived from India, labouring under a deep consumption, his sister Mary came from Bristol to see him, at Chiswick; but would not be persuaded of his danger, until she had heard the decided opinion of the medical attendant, to an indifferent person, for which purpose she concealed herself behind the curtain, "Now," said she, "I am satisfied—I hope I shall not survive him." She was taken ill the next morning, and, after 12 days, died; preceding the object of her tender solicitude to the grave by exactly a month. Similar, but more awful, has been the fate of poor Isabel; for several months past it had been her repeated declaration, both by letter and words, that, anxious as she might be to have health and strength to administer to the comforts of her lingering sister, yet, as soon as the scene of her suffering should close, life would become indifferent to herself. How inscrutable are the ways of Providence. On Wednesday, the 5th instant, her sister was buried; on Friday she accompanied her brother to Chiswick, where she arrived without the least fatigue on Saturday; on Sunday after a few hours of apparently trifling indisposition, from which she appeared to be fast recovering, in the act of taking some refreshment, she raised her eyes, and, without the least change of feature or posture, immediately expired!—They were four of the six children of the late Rev. Edward Bowerbank, rector of Croft and Barningham, in the county of York, and prebendary of Lincoln.

29. At the Admiralty, the Lady of Rear admiral Sir Joseph Yorke.—Mr. Brodie, one of the magistrates of Marlborough-street office. He had officiated in the business of the office on Tuesday, and took a walk after office hours. On his return he appeared in a state of stupor; soon after he reached his drawing-room, he was seized with a paralytic stroke, and, after remaining in a state of insensibility 24 hours, he expired.—At Bognor, in the 35th year of his age, Major Egerton, of the 29th regiment, fifth son of the late P. Egerton, Esq. of Egerton and Oulton, and brother of J. Egerton, Esq. M. P. for Chester.—In Harley-street, aged 69, the Right Hon. the Countess Dowager of Portsmouth.—At his chambers in the Temple, J. Grisdale, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn, late of Christ's College, Cambridge.—Mrs. Chater, wife of Mr. Eleazer Chater, of Cornhill.

FEB. 1. Aged 80, W. Bailey, Esq. of Stowgate-house Deeping (formerly of Wickham Grange), Lancashire, father-in-law to the late Countess of Traquair, and the late Mrs. Sulyard, of Bury.—At Freshford, the Rev. Dr. Baker.

30. Suddenly, in his chair, Mr. Tobias Davies, of the Body Corporate of Leominster.——At Liscomb-house, Bucks, Sir Jonathan Lovett, Bart.——At Grant-ham, the Dowager Lady Whichcote, relict of Sir C. Whichcote, Bart. of Aswarby-house, Lincolnshire.——In Clarges-street, Piccadilly, Mr. J. F. Knoche; and two days afterwards, his wife, Mrs. Avis Knoche, each aged 96 years—they had been married (says a Correspondent) for upwards of 68 years, and in that state experienced the utmost felicity.

31. Aged 68, the Right Hon. Lady Charles Spencer.—Her Ladyship was sister to the late, and aunt to the present, Duke of St. Alban's.

FEB. 2. At Kingston, near Taunton, aged 60, Lieutenant-general Chapman, of the Royal Artillery.——In the King's Bench Prison, after a confinement of nearly three years, for a small debt contracted for medical assistance for his wife and family, Mr. J. Monkhouse. He was much respected, and was son of J. Monkhouse, Esq. of Shepherd's Bush; a person who had acquired, by his business of a tailor, a very large fortune.——In Falcon-square, in the 73d year of his age, S. Pinder, Esq.

3. Mr. Vardon, of Devonshire-street, Queen-square.——Jacob Boak, Esq. of Leadenhall-street, Deputy of the Ward of Lime-street.—His death was sudden; and, as represented to us, occurred in the following manner: Standing near his premises, he heard the parish-bell tolling, and enquired of the Beadle, casually passing at the time, who was dead; when, before he obtained an answer, he fell down, and expired.——Of an apoplectic fit, Mrs. Scott Waring, of Peterborough-house, Parson's green. Mrs. Scott Waring was the celebrated Miss Hughes; who, though inheriting a handsome fortune, betook herself for some years to the stage in Ireland, of which country she was a native.

4. Aged 46, J. Dohree, Esq. formerly commander of the Busbridge, and late of the Carmarthen, in the East India service.

5. In her 80th year, Mrs. Hatchins, of Clapton house.——In the 83d year of his age, William Field, Esq. of Canonbury.

6. At Newington-place, Surrey, aged 78, Isaac Pillean, Esq.——At Margate, in the 70th year of his age, R. Teddy, Esq.——In his 76th year, J. Holbrook, Esq. of Welleclose-square.——While giving orders to his bricklayer, on the top of his house, in Somers' Town, Mr. C. Cooke, of the Legacy Duty Office.——In the 67th year of his age, Wm. Cadby, Esq. of Old Bracknell, Berkshire.

7. At Lancing, Sussex, after a few hours illness, Mrs. Lloyd, wife of James Martin Lloyd, Esq. M. P. for Steyning.——In Bolton-street, aged 79 years, the Right Hon. the Dowager Lady Scarsdale.——

G. Green, Esq. of Montague-street, Russell-square.

8. At Gravesend, suddenly, in the 66th year of his age, J. Scafe, Esq. many years one of the Inspectors of East India shipping.——At Louth, in Lincolnshire, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of the late Mr. Charles Wigglesworth, aged 17 years. The mother of the deceased, and four other children, are among the almost innumerable sufferers by the recent failure of the North Lincolnshire Bank; and it is a melancholy fact, that the young lady, whose dissolution is now noticed, has been hurried into the grave by that most unfortunate failure. Excessive grief, in consequence of the loss sustained by her family, brought on a disorder in the brain, which terminated her existence. The deceased was one of the several ladies in Louth, who by their amiable and unwearied exertions in educating the children of the poor, have called forth the blessings and admiration of that and every other class of society.——Mr. George Teggin, of the Yacht Inn, Chester.——

From the effects of an accident, in being thrown out of a gig, in his 14th year, Wager, youngest son of the late J. P. Allix, Esq. of Swaffham-house, Cambridgeshire.

9. Aged 43, Mr. J. Burdon Kent, surgeon, of Southwark.——In the 29th year of his age, Mr. T. Kennett, of Lincoln's-inn-fields.——At his chambers in the Temple, T. Bolton, Esq. of West Humble Cottage, near Dorking; one of the Filicers of the Court of Common Pleas.——At Ashford, in Kent, aged 62, Mrs. Jemmett, wife of G. Jemmett, Esq.——Mrs. Honeywood, relict of the Rev. John Honeywood, Prebendary of Salisbury; and son of Sir, J. Honeywood, Bart.

10. After a few hours illness, of an inflammatory fever, Joseph Attersol, Esq. of Portland-place.——In Bedford-row, in the 62d year of her age, after an illness of only a few hours, Mrs. Charles Wyatt.

11. In Pulteney-street, Bath, the lady of T. Tarleton, Esq. of Bouldsworth Castle, Cheshire.——At Government House, Portsmouth (the residence of his step-father, Town-major Ashhurst), aged 23 years, Lieutenant G. B. Hatton, late of his Majesty's ship Castilian.——In Grafton-street, Bond-street, after an indisposition of only a few days, in consequence of a cold lately caught, which brought on a brain fever, Lady Catherine Stewart, the wife of General Stewart, now serving in Portugal.——In Cavendish-square, J. Langston, Esq. of Sarsden-house, Oxfordshire.

12. Mary Ann, wife of Mr. Thomas Tapp, of Cheapside.——At Buckingham, in the 60th year of her age, Mrs. Box, widow of P. Box, Esq. receiver-general for the county of Buckingham, and whose loss she did not survive ten months.——In his 36th year, Captain John Naish, of the 85th

regiment, lately returned from Portugal.

—At Monmouth, of a dropsy on the brain, Andrew Cherry, Esq. Manager of the Theatres at that town and at Swansea; and formerly of the London, Dublin, and Bath Theatres; Author of "The Travellers,"—"Soldier's Daughter," and other successful dramatic pieces.—The mortal remains of this departed and sincerely lamented gentleman, were, on Sunday, the 23d consigned to the bosom of their parent earth, at Monmouth, attended by the gentlemen of the Theatre, together with several performers of the Bath and Bristol boards, who assembled on the mournful occasion (from feelings of pure affection for his unblemished character and memory), and a large concourse of the inhabitants of Monmouth. The spectacle was solemn and impressive, and will be remembered by all so long as genuine worth and professional excellence shall be regarded with respect and veneration.*

13. In New Bond-street, in the 73d year of his age, Mr. R. Mason, many years tea-dealer and grocer.—In Duke-street, Portland-place, in the 74th year of his age, Major-general C. W. Este, Lieutenant-governor of Carlisle.—At Cheriton Lodge, Hampshire, John Smythe, Esq.—At Langport, Somersetshire, in the 78d year of his age, Samuel Stukey, Esq.—In Davies-street, aged 65, Mr. John Varty, brewer.

14. In Wimpole-street, Mrs. Tash, wife of W. Tash, Esq. of Broomfield-house, Southgate.

17. At Appleton, Berkshire, Mrs. Hoskins, wife of the Rev. Dr. Hoskins, and only sister of Charles Taylor, Esq. M. P. for Wells.—In Castle-court, Strand, aged 43, Mr. Messenger, bookseller.—At Ware, in Hertfordshire, Mr. J. Tilby, late of the Statup-office.

18. In the Grove, Hackney, in the 74th year of her age, Mrs. Lee, relict of the late James Lee, Esq.—In Great Russell-street, Bedford square, in the 67th year of

his age, Mr. Charles Deroussiere, jeweller.—In his 73d year, Colonel Matthew Smith, Major of the Tower of London.—At his brother's, in Poet's Corner, aged 41, Mr. Henry Medley, late of his Majesty's 84th regiment.

19. Mr. Dakin, of Friday-street.—Aged 73, F. Garrety, Esq. of Oak Hanger-house, Berkshire.—At Walthamstow, aged 64, John Bacon, Esq. late of King-street, Cheapside.—At Twickenham (at the house of her second son, Major-general T. O. Jones), Mrs. Joanna Jones, the widow of the late R. Jones, Esq. of Fonmon Castle, Glamorganshire.—In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, the Hon. Mary Talbot, the mother of the Earl of Shrewsbury.

21. At the age of 78, Mrs. Elizabeth Cox, widow of the late Mr. Daniel Cox, of King's-row, Pentonville.—Mrs. Wratislaw, wife of Mr. Wratislaw, of Teuterdens-street, Hanover-square.

DEATHS ABROAD.

On the 8th of August, 1811, at Bombay, Jonathan Thorp, Esq. President of the Medical Board on that Establishment. In the numerous and respectable train, civil and military, which followed his remains to the grave, his surviving friends and connections beheld a sad but grateful proof of the general regard and esteem which he had enjoyed while living.

Nov. 8. At Surinam, after a few days illness, C. F. Bentinck, Esq. of Welbeck-street, Governor and Commander-in-chief, &c. of that Colony.

Dec. 20. At Messina, Major-general Vesey.

Lately, at Lemberg, in Prussia, at the advanced age of 116 years, a silk-weaver named John Urssulak.—He had six wives; the last, who survives him, brought him a son 12 months ago.—He was extremely healthy and active, and walked six miles the day before his death.

Lately, at Charleston, Massachusetts, aged 69 years, Commodore Samuel Nicholson, senior officer of the navy of the United States.

* For a Portrait and Anecdotes of Mr. Cherry, see European Magazine, March, 1806, Vol. XLIX: also Biographia Dramatica, Vol. I. p. 110, &c.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Croydon Canal	23l. 10s. per share.	West India	157l. ditto.
Grand Junction	220l. ditto.	Commercial Road	127l. ditto.
Grand Surry	127l. ditto.	East London Water Works.	85l. per share.
Kennet and Avon	29l. 10s. ditto.	Grand Junction di to.....	2l. ditto. disc.
Leeds and Liverpool.....	195l. ditto.	South London ditto.....	85l. ditto.
Wilts and Berks	22l. ditto.	West Middlesex ditto	80l. ditto.
Commercial Dock	155l. ditto.	Albion Insurance	52l. di to.
London	118½l. per cent.	Globe ditto	11 l. ditto.
21st December, 1811.		Imperial ditto	68l. ditto.

Messrs. L. WOLFE and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM JANUARY 27, TO FEBRUARY 25, 1892, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Ct Reduc	3 per Ct Consols	4 per Ct Consol	Navy 5 per Ct	Long Anns.	Imp. 3 per Ct	Imp. Anns.	Irish 5 per Ct	India Stock.	India Bonds.	So. Sea Stock.	Old So. Sea An.	New So. Sea An.	Exche. Bills.	State Lot. Tickets.	Omnia	Cons. for Acc.
1891																		
Jan 27			62 1/2 a 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 7-16	61 1/2			182 1/2	18s pr.				6s pr.	211 5s	1/2 dis.	62 1/2
28	231 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 7-16	61 1/2				18s pr.				6s pr.	211 5s	1/2 dis.	62 1/2
29	232 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 7-16					18s pr.				6s pr.	211 5s		62 1/2
30	holiday																	
31	232	63 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2		5 1/2		182	18s pr.				6s pr.	211 5s	1/2 dis.	62 1/2
Feb. 1		63 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 15-16					18s pr.				5s pr.	211 5s		
2		63 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2	61 1/2			181 1/2	18s pr.				6s pr.	211 5s	1/2 dis.	62 1/2
3		63 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2	61 1/2				18s pr.				6s pr.	211 5s	3/4 dis.	62 1/2
4		63 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2					18s pr.							
5	holiday																	
6	231 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2		5 1/2			18s pr.			62 1/2	7s pr.	211 5s	1/2 dis.	62 1/2
7	232	63 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2	61 1/2				18s pr.	67 1/2		62 1/2	7s pr.	211 5s	1/2 dis.	62 1/2
8	232	63 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	79 1/2	94 1/2	16 1/2					17s pr.				8s pr.	211 5s	1/2 dis.	62 1/2
9	231 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2		5 9-16			18s pr.				11s pr.	211 5s	1/2 dis.	62 1/2
10	231 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2				181	15s pr.				13s pr.	211 5s	1/2 dis.	62 1/2
11	231 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2												
12	holiday								92 1/2									
13	231 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2		5 9-16			17s pr.				12s pr.	211 5s		62 1/2
14		62 1/2	62 1/2 a 62	78 1/2	93 1/2	16 5-16	60 1/2				18s pr.			62	11s pr.	211 5s		62 1/2
15		62 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	16 5-16	60 1/2				17s pr.				7s pr.	211 5s	1 1/2 dis.	62 1/2
16		62 1/2	62 1/2 a 62	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 5-16					16s pr.				6s pr.	211 5s	1 1/2 dis.	62 1/2
17		62 1/2	62 1/2 a 62	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 5-16	60 1/2	5 9-16			16s pr.				5s pr.	211 5s	1 1/2 dis.	62 1/2
18		62 1/2	61 1/2 a 62	78 1/2	93 1/2	16 5-16					17s pr.				8s pr.			61 1/2 a 62
19		62 1/2	62 1/2 a 62	78 1/2	93 1/2	16 5-16					16s pr.				11s pr.		1 1/2 dis.	62 1/2
20	229 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 5-16					16s pr.				9s pr.		1 1/2 dis.	62 1/2
21	229 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2	78 1/2	92 1/2	16 5-16					16s pr.				10s pr.			62 1/2
22		62 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2		5 1/2			15s pr.							62 1/2
23	holiday																	
24	229 1/2	62 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2				178 1/2	16s pr.		62 1/2		9s pr.			62 1/2
25		62 1/2	62 1/2 a 1/2	78 1/2	93 1/2	16 1/2												

FORTUNE and Co. Stock-Brokers and General Agents, No. 13, CORNHILL.

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices of each Day are given; in all the rest, the highest only.

THE
European Magazine,
For MARCH, 1812.

[Embellished with 1, a Portrait of CHARLES MAYNE YOUNG, Esq. of Covent-garden Theatre; and, 2. a View of CHALFONT HOUSE, BUCKS, the Seat of Thomas Hibbert, Esq.]

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Acknowledgments to Correspondents	162	Jones's Biographia Dramatica [Continued]	200
Memoir of Charles Mayne Young, Esq. of the Theatre Royal, Covent-garden	163	Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary [Concluded]	206
Query	166	Da Costa's Narrative of his Persecution by the Inquisition of Portugal, for the pretended Crime of Freemasonry	211
An Essay on Lions	ib.	Gardner's Sermon on some Modern Principles of Education	215
Remarks on Heraclitus's Account of some Parish Proceedings on a late Occasion	167	Theatrical Journal;—including Fable and Character of Frost and Thaw; The House of Morville, with the Epilogue; and Turn Out—Revival of Julius Cæsar	217
Prices of Bullion	168	Poetry;—including Lines addressed to the Instructress of his Daughter, by Mr. D'Israeli—Sonnet on seeing a Violet March 1812—Lines written several Years ago at Gloucester, after receiving a Letter from Mr. Moody, announcing his having quitted the Stage—The Insidious Doctor and the Credulous Patient—Old Ballads, No. IV. News Good and New and Too Good to be True	219
Remarks on Lycophron's Cassandra	ib.	Parliamentary Intelligence.	
Vestiges Revived. By Joseph Moser, Esq. New Series. No. VIII.	169	Intelligence from the London Gazette.	
Sketch of the Life and Character of the late Charles Brandon Trye, Esq. F.R.S.	176	Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.	
Nugæ. No. III.	181	Literary Intelligence.	
On the Universe	182	Births.	
Correction of an Error in La Place's System of the World	183	Marriages.	
Professional Anecdote	ib.	Monthly Obituary.	
Oxford University Facetiæ. No. II.	184	Price of Stocks.	
An Account of Chalfont House, Bucks, the Seat of Thomas Hibbert, Esq.	185		
The Baron: a Fragment	187		
The ardent Appeal and humble Petition of Tester	190		
Memoir of the Rev. Thomas Spencer	193		
Henry Somerville: a Fragment	194		
Methods of Preservation from the Effects of Intense Cold	195		
LONDON REVIEW.			
Reinstatement of the Commander-in-Chief	196		

LONDON REVIEW.

Reinstatement of the Commander-in-Chief

London :

Printed by J. Gold, Shoe-lane, Fleet-street,

FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SERJEANT, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXXI. March 1812.

Y

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS, &c.

We thank S. W. X. Z. for his communication; but beg leave to inform him, that it has frequently appeared in print; and the tradition has as frequently been refuted. The line is *Crashaw's*, not *Dryden's*, and should have been quoted thus;

"*Lympha pudica DEUM vidit, et erubuit.*"

For complete satisfaction on this head, we refer S. W. X. Z. to Malone's *Prose Works of Dryden*, p. 16; to the same gentleman's *note* in *Boswell's Life of Johnson*, Vol. iii. p. 331, edit. 1811; and to *Chalmers's Life of Crashaw*, in his "English Poets," Vol. vi. p. 551.

An Idler, dated Bath, 3d March, did not come to hand till the 21st. His request shall be complied with in our next.

M. N. G. shall be again attended to in our next. Also C. B.'s *Elegy*:—J. K.;—K. B.;—C. S.;—W. A. D.;—*Thule*;—T. E.; and several others, as soon as we can find room for them.

Acrostics, or other complimentary verses to private individuals, can possess no interest for readers in general.

Simplex's Essays V. and VI. on *Light*, and on the *Duration of the Universe*, shall appear in our next; as shall also

Heracitus, in answer to the reply of *Simplex* in p. 104.

Considerations on the Causes and the Prevalence of Female Prostitution, by *William Hale*, shall, if possible, be noticed in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from March 7 to March 14, 1812.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	114	8 55	6 52	8 37	0 50
Kent	112	6 54	0 54	4 37	0 53
Sussex	120	0 00	0 61	6 39	5 33
Susfolk	107	7 00	0 51	5 32	11 50
Cambridge	98	8 50	0 41	4 28	11 53
Norfolk	105	10 56	6 49	7 34	2 49
Lincoln	105	1 59	7 55	1 30	8 55
York	95	11 61	1 52	8 31	7 55
Durham	98	6 00	0 52	0 30	4 00
Northumb	90	9 60	0 45	10 51	5 00
Cumberl.	100	10 61	4 44	10 54	2 00
Westmorl.	99	6 54	0 41	7 32	5 00
Lancaster	102	5 00	0 42	5 34	11 62
Chester	100	3 00	0 00	0 36	2 00
Gloucester	117	7 00	0 62	8 40	4 00
Somerset	121	5 00	0 61	8 31	10 60
Monmouth	123	11 00	0 63	7 00	0 00
Devon	115	0 00	0 58	0 35	6 00
Cornwall	111	11 00	0 58	5 30	8 00
Dorset	118	4 00	0 63	8 33	0 66
Hants	118	1 00	0 59	1 36	7 60

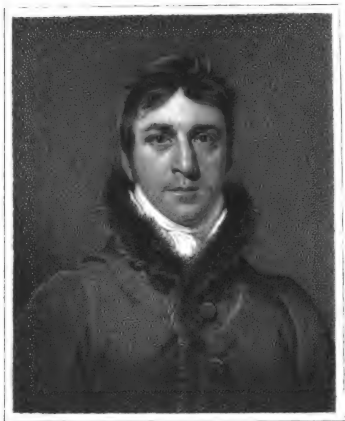
INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Middlesex	116	1 58	5 52	10 37	5 58
Surrey	126	0 60	0 56	0 41	10 61
Hertford	110	4 58	0 47	0 35	8 56
Bedford	106	1 66	5 48	2 34	4 54
Huntingd.	109	6 00	0 51	6 31	4 53
Northampt.	112	8 65	0 55	4 30	0 55
Rutland	108	3 00	0 57	0 54	6 57
Leicester	103	6 65	10 56	5 32	0 53
Nottingh.	106	8 62	0 59	2 32	10 54
Derby	98	10 00	0 54	8 34	4 55
Stafford	111	0 00	0 63	10 35	11 62
Salop	116	7 77	4 66	11 35	8 83
Hereford	113	1 64	0 62	4 35	9 64
Worcester	118	4 00	0 65	9 38	0 61
Warwick	112	8 00	0 61	4 34	10 62
Wilts	114	8 00	0 63	0 56	6 64
Berks	119	3 00	0 57	4 56	10 63
Oxford	113	2 00	0 59	9 33	6 57
Bucks	118	4 00	0 52	8 34	4 54
WALES.					
N. Wales	100	4 00	0 52	8 26	0 00
S. Wales	117	4 00	0 88	0 29	8 00

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1812	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1812	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Feb. 27	29.69	31	S	Fair	Feb. 12	30.19	35	N	Fair
28	29.54	46	SE	Ditto	13	29.99	35	N	Ditto
29	29.40	33	E	Foggy	14	29.98	35	N	Ditto
Mar. 1	29.64	45	E by S	Fair	15	29.72	34	NE	Ditto
2	29.73	38	N	Ditto	16	29.58	32	NE	Ditto
3	29.86	31	S	Ditto	17	29.67	32	NE	Ditto
4	29.77	42	S	Ditto	18	29.50	32	N	Ditto
5	29.83	39	W	Ditto	19	29.23	32	NE	Ditto
6	29.62	41	W	Rain	20	29.05	33	NE by E	Snow
7	29.55	42	W	Fair	21	29.10	40	S	Fair
8	30.04	41	SW	Rain	22	29.15	35	NE	Ditto
9	30.24	39	N	Fair	23	29.23	38	N	Ditto
10	30.26	35	N	Ditto	24	29.07	40	NE	Rain
11	30.25	34	N	Ditto					



Mr. Young
of the Theatre Royal Covent Garden
Engraved by T. Blood for the European Magazine
from an Original Painting by Hartson

London, Published at the Art-Store in Pall-mall, Cornhill, 1780.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MARCH, 1812.

MEMOIR OF CHARLES MAYNE YOUNG, ESQ.

OF THE THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT-GARDEN.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

" If the desire of honour was the base
On which the building of the Roman Empire
Was rais'd up to this height : if, to inflame
The noble youth with an ambitious heat
Tendure the frowns of danger, nay, of death ;
To be thought worthy the triumphal wreath
By glorious undertakings, may deserve
Reward, or favour, from the Commonwealth ;
Actors may put in for as large a share
As all the sects of the philosophers :
They with cold precepts (perhaps seldom read)
Deliver, what an honourable thing
The active virtue is : but does that fire
The blood, or swell the veins with emulation
To be both good and great, equal to that
Which is presented on our theatres ?"

MASSINGER'S *Roman Actor*, Act I. Scene 3.

THE above lines, which are part of the admired declamation of the ROMAN ACTOR, form, we conceive, a most appropriate exordium to the brief Memoir of an ENGLISH ACTOR, who has, of late, so successfully performed the character of CASSIUS, in the tragedy of JULIUS CÆSAR : a play which, we think, deserves a much higher elogy than Dr. Johnson has bestowed upon it : at the same time, we must observe, that, of all the persons who compose the *drama* of that piece, the representation of CASSIUS is the most difficult. *Shakspeare* most unquestionably intended that he should be a foil to BRUTUS ; for whom, from the first, and indeed through every act, he bespeaks the favour of the audience. *Patriotism* is the grand feature in the character of BRUTUS ; as a regard for CÆSAR, an adoption of his principles, a devotion to his commands, mingled with a love of pleasure, a propension that fascinates the people, are distinguishing traits in that of MARK ANTONY. Betwixt these two persons, the patriot senator, and the ardent voluptuary, CASSIUS, the philosophic observer,

— " who looks
Quite thro' the deeds of men,"

stands insulated : their different modes of appealing to the passions of their auditors are sure to stimulate applause ; while he, who labours under the insinuated prejudice of *envy* in the first instance, and the open charge of *ava-*

rice in the second, has the task of *Sisyphus* to perform ; the stone which he is endeavouring to roll up the dramatic hill, is likely every moment to recoil upon himself. It is impossible, however, to contemplate those admirably drawn and strongly marked dramatic characters, without bestowing that meed of praise which is due to Mr. KEMBLE for his masterly performance of BRUTUS. Through the whole of the play, we view him, by energetic and exquisite exertions, elevating himself to that proud eminence which he attains at the conclusion ; he then being termed,

The noblest of the Romans.

In this point of observation, Mr. K. most classically, and, consequently, most justly, represents the operation of that *stern*, that *rigid virtue*, as it is called, which, emanating from the *Sabine farm*, arrived at its height in the time of the *Commonwealth* ; and, supported by ambition, only declined with the decline of the *Roman empire* : we, therefore, in this respect, contrast BRUTUS with CASSIUS, and, considering them as *flint* and *steel* to each other, admire, that at every stroke they emit sparks which electrify their auditors. Yet, notwithstanding the histrionic disadvantages attendant upon Mr. YOUNG, he performed the arduous character to which we have alluded, in a manner which elicited to himself a full share of the applause that, in some degree, renovated the

idea of those unbounded acclamations which once shook POMPEY'S extensive THEATRE, and shewed that, with respect even to the comparatively contracted stage of *Covent-garden*, classic productions and classic performers seldom fail of attracting classic audiences.

This observation induces us to recur to our motto, and, indeed, to recommend to our readers the perusal of the whole speech from which it is extracted; a contemplation of which will not only, in the most elegant and energetic manner, shew them the true use of the DRAMA, but explain to them the distinguishing qualities and accomplishments of actors, and, of course, bring to their recollection those of the Gentleman with whose PORTRAIT we have embellished this Number of our Magazine, and some short notices of whom we now proceed to detail.

This excellent performer is the son of Mr. Thomas Young, an eminent surgeon, and was born in Fenchurch-street, on the 10th of January 1777. He received the rudiments of his education under a private teacher at home, and, at the age of nine, accompanied a Danish physician, who, with a view to professional improvement, had resided some time in this country, to Copenhagen.

After an absence of a year, he returned with the same gentleman, who came over to unite himself with an aunt of Mr. Young. Our youth was then sent to Eton, where he continued two or three years, and derived all the scholastic benefits which are concomitant to that great seminary. The remainder of his classical education was conducted by the learned Mr. Bishop, a gentleman not more distinguished by his erudition than his amiable qualities, at Merchant Taylors' school. His boyish days were marked by a singular facility in acquiring knowledge, by an abundant flow of animal spirits, happily tempered by great placability of disposition; so that his vivacity never betrayed him into mischief, and he was never once chastised, or even reprimanded, for any of those irregularities of youth, so frequently the emanations of genius and spirit, or for neglect of duty. He had, therefore, the good fortune to obtain the esteem at once of his teachers and his schoolfellows. At an early period of life, he was encouraged to declaim from certain popular pieces; in doing which, though wholly unprompted, he was, by his seniors, remarked to introduce much point, to speak with proper em-

phasis, and, consequently, to produce a kind of theatrical effect.

At the age of eighteen, he was placed in the counting house of one of the most respectable firms in the city, where he pursued commercial affairs for some time; but the apparent pleasures attendant on the exhibitions of the stage operated to destroy his resolution for business; and he, accordingly, quitted his situation.*

With a view to try the effect of his powers in public, he performed a few times at the *Private Theatre* in *Tottenham-court-road*, with such marked and distinguished approbation, that it indicated that promise of his future success which we have seen so fully verified.

In 1798, he was engaged by Mr. *Aickin*, the then proprietor of the *Liverpool Theatre*, where he made his first appearance in the arduous, yet truly interesting, character of DOUGLAS, under the feigned name of *Green*. The success which attended this, his first, histrionic effort on a regular stage, together with his increasing popularity, induced him to relinquish his assumed name, and announce to the public his real appellation. His fame having, in consequence of his improved exertions, extended to a considerable distance around the country, he was engaged, in the winter of 1798 and the following year, to perform the highest cast of characters on the stage of the *Manchester Theatre*; and in the intermediate summer he returned to *Liverpool*, where he played every succeeding season while Mr. *Aickin* continued the manager of the theatre. In the winter of 1800, 1801, and 1802, he displayed his talents in all the principal parts at the *Glasgow Theatre*, with the continued approbation of an admiring public. On the opening of the new *Theatre* at *Liverpool*, in 1802, by Messrs. *Lewis* and *Knight*, Mr. *Young* was engaged as a first-rate performer: and here he continued, through several of the winter seasons, to support an extensive line of business with the most distinguished applause. In October of the same year, that highly-accomplished young actress, Miss *Grimani*, from the *Theatre Royal* in the *Haymarket*, became a member of the before-named company; to whom

* Like his predecessor, the late William Powell, Esq.

“Smit with the Muse, the ledger he forgot;
And when he wrote his name, he made a blot.” *Prologue to Philaster*, spoken by Holland, October 1763.

he paid his addresses, and was, in due course, married at *Liverpool*, on the 9th of March 1805. In October of that year, he purchased Mr. *Bellamy's* share in the *Chester Theatre*, where he and his wife enjoyed the patronage and respect of the public; to which, indeed, their professional merit justly entitled them. In this situation Mr. *Young* remained until he came to *LONDON*. During the year 1806, he suffered an irreparable loss in the death of his amiable companion, who, shortly after conferring on Mr. *Young* the title of father, fell a victim to a bilious fever. On the 22d of June 1807, he first appeared on the stage of the *Haymarket Theatre*, in the arduous character of *HAMLET*. Of the great merit of his delineation, much may be said: it is not one of those common kind of exhibitions which occupies public attention for a night, and is, perhaps, in the morning forgotten. The part of *Hamlet* requires a representative with more qualifications than accompany the ordinary purposes of the drama: his figure must not be inelegant; his attitudes must correspond with his person, and unaffectedly advance it into public admiration; otherwise, his misfortunes, even though described with all the energetic warmth and dignity, nay enthusiasm, of *Shakespeare's* language, will not interest the audience. The voice of the actor must also be occasionally playful, and both his modulation and manner possess variety: he has to run from colloquial trifles to pathos, and from the sublimity of intelligent reflection to the affectation of mental derangement. The man who is not a scholar is not, therefore, likely to excel as the representative of *Hamlet*; and yet a mere scholar, except he were endued with the most exquisite sensibility, would also fail. He must possess the ability to pourtray a great command of passion, and the sudden transition of feelings peculiar to the character under the various impressions to which the progress of the play gives birth, and the situation of injured royalty would, supposing it *real*, most certainly elicit. Mr. *Young's* person appears naturally good; his features are flexible and expressive; his voice is powerful and melodious; and he seems, in general, to exert and repress it under the regulation of a good ear. It is a little surprising, that a performer who has, as is the case in provincial theatres, been frequently obliged to take all descriptions of characters, at, perhaps, a notice so short,

as to have only a few hours allowed him for the study of each, should appear before a *London* audience with those professional requisites that accompany our hero. To be great in the higher class of character, requires time and considerable reflection: time to study his author, and become master of the *witchery* of the scene, and reflection to render a performer satisfied with himself, and easy in his assumption of such parts as a *Macbeth*, a *Hamlet*, or a *Sir Edward Mortimer*, a *Rolla* or a *Cassius*. If we were inclined to sacrifice truth, in order to shew our approbation of Mr. *Young's* representation of *Hamlet*, and say it was superior to Mr. *Kemble's* personification of that character, such praise would be injudicious, as well as untrue. Mr. *Kemble's* *Hamlet* is one of the finest pieces of acting that are now to be found in scenic description, or, we think, that ever adorned the stage. But though Mr. *Young's* performance of *Hamlet* is comparatively inferior to Mr. *Kemble's* assumption of the part, yet it has original merits peculiar to itself, and is, therefore, highly creditable to him as a man of genius and a scholar. In his exhibition of this interesting character, he forms a number of beautiful and affecting pictures;* while, from his masterly illustration of the text, and his correct feeling of the situations in which the author has placed him, he, as *Fielding* says, seems in the *man* to lose sight of the *actor*. Both before and after the closet scene with his mother, he evinces much original talent; and, indeed, in that interview with his abandoned parent, he is surprisingly great. The variety of light and shade that he displays in his delineation of the *Royal Dane*, distinguishes him as an actor of the first class. He has, doubtless, received some valuable instructions from the richly-stored mind of Mr. *Colman*, whose genius, taste, and classical attainments, must, when imparted to a young actor, be of the highest value: hence we account for Mr. *Young's* able support of *Sir Edward Mortimer*, and of several other characters which have shewn him to much advantage, and have greatly added to his well-earned celebrity in *HAMLET*.

As a private gentleman, Mr. *Young* is distinguished by his elegant manners and amiable disposition.

* *GARRICK*, who in the character of *Hamlet* sat at least ten times to *Hayman*, was highly delighted when any artist said to him, "Sir, such a scene, as you played it last night, would make an excellent picture."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR, March 2, 1812.

IN your Magazine for January, p. 47, in the Account of the late Mr. Stevens, you mention a poem of his called "The Franjic Lovers," published in the Annual Register.—As I am very desirous of seeing this, and some of the volumes are within my reach, but no General Index to direct me, I should feel very much obliged if I could receive such information through the medium of your respectable work—as well as of the poems entitled "Ben Lomond" and "Gleniffer," two descriptive poems by Robert Tannibill. See page 50 of the above Number.

With all due apology for this trouble, I must take leave for the present; and am, sir, respectfully yours,

ECLECTICUS.

AN ESSAY ON LIONS.

IHAVE often heard, with regret, the unjustifiable censures which are continually passed upon two very useful bodies of men in the community, the painters of signs and arms, the authors of the symbols of present industry and preceding heroism. I shall, in this essay, endeavour to vindicate the judgments of the former, by shewing, that though they have been charged with the delineation of *monsters*, they are fairly and fully supported by antiquity. The Red Lion of Brentford disclaims the Black Lion, declaring him not to be of the same family; but I shall assert his sable majesty's right to existence upon the best authority. I doubt not, in the course of this investigation, to defend not only the painters of black Lions, but all those who have decorated our streets with the blue, the white, and the golden ones, as well passant as rampant. Elian, a writer of indisputable fidelity, in his twelfth book and seventh chapter, where he gives an account of the worship and divine honours paid by the Egyptians to this quadruped, quotes it as the received opinion of his time, that the Nemean Lion, so famous in history, fell down, one clear night, from the moon: he has, by that happy circumstance, explained a passage, otherwise quite unintelligible, in Verses of Epemerides, where that author introduces one of these creatures claiming his origin from that planet; and Dioctes, an author, of whose works we have no more extant than what is preserved in the quotations of Pliny, assures us, that this famous monster, however the

poets may have mistaken the matter, was green. That red Lions are frequent in Armenia, we are assured by the celebrated naturalist Solinus. The forever-to-be-celebrated Joannes Mandavilla assures us, that he saw white Lions in the Island of Scilla; and Ulysses Aldravandus, who has preserved the quotation, is of opinion, that those of which Alexander the Great gives an account to Aristotle, and describes as resembling bulls, were of the same colour. This inimitable writer discovers the white colour of those creatures very clearly in the phrase *instar taurorum*; and nobody has questioned his sagacity. As to blue Lions, we have abundant instances of such in the celebrated Bargæus; and it is received, by all the Arabian writers, as an indisputable fact, that Evax, the king of that country, who dedicated a history of precious stones to the Emperor Nero, was devoured by a Lion of that colour, as he was returning to his own kingdom. Golden Lions are described very particularly by Conrad Gesner, in his Book of Quadrupeds; and, finally, to come to the immediate business of this essay; that there are black Lions is a fact asserted by the joint testimony of all antiquity. Gesner, already quoted, assures us, that there are many of this colour in the innermost parts of Africa: *Leones nigri intima Africa*, are his words. Appian, in his Book of Hunting, assures us, also, that black Lions are common in Ethiopia; and we have undoubted testimony, among the oldest hieroglyphics, that those worshipped by the Egyptians were all of this colour. To this we may add, that Paulus Venetus, in the account of his Journey from Manbeur to Coilum, assures us, that he saw numbers of black Lions wild in the woods; and, in fine, not to mention the learned Bargæus, there has hardly been an age, from that of Orpheus down to the English describer of *three hundred animals*, in which some author or other, if we will take their own positive word for it, has not seen them. Thus have I, from a series of authors, of the first authority, proved the existence of that disputed animal, the Black Lion, and, at the same time, justified the painters and heralds who have given us representations of those of the several other simple colours: but, alas! the ignorance of the pretended literary world! This is not all: we have accounts of much more strange and beautiful animals of this species from the same

indisputable source. Appian, before celebrated, has bestowed four verses on the description of a Lion, which was all over black, except that about the mouth it was yellow: he assures us, that he does not, in this, speak, according to the custom of authors, by hearsay, but that he himself had seen and examined the creature—

*Non audita loquor, visa est mihi bellua sæva,
His oculis præsens*

*fulvus in ore
Duntaxat color effulsit, nam cætera nigra.*

The already mentioned *Ælian* assures, that, in *Lybia*, there are black Lions with red mouths, and with their sides elegantly variegated with spots of blue: and the same *Paulus Venetus*, before quoted, confirms this also; and adds, that, among the *Tartars*, he saw some that were part black and part red, and others which were all over striped with black, red, and white. To conclude: I doubt not but I shall be allowed, by this careful inquiry into antiquity, to have at once retrieved the unjustly sacrificed characters of the sign painters of *London* and *Westminster*, and to have given abundant proof of the great utility of critical disquisitions. M. N. G.

But oh! such dreadful sounds what soul can hear,
That owns a carcase, and not quake for fear?
COWPER.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*,
SIR,

THE attempt of your Correspondent *HERACLITUS*, page 98, to burlesque the alarm so generally excited by the recent murders at *Ratcliffe-highway*, ought not to pass altogether without animadversion, because the unprecedented circumstances of those acts were assuredly calculated to bring the case home to the breast of every one; and the mere opinion of *Heraclitus* ought by no means to be received as proof that the public sentiment was either unwarranted or excessive.

Heraclitus is, very probably, a young man in the enjoyment of full health and activity, with a spirit unbroken by time, sickness, or study; and calculating, habitually, upon the various resources which such an one may deem himself to possess in his head, his hands, and his heels, may never hitherto have met with one of his own species whose superior physical powers or vicious aspect excited in his mind sensations of terror: but it would have been highly proper in

him, when endeavouring to discuss such a subject, to have realized the widely different circumstances and feelings of the aged, the infirm, the solitary, and more particularly of the female part of the community. Had he witnessed the extreme agitation into which many of these persons were thrown upon the above-mentioned occasion—had he been privy to the sleepless nights of some, who, after the toils of the day, desired and deserved repose; he could not stand acquitted of a stoical and culpable insensibility, if he did not sincerely sympathize with persons who endured a real misery of no small magnitude, whatever others might think of the adequacy of the cause.

The result of the local meeting of which *Heraclitus* has given such a caricatured report, notwithstanding the homely eloquence of *Mr. Plump* and *Mr. Turpentine*, seems to show, that good sense characterizes the acts of Englishmen, of whatever class, and under whatever circumstances of panic and surprise they may be adopted; for to increase the strength of the watch, and to determine in future to bestow a little of their personal attention to the conduct of those with whom they had entrusted the safety of themselves and families, were, I think, the best steps which could have been taken.

The spirit of *Heraclitus's* letter calls to my recollection the fable of the Boys and the Frogs; and I will conclude mine by addressing to him the sage reply of the old frog:—"Indeed, young gentleman, it may appear pretty sport to you to see us scamper when pelted thus; but remember, that if the stones hit us, they break our bones."—Yours,

HYPOCHONDRIACUS.

16th March 1812.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*,
SIR,

"I think differently from me upon this subject, I shall be happy to meet their objections in your valuable Magazine"—So says your Correspondent "*Heraclitus*," in your last publication: and availing myself of the challenge thus thrown out, I beg leave to make a few observations on his article.

And first allow me to doubt whether, in the redundancy of his wit, he has not paid too little regard to the feelings of his neighbours, in his statement of the members, and the oratory displayed at the parish meeting. And he will excuse

my bluntness if I hazard a doubt whether such a meeting really took place; and that he has supposed such and such persons, and such and such things, to have been spoken by them, to let the world judge with how much skill he handles a pen dipped in the gall of satire. For we can hardly suppose Mr. Huggins, and Mr. Waller, aye and Mr. "Heraclitus," trusting the management of the point in question to Mr. Turpentine. But to proceed to another, and the chief point on which we are at issue. His position, that the stagnation of trade has no effect in making thefts more frequent.—To which, in the language of the colleges, I beg to say "*negatur*"—and prove it thus:—In the small town of which I boast myself an inhabitant, there have been more frequent occurrences of thefts, and other proceedings *contra legem*, within these few months, than I recollect for several years past. And I cannot but assign, as the cause of these departures from the path of honesty, the failure of a once extensive and flourishing trade, but now given up by the proprietors of it; and the consequent number of families, who, deprived thus of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow, are obliged to subsist alone on the allowance they derive from their parishes, which falling short from that they were wont to earn, some of them are tempted to do that which at other times they "may be sorry for."

Nottingham and the neighbouring country afford also another example of the effects of the lower orders continuing out of work; for from frame-breaking, they have proceeded to house-breaking and robbery.

I could mention many other instances to prove that Heraclitus's arguments are fallacious when he says, "it is not because so many are thrown out of employment by the present stagnation of trade, that robberies are committed." As the time rolls on, provided the trade should still decrease, we shall, I fear, need more diligence to save our property from the depredations of the plunderer.

Your obedient servant, S. W. X. Z.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

ANOTHER fall of two shillings an ounce in the price of fine gold (which took place the 7th instant) has reduced it to 5*l.* 6*s.*

Silver is also lower. The London re-

finers now sell virgin silver at 6*s.* 11*d.* per ounce.

Gold still maintains a superiority of price when compared with silver; its due proportion being rather less than 15 to 1, but its present price, your readers will see, is more.

March 14th, 1812.

B. S.

ΛΥΚΟΦΡΟΝΟΣ ΚΑΣΣΑΝΔΡΑ.

Γμήμα οβ'.

Τί μακρὰ τλήμων εἰς ἀνγκῆους πέτραι,
Εἰς κύμα κωφόν, εἰς νύκτας δυσπλήτιδας
Βάζω, κενὸν ψάλλουσα μάσκαος κρότον;
Πῆσιν λόγων γὰρ Διψιδὺς ἐνόςφισι,
Ψυδηγόροις φήμαισιν ἐγχείρας ἔπη,
Καὶ θεσφάτων πρόμαντιν ἀψιδῇ φρόνιν,
Λέκτρων σερηθεῖς, ὧν ἐκάλχαιεν τυχεῖς.
Θήσει δ' ἀληθεῖ, σὺν κακῷ δέ τις μαδῶν,
'Οτ' οἷδέν ἐστι μῆχος ὠφελεῖν πάτραν,
Τὴν φειβόληπτον αἰνέσει χειλιόνα.
Τόσ' ἠγόρευε, καὶ παλίσσυτος ποσὶν
Ἐβαινεν εἰρητῆς ἐντὸς ἐν δὲ καρδίᾳ
Σιρῆνος ἐξέναξε λοισθίαν μέλος,
Κλάρου Μιμαλὸν, ἢ Μελαγκραίας κόπις,
Νησοῦς θυγατρὸς, ἢ τὶ Σφίλαιον τέρας,
'Ελικτὰ κατέλλουσα δυσφάσας ἔπη.

LYCOPHRON'S CASSANDRA.

Sect. 72.

The conclusion of Cassandra's speech, with observations made by the messenger who heard it.

Wretch that I am! why to the stormy deep,
To forests frowning o'er the wave-dash'd steep.

Do I, thus loud, in sorrow's pensive strain,
Tell the dark purposes of fate in vain?

In vain; since Phœbus, hopeless and forlorn,

Was from my bridal bed repuls'd with scorn.
Hence truths, which oft my heav'n-taught tongue proclaim'd,

Are heard unheeded, and as lies defam'd;
Truths which, tho' sad, shall sober judgments prize,

When full conviction from events shall rise.
The storm thick gathering, she shall learn, tho' late.

That no device can save our sinking state;
Then on the swallow, vers'd in Phœbus' lays.

The chattering swallow, they shall lavish praise.

Thus much she spoke; and, turning back her feet,

Regain'd with speed her prison's dark retreat.

Her final lay, in Siren-strains express'd,
Stifled with sighs, o'erwhelm'd her troubled breast.

Or Phœbus' bacchanal inspir'd her tongue,
Or she but utter'd what the Sybil sung,
Dark Melanchraera, who from Neso sprung;

Or, like the monster Sphinx, enigmas told,
And wrapp'd her twisted words in many a winding fold.

R.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUM-ADJACENT COUNTIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

New Series. No. VIII.

THE parish church of *St. Mary Colechurch*, which stood at the south end of the *Old Jewry*, it has been said, "derived its name from one *Cole*, who built it." If this be certain, this person must have lived within a century subsequent to the Norman Conquest, because *Peter*, the curate of *Colechurch*, *London*, is, in our most authentic records, mentioned as the architect of *London-bridge*, when it was rebuilt in the year 1163: but the great probability is, that the most ancient church was of *Saxon* origin; for it is stated, that, in the year 1733, when it was necessary to excavate a part of the high street *Cheapside*, before the house of *Mr. Henry Chapman*, pastry-cook, two doors west of the *Old Jewry*, several human bones were dug up; and far beneath these were discovered many very large masses of stone, supposed to be a part of the walls and original foundation of the edifice to which we have alluded. The church that succeeded was, probably, a *Norman* fabric: it is stated to have been erected upon an arched vault, which rose above the ground; so that the people were forced to ascend to it by steps.*

This church, frequently repaired and re-edified, though we do not find that it was entirely rebuilt, was consumed in the fire of *London*: it bore a due proportion to the parish in which it was situated, for it was very small: but

* This was a singular circumstance with respect to the ecclesiastical architecture of those times; for, from the ruins of the *Anglo-Saxon* and *Norman* churches, it appears that their architects had no idea of elevating them upon arches, and ascending to them by steps. Their crypts were, as the term implies, deep and secret caverns, far below the surface of the earth, into which, indeed, their floors, exterior buttresses, &c. seem sunken. How, therefore, *Colechurch* came to be raised, it would have been difficult to have conjectured, had we not reflected, that the occasional swellings of the river of *Wells*, which ran close by it, might have rendered its elevation necessary.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. March 1812.

although it seemed, compared even to *St. Mildred*, a mere chapel, and was not, like all the churches in its vicinity, adorned with monuments, yet there was a circumstance attached to it that seems to have endued it with peculiar sanctity, which was, that *HENRY IV.* granted a licence to *William Marshall*, and others, to found a brotherhood of *St. Catherine* therein, because *Thomas à Becket* and *St. Edmond* were baptized there.

This licence is thus expressed in the record in the Tower. *In Eccles. de S. Maria de Colechurch, Juxta Magnum Aqueduct. in qua Ecclesia S. Thomas de Cantuar. & S. Edmund. Rex, baptizati fuerunt.* This guild, or fraternity, was founded 1 *Henry IV.* and, in consequence of application, additionally confirmed 25 *Henry VI.*; a circumstance which induces us to make some

OBSERVATIONS ON ANCIENT GUILDS OR FRATERNITIES.

Geld, *Gild*, or *Guild*, is a word derived from the *Saxon Gildan*, to pay, because every man was *gildure*, i. e. to pay something toward the support of the company. Hence our *Guild-hall*, q. d. the hall of the society, or fraternity, where they used to meet, and make orders and laws among themselves.†

The origin of *gelds*, or *guilds*, is thus stated. It being a law among the *Saxons*, that every freeman of fourteen years of age should find sureties to keep the peace, or be committed, certain neighbours entered into an association, and became bound to each other, either to produce him who had been guilty of any crime, or to make satisfaction to the injured party: this, that they might be the better enabled to do, they, by small subscriptions, raised a sum of money, which they put into a common stock; and because this association consisted of ten families, it was called a *tithing*, or *decennary*.

† *Geld*, or *Gild*, among the *Saxons*, had still a more extended sense, and was considered, by them, as the mulct, or compensation, for any crime or delinquency. Hence, *wergild* was anciently used for the value or price of a man slain; and *Orfgild* of a beast, &c. (a)

(a) *Et sint quicquid de Geldis & Danegeldis, Hornegeldis & Fortgeldis & de Blodwita & Fletwita & Lierwita, & Heingwita & Freminescudra & Werdpeni & Averpeni & Hundredpeni, & Tolingpeni.*—*Carta Ric. II. Priorat. de Hatland.*

With respect to the time that these *Gilds* had their origin in *England*, there is no record to be found that can, with any degree of certainty, be relied on: they, it is well known, formed a considerable feature of *Saxon* polity, and were, though in a form somewhat different, recognized by the *Danes*, from whom they, of course, descended to the *Normans*, by whose dynasty they were, from the operative force of *new laws*, and the severe administration of those parts of the *criminal code* that were suffered to remain, suspended. At the restoration of the *Saxon* race, the foundation of *Guilds*, or *Brotherhoods*, assumed a new character; it was divested of its *worst* feature, that of creating a fund to compensate for the commission of crimes. This, the progress of refinement consequent to the lapse of more than a century and a half, had abrogated; and *GUILDS*, therefore, became parts of the religious, civic, and domestic establishments of the country. They were then, under the sanction of different monarchs, founded in many churches; * and, although associations of a higher order, were, certainly, the basis upon which the *FRIENDLY SOCIETIES* of modern times are erected.

To prove this, which is a very curious fact, and as an instance of the civil arrangement of those times, when the relief of the poor depended entirely upon monastic regulations; and also to shew that the tradesmen, &c. who looked higher than *elemosynary visits*, the *Clack dish*, and the *Convent gate*, were enabled, in sickness, &c. to provide for themselves, we shall quote part of the rules and orders of one of the two *Brotherhoods* established in the chapel of *St. Mary Magdalene*, *Guildhall*,† and also extended to that of *St. Anne*, whose image stood in the chapel of *St. John*,

* Numerous, indeed, were the *guilds*, or *fraternities*, in the metropolitan churches; but we shall only mention a very few in support of our observation, viz. the brotherhood in a chapel annexed to *Allhallows Barking*, temp. *Edward IV*; but antecedent to this, *Henry IV*. had granted one in *Mercers' Chapel*, and several in other places. The very ancient brotherhood of *Jesus* established in *St. Dunstan's in the East*, and two of the same nature in the cathedral of *St. Paul*, are mentioned as consisting of a very great number of members.

† This fraternity was founded in the honour and worship of our Lord *JESUS CHRIST*, of his blessed mother, our Lady *St. Mary*.

in the church of *St. Lawrence* in the *Jewry*, being promulgated on the day of *St. Anne*, in the year of the reign of *King Edward III*. after the Conquest, the 46th.

One of the articles of this *Guild* was, "If any of the Company be of wicked fame of his body, and take any other wives than his own; or if he be a single man, and he hold a common letcher, or contehor, or rebel of his tongue, he shall be warned of the warden three times; and if he will not of himself amend, he shall pay to the wardens al his arrearages that he oweth to the Company, and he shall be put off for evermore. So that the good men of the Company be not slandered because of him."

Provision was, by these rules, &c. also made for "such as fell under misfortune by sickness, or by robbery, by land or by water, or by fire, or by old age, or by chance to lose hand, or finger, or other member of his body, wherefore he may not work, and live by his craft, so that it be not his fault, but his defence by record of his neighbours: and if he have well and truly payd his Quarterages, and other things, as the good men of the Company do, he shall have of the silver of the Quarterages of the Box, every week, for the term of his life, X PERCE HALFPENNY, in helping to his sustenance, he praying for all the Company, and at his dying shall have the lights and masses, &c.

"And if any man be of good state, and use him to ly long in bed, and at the rising off his bed will not work, but win his sustenance and keep his house, and go to the tavern, to the wine, or to the ale, to wrastleng,† to schetyng,‡ and in this maner falleth

†† *Wrestling* and *archery*, which are here, by the good men of the Guild, or Fraternity, of *St. Mary* and *St. Anne*, marked with a pointed degree of reprobation, were two of the most ancient sports of our ancestors. It is not here necessary, although *Finsbury-fields* might be termed the *Campus Martius* of *Augusta* (*London*), to trace the various sports there exhibited, of which *wrestling* was one, upward to the period of the *Pentathlum*, or *Quinquertium*: yet certain it is, that its date is extremely ancient, and also that the citizens of *London* once excelled in it. *Wrestling rings* have been discovered in most of the fields around the metropolis; and it has, by the describers of the local manners of former times, of whom we shall, at present, only mention *Shakspeare*, (a)

(a) As You Like It.

poor, and left his cattle, in his default, for succour, and trust to be holpen by the Fraternity, that man shall never have good, nor help of the Companie, neither in his life, nor at his death, but he shall be put off ever more of the Companie."

The Reformation had a very considerable effect on these *Guilds*, or *Fraternities*. They, like the *chantries*, fell with the *abbies*, and other ecclesiastical establishments, in which they had been held. Whether, like those, their funds came into the hands of lay possessors, we have no correct information. Some estates, which had been left for permanent additions to the quarterly subscriptions of the members, and were held by the tenure of burning a wax light, or lights, before images, keeping *obits*, &c. &c. most unquestionably did. The *Bozars*, which could hardly be deemed the property of the church, were, probably, divided among the brethren that remained, who, it must be observed, were extremely unsettled in their opinions with respect to the dissolution of religious houses, which, indeed, in matters of conscience, and, consequently, of state policy, fluctuated like the other events of those times.

been frequently recognized. *Archery* was also an exercise in which the English particularly excelled: this they learned from the Saxons, who had long practised it in killing the *boars* and *bears* with which the forests in Germany abounded. But the citizens of London had improved upon the rude artillery that they derived from their ancestors. *Archery* was, therefore, one of the sports of *Finsbury*, even in the time of *Edward III.* But, as the best of practices may be perverted, as sports may become obnoxious, and, instead of healthful exercises and useful relaxations, diverge into stimulations of idleness and pretences for debauchery, so it happened both to *wrestling* and *archery*. These, while associations subsisted, were considered not only as innocent but laudable amusements: it was only when the *wrestlers* became *prize-fighters*, and the *archers* *prize-shooters*, i. e. wagers at the *batts*, by which means riotous meetings and unlawful assemblies were produced, which, by the police records, it appears was the case, that those sports which were the pretences for gambling and quarrelling were discouraged, and, in more than one instance, repressed. In this light they were, most unquestionably, viewed by the Fraternity of *St. Mary* and *St. Anne*, who have, therefore, very properly excluded such of their associates as were guilty of, or encouraged, such idle and disorderly practices.

It has, to us, always been a subject of surprise, that, considering the truly estimable and benevolent purposes to which *Guilds* had, for a long series of ages, been dedicated, and even in a political point of view, the beneficial effect they had had upon society, that some of the wise, the learned, and good men of that period, had not seen the necessity of their re-establishment, and given to them legislative support. However, as this was not the case, we find that a great confusion, in this respect, reigned throughout the metropolis, and spread through all the commercial towns of the kingdom. The energy of the thing would have established itself, but for the clash of religious doctrines and political opinions. The extension of commerce and the more settled state of the country, at length, produced, or revived, the system of which every labouring man and artificer had felt the want, and lamented the suppression; though he had not, perhaps, had sufficient confidence in his neighbours to propose an *association* with them to promote its re-establishment. As the asperities which *sectarian* and *political* hostility had engendered and fostered wore away; as men's minds, starting from hypocritical delusion and domestic warfare, became softened toward each other, and their tempers in some degree dulcified; we find, that *clubs* became the predominant fashion among the higher, and the darling propension of the lower, orders of the people; the slightest occasion gave rise to them, the smallest excuse served for the purpose of convening a meeting of this nature: *

* "Man," says a philosopher, whose name we have forgotten, "is a sociable animal." This was, also, the opinion of a philosopher whose name we shall never forget; we mean, *Addison*. He delighted in the appellation of "*the King of Clubs*," which was given to him by *Steele*. The *SPECTATOR* may, with great propriety, be termed the *history of clubs*: yet it is to be lamented, that those only, in that immortal work, are, except in one or two instances, commemorated, that were distinguished by some peculiarity, some whimsical cast of thought, some coincidence of name or of habit, some fanciful combination of circumstances, some extraordinary expansion or contraction of person, or some *serio-comical* obliquity of countenance. It is, therefore, we repeat, to be lamented, that, however dry humour and singular reflection might have produced, in the mind of *Addison*, those characteristic images to which we have alluded, that his

consequently, such societies, among the more elevated classes, began to be formed, and, by their example, among the inferior. At the beginning of the last century we first, after their revival, meet with the names of *BENEFIT CLUBS*, of which the introduction of new manufactures, and the increased demand for the old, had shown the necessity. These were, as we have observed, framed exactly upon the same principles as the ancient *Guilds*, or *Fraternities*;* their rules, orders, and regulations, were nearly the same: they, consequently, flourished to an extent that might almost be said to comprehend the whole kingdom. Becoming, therefore, in many instances, of *political* importance, it was wisely determined to give to their system legislative permanence; for this purpose, the statute 33 Geo. III. c. 54.† was passed;

moral sentiments did not indicate to him the estimable purposes which might be effected by *Clubs*, some of which were then beginning to operate; we wonder that he did not, both as a *philosopher* and a *statesman*, endeavour more strongly to enforce the necessity of *Friendly Societies*: but he was, perhaps, better, that is more intimately, acquainted with the *higher* than the *lower* classes of the people, and, of course, did not so often contemplate the shop of the artizan as he did the establishment of the gentleman, the counting-house of the merchant, or, in a word, the more general operation of *opulence* upon *morality*.

* By this we certainly wish to be understood to mean their *secular* rules, orders, &c. Of those that were *ecclesiastical*, the following, which was one of the ordinances of the Guild of *St. Nicholas*, established in the parish-church of *St. Nicholas*, Coleman-street, is a curious instance:

"The gode men of Coleman-street, in nourishing of love and charity among them, and in help to them that falle into Poverte, &c, began in the Yere 1360. Fyrst ordeyned to syndyng certeyn Lyghtshrenning before the Image of *St. Nicholas* in the church of *St. Stephen Coleman-street*, in the worship of Almighty God, and his Moder *St. Mary*, and of al *Halyen* of Heaven, and of *St. Nicholas*, &c."

† By sect. 1 of this statute, it is enacted, that "It shall be lawful for any number of persons to form themselves into societies for the purpose of raising, by subscription of the members, or by voluntary contributions, a stock for the mutual relief or the maintenance of the members in old age, sickness, and infirmity, or for the relief of the widows and children of deceased members; and for the members of each society, or such as shall be nominated a committee for that purpose,

the provisions of which have, by a subsequent act, been extended; and although, as in all human institutions, there is still something to amend, although the principle may, in some instances, have been abused, and the *real* purposes for which societies of this nature were first formed violated, still so much of the ancient stamina remains, that, from a full contemplation of the subject, we are convinced that they are locally advantageous, and generally beneficial.

* * * * *

Of *MERCERS' CHAPEL* we have already fully spoken:‡ we, therefore, shall only add, in consequence of our observations on *Guilds*, or *Fraternities*, that an establishment of this nature was, as we have stated in a preceding note, granted by *Henry IV.* in the third year of his reign, for the relief of such of their company as came to decay by misfortunes at sea; a circumstance very possible to occur, as the *merciers* of ancient times were also *silk merchants*, and personally, in many instances, traded as *adventurers* to the *Levant*, *Italy*, and other places. As an instance of their connexion with the latter country, we relate the following circumstance:—The shops of the *Mercers* were, as has been observed, in the *Chepe*, or *Cheapside*: of which, indeed, they formed a part, inferior only in splendor to those of the *Goldsmiths*; and in the year 1450, the 29th of *Henry VI.* a period when the passions of the people were pretty much aloft, an *Italian* servant walked along the *Mercery* with a dagger in his girdle. A *Mercer's* apprentice, who had been in *Italy*, observing this circumstance, and knowing that, for fear of commotion, strangers were forbidden to wear arms even in this country, and

from time to time to assemble together, and to make rules for the better government of the same, so as such rules be not repugnant to law, or the provisions of this act; and to impose fines upon the members who shall offend against such rules, to be paid to such uses, for the benefit of such society, as such society by such rules shall direct, and also from time to time to alter and amend, or annul and repeal, such rules, and make new rules in lieu thereof, under the restrictions of this act."

‡ In former *Vestiges*, and in a description of a Print of the front of this curious building, which forms the Frontispiece of *Europ. Mag.* Vol. LIX. The account and description will be found in page 25.

that, as a part of dress, they were totally prohibited to the lower orders of the people in Italy, approached, and reminded him of these circumstances. This, on the part of the apprentice, seemed friendly and considerate. However, the Italian, instead of receiving the admonition kindly, as it was meant, flew into a violent passion; the consequence of which was a scuffle, wherein the Mercer wrenched the dagger out of the hand of his opponent, and broke it over his head. The Italian, indignant at this assault and affront, complained to the Mayor: the matter was considered as serious; the Mercer's apprentice was taken, and brought before the said mayor and court of aldermen, who, after examining witnesses, thought it necessary to send him to ward, i. e. to the Poultry Compter. In less turbulent times, it is probable the affair would have ended here, or, at the utmost, would have been consigned to the sessions; but such was the relaxed state of the police of the metropolis through the whole, and particularly

* In the course of a century and a half after this event, it does not appear that the police of London had been much improved. In a note upon the following passage,

"if he were
In London, among the clubs, up went his heels
For striking of a 'prentice,"

THE RENEGADO, by Massinger.
Act I. Scene 3.

the editor says, that "The police of the city seems to have been wretchedly conducted at this time, when private injuries were left to private redress, and public brawls composed by the interference of a giddy rabble. Every house, at least every shop, was furnished with bludgeons, (a) with which, on the slightest appearance of a fray, the inhabitants (b) armed themselves, and rushed in swarms to the scene of action. From the pugnacity of the young citizens, who then mixed little with the gentry, and the real or affected contempt in which the latter professed to hold them, subjects of contention were perpetually arising: the city signal for reinforcements was a cry of "Clubs! Clubs!" and, upon these exclamations, the streets were instantly filled with armed apprentices. To this curious system of preserving the peace, our old dramatists have frequent allusions.

(a) Some of these were of a peculiar make, with a handle and string to hang them in shops, &c.: they were frequently loaded with lead: these, of which we have seen one of the same form, were, for what reason we do not know, called *Cat-sticks*.

(b) Particularly the apprentices.

in the latter part, of the reign of Henry VI. of which period this was, as we have stated, the twenty-ninth year, that the formidable body of city apprentices were suffered to assemble, and, as the Mayor and Sheriffs were walking through Chepe, homeward, they were met by those rioters, who surrounded them, and would not suffer them to pass until they had discharged the young man, whom they had just committed, from prison.

The tumult excited by this rescue, in which the law was so openly set at defiance, began now to create considerable alarm: the apprentices, triumphing in the liberation of their companion, were joined by the rabble, who urged them to attack the persons and houses of divers Venetian, Lucanian, and Florentine merchants, upon whom they made violent assaults, and in which they committed great depredations. However at length, the mayor,† the sheriffs,‡ and many other discreet and sober citizens, having taken some of the rioters, dispersed the rest, and, by force and persuasion, made others return to their own dwellings; the riot at length subsided, but not before much property had been plundered, and many lives had been lost. This outrage was, therefore, by the court, deemed of such importance, that a commission of oyer and terminer was issued to the Dukes of Exeter and Buckingham, who, with others of the nobility, judges, &c.

Thus, in Dekker's *Honest Whore*, where a mercer is struck, his servant exclaims, "Sfoot, Clubs! Clubs! prentices down with them! ah, you rogues, strike a citizen in his shop!" Again, in Green's *Tu quoque*, Staines says, "Sirrah! by your outside you seem a citizen, Whose coxcomb I were apt enough to break, But for the law. Go, you're a prating Jack! Nor is't your hopes of crying out for clubs Can save you from my chastisement."

The riotous proceedings of civic apprentices, in former ages, is so historically notorious, that it is unnecessary to say more upon the subject. Within the eighteenth century, in consequence of a better regulated police, a very evident change was effected in their morals and manners. The last vestiges of their former ferocity remained with those termed *Bridewell boys*, till about fifty years ago. Since which period, a radical reformation has, we think, among those, been effected.

+ Sir Andrew Judd, Skinner.

‡ Augustine Hind and John Lion. This seems rather an odd association of names. If we were inclined to quibble, we should say, that the *Hind* submitted to the rescue, and the *Lion* suppressed the riot.

sat at Guildhall, till the tumultuary spirit of the people being, by the condemnation of some delinquents, again roused, they were, in their sittings, disturbed. The prudent precautions and spirited conduct of the magistracy, &c. however, at length appeased this commotion. The commissioners resumed their sitting; when many more of the rioters, who had been guilty of felony, were tried, convicted, and executed.

We have stated the circumstances above related at greater length than we should otherwise have done, in order to shew the want of energy in government in times when energy, with respect to police in particular, was the most required; nor can we yet dismiss the subject, without making a few reflections upon it. *Italy*, it must be observed, was, in the middle of the fifteenth century, nearly arrived at the height of her commercial splendor. *Letters and arts* were then just ascending to that full-orbed brilliancy which they some years after displayed under the pontificate of *Leo X.* The influence of the family of the *Medici* on the *commerce*, and of the see of *Rome* on the *religion*, of *Europe*, had given to the *Italian* states a sovereignty over the minds and purses of men that was every where felt, but particularly in this country, which opened its arms to receive *Italian* merchants, and suffered the *Pope* to draw upon it, as an exchequer. The situation of the fourth *Henry* with respect to his title had, though repulsive in his nature, induced him to concede much to those who, knowing its instability, increased their demands as political circumstances increased their importance. The lustre of the character of his son (*Henry V.*), his general heroism, and glorious victory of *Agincourt*, had rendered him dear to his subjects,* and

* The impression of this astonishing victory, obtained on *St. Crispin's Day*, October 25, 1415, the lapse of almost two centuries, notwithstanding the troubles that had intervened, had not, in the time of *Shakspeare*, obliterated; nay, in many stage plays and professional shows, the Hero of *Agincourt* has, within the last fifty years, been, in the country, displayed in triumph upon *St. Crispin's day*.(a) The effect which

(a) In the ancient shows of *Shrewsbury*, where every trade had a guild and a bower upon *Kingsland*, the Hero of *Agincourt*, as well as the Hero of *Cressy* and *Poictiers*, used to be introduced,

had, consequently, not only enabled him to repress insurrection at home, but nearly to annihilate the ancient monarchy of *France*. Yet in his reign, while the power of the *Pope* was a little shaken, the *natural* commerce of this country was much more so; we do not know that there was any particular accession of *Italian* monks, but there certainly was of *Italian* merchants. Both these orders of men received great encouragement from *Henry VI.*: his piety induced him to countenance the former; his taste for literature and the arts, and fondness for transmarine productions, led him to protect the latter, through whose means he could procure them. These circumstances, and, indeed, some others equally grating to the people, such as the riotous proceedings in the city consequent to the open rupture betwixt *Humphrey Duke of Gloucester*, Lord Protector, and the *Cardinal of Winchester*; the pride of *Somerset*, and the overbearing insolence of *Suffolk*, together

the glory of the English arms had upon the whole people, particularly upon those of the metropolis, has been so well and so correctly described by our immortal Bard, that, as a civic and patriotic trait, we cannot refrain from quoting his admirably descriptive passage:

“Now we hear the king
Toward *Calais*: grant him there; and there
being seen,
Heave him away upon your winged thoughts
Athwart the sea. Behold the *English* beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and
boys,
Whose shouts and claps out-voice the deep-
mouth'd sea;
Which like a mighty whistler fore the king
Seems to prepare his way. So let him land,
And solemnly see him set on to *London*.
So swift a pace hath thought, that even now
You may imagine him upon *Blackheath*,
Where that his lords desire him to have
borne
His bruised helmet, and his bended sword,
Before him through the city: he forbids it,
Being free from vainness and self-glorious
pride,
Giving full trophy, signal and ostent,
Quite from himself to God. But now behold,
In the quick forge and working-house of
thought,
How *London* doth pour out her citizens.
The mayor and all his brethren in best sort,
Like to the senators of antique *Rome*,
With the *Plebeians* swarming at their heels,
Go forth, and fetch their conquering *Cæsar*
in.

Chorus to the 5th Act of *Henry V.*
Johnson's Shakspeare.

With the ill success of the war in France,* rendered the whole system of government unpopular, and afforded an opportunity to the Duke of York to assert his right to the crown, of which he did not fail to take the advantage.

Equally sagacious and intrepid, Richard Plantagenet had, in the school of adversity and the shade of life, learned to repress his own passions, of which ambition was the predominant, and most forcibly to appeal to those of others. His sagacity led him to connect himself with men

—“form'd to controul the fate of all the world,
And rule it when 'twas wildest;”

while his prudence cautioned him to advance by slow degrees, and to court popularity till he could command obedience.

It is an observation that shews the assimilation of Nature; the NEVILS combined possessed the same characteristic features as those which centered in their leader: Salisbury, sagacious in consequence of long experience, and rendered slow and circumspect by age, and Warwick, his son, glowing with all the ardour of youth, ingenuous and intrepid, were admirably adapted to judge of intricate circumstances, and to operate upon a plan which, in its execution, demanded both caution and courage.†

It is well known, that the intent of the

* Shakspeare, adverting to the ill success of this war, was in the right: there is such a prophecy as the following recorded by our ancient historians:

“And now I fear the fatal prophecy,
Which in the time of Henry named the fifth
Was in the mouth of every sucking babe,(a)
That ‘Henry born at Monmouth should win
all,
And Henry born at Windsor should lose
all.”

Henry VI. Johnson’s Shakspeare.

† Of all the noble families formerly resident in London, that of the NEVILS was the most popular. The great Earl of Warwick, as he was termed,

“That setter-up and putter-down of kings,” had his mansion in Warwick-lane, wherein his

(a) This metaphorical allusion, which seems to have escaped the notice of the editors of Shakspeare, poetical licence will hardly excuse. It was impossible that the inactivity of Henry VI. should be “in the mouth of every sucking babe,” because children are generally weaned at nine or ten months old, consequently before they can speak.

Duke of York, after he had engaged in a powerful confederacy with many of the principal nobility, was, to form a strong party among the citizens of London. In this, the popularity of the Nevils‡ rendered him eminently successful. The greatest difficulty that the Earl of Warwick had to encounter was, the removal of the impression which the warlike character of Henry V. had made upon their minds: however, this, with regard to Henry VI. his son, was considerably obliterated by the series of unfortunate events which had, since

hospitality was unbounded; but, although this was his civic residence, there are notices of either himself or his retainers having lived in Whitecross-street and Drury-lane, at that time environs of London; so that, probably, those were deemed country-houses. The Marquis of Montague lived near the church of St. Mary Overie’s (St. Saviour’s), Southwark. The site of his mansion is still called Montague-close.(b)

‡ In addition to the preceding note respecting the civic mansions of the Nevils, we have to add, that, in ancient time, there was a stone wall which inclosed a garden-plot before the wall of the city, at the north end of which was a large house built of stone and timber. This, Stow says, was, in his time, called the Lord Windsor’s house, but it had formerly belonged to the Nevils; for, in the 19th of Richard II. 1395, it was found, by the inquisition of a jury, that Elizabeth Nevil died seised of a great messuage in the parish of St. Olave, in Monks-well-street, in London, holden of the king in free burgage, which she held of the gift of John Nevil, of Ruby, her husband; and that John Latimer was the next son and heir to the said Elizabeth. This house was called Nevil’s inn, and possessed by that noble family to the time of Henry VI.: in the 4th of whose reign, Ralph Nevil, Earl of Westmoreland, died seised of that messuage in the parish of St. Olave, in Farringdon-ward, London, and the heirs male of his body begotten on Jane his wife; and of another messuage called Le Erbor,(c) in Dongate-ward, both held in burgage, as the city of London was held.

(b) Part of the foundation of a very large building was, about fifty years since, found in digging near the house of Mr. Bensley, Montague-close. Probably, this was part of the vestiges of the mansion of the Marquis of Montague.

(c) Cold-harbour, or Poultney’s-inn, built by Sir John Poultney, an alderman of London, in the reign of Edward III. It was a very large old mansion, so contiguous to the church of Allhallows the Less, Thames-street, that the steeple seemed to stand on its gateway, or, as it was termed, gate-house. It was pulled down by Gilbert, Earl of Shrewsbury, about the year 1600.

that period, occurred with respect to the Gallic expedition. Of these, the *Earl* in the metropolis, and the *Duke of York* in the country, most unquestionably availed themselves; the latter felt his way, and as soon as he was convinced, from the insurrection of *Jack Cade*, and other concomitant circumstances, that he should find support among the lower order of the people, and, perhaps, from some of the higher,* he began to stir; the consequence of this was, that the cognizances of the *White* and *Red Roses*, the *Bear* and *Ragged Staff*, and several other party symbols, were adopted as signs, some of which still remain, and also as badges,† and all the horrors of civil war ensued; a misfortune which, in the suspension of their commerce, the plunder of their property, and the loss of their relatives and friends, was severely felt by the citizens of *London*; indeed so much so, that they were subsequently induced, with less regret than they otherwise would have expressed, to endure the severe restrictions under which they were laid by *Henry VII.* because, with them, they, in some degree, enjoyed domestic tranquility.

* Forsaken by his metropolitan subjects, the pious, amiable, but unfortunate, *Henry VI.* six years after the commencement of the civil war, and immediately subsequent to the battle of *Towton*, (a) fled to *Edinburgh*. "Since first, when conquering York arose, To Henry meek she gave repose."

Marmion, 233.

Mr. Scot observes, in the note upon this couplet, that the retreat of the king to *Edinburgh* has been doubted, though his queen had certainly been there; however, this doubt has been cleared; for he further states, that Lord Napier had pointed out to him a grant by *Henry* of forty marks a-year to his ancestor John Napier, subscribed by the king himself at *Edinburgh*, the 29th of August, in the 39th year of his reign.

"The hospitable reception of the distressed monarch and his family called forth on Scotland the encomium of Molinet, a contemporary poet. The English people, he says,

*Ung nouveau roy crierent,
Par despitieux couloir,
Le vieil en deboutèrent
Et son legitime hoir
Qui fuytys alla prendre
D'Escosse le garand
De tous siceles le mendre
Et le plus tollerant.*

Recollection des Aventures.

† "Now by my father's badge, old Nevil's crest,
The rampant bear chain'd to the ragged staff."

SHAKESPEARE.

(a) Fought March 29, 1461.

SKETCH of the LIFE and CHARACTER of the late CHARLES BRANDON TRYE, Esq. F.R.S.

BY THE REV. DANIEL LYONS, M.A. F.R.S. AND F.S.A.

THE late CHARLES BRANDON TRYE was descended from an ancient family, who are supposed to have taken their name from a place in Normandy so called. The family of de Trye was of considerable consequence in France: Sir Reginald de Trye was slain in a battle with the Flemings, between Courtray and Bruges, in the year 1302;* Matthew de Trye, Marechal of France, did homage to King Edward II. in 1322, for lands in Ponthieu;† and Sir James de Trye is mentioned among the French prisoners who were in England in the third year of the reign of Henry V.‡

The first of the family, who is known to have been resident in Gloucestershire, was Reginald, or Rawlin de Trye, who married Margaret, daughter and heir of Thomas de Berkeley (grandson of Maurice Lord Berkeley, who died in 1281). The family continued to reside on an estate which was the inheritance of this Margaret, till the year 1447, when, in consequence of the marriage of John, great-grandson of Rawlin, with Elizabeth, daughter and co-heir of Almeric Boteler & Park, they became possessed of Hardwicke Court, and fixed their residence at that place. William, the elder son of this John Trye, married Isabella, daughter of James Lord Berkeley, and sister of William Marquis of Berkeley; John, his second son, who had been one of the representatives of the city of Gloucester in the reign of Edward IV. was, by King Richard III. in 1483, appointed the first mayor of that city.

John Trye, Esq. of Hardwicke Court, grandson of William, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Gournay, and niece of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, who, on the decease of the infant Dukes, his sons, who died on the same day, of the sweating sickness, in 1551, was adjudged to be one of their co-heiresses, in preference to sisters of the half blood; and the Tryes, in consequence, inherited an eighth part of the Duke's large estates. The descendants of this John Trye continued to reside at Hardwicke Court, in a state

* Trivet's Annals, p. 332.

† Rot. Pat. 16 Edw. II.

‡ Rot. Norman.

of opulence and respectability, for five generations.

Thomas Trye (son of William Trye, who was one of the representatives for the city of Gloucester in two parliaments during King William's reign, and in the first parliament of Queen Anne), having dissipated the greater part of the inheritance of his ancestors, sold Hardwicke Court, their ancient residence, with the manors of Hardwicke and Haresfield, and a considerable estate in Yorkshire, to Sir Philip Yorke, then attorney-general, who, when he became lord chancellor, and was created a peer in 1732, took his title of baron, and, afterwards, on his advancement to an earldom, that of earl, from Hardwicke, in the county of Gloucester.

The late Charles Brandon Trye was the elder son of the Rev. John Trye, of Haresfield (rector of Leckhampton), second son of Thomas above mentioned, by his wife Mary, daughter of the Rev. Thomas Norwood, rector and patron of Leckhampton. He was born August 21, 1757. At the age of seven, he was placed at the grammar-school at Cirencester. His father died when he was in his ninth year; and his mother, of whose pious care, in instructing him from his earliest childhood in religious duties, he ever cherished the most grateful remembrance, survived him about two years. He was distinguished at school as a boy of bright parts, and soon acquired the common attainments of scholastic education. A facility of writing Latin, which he then possessed, he retained through life, as appears by a medical work which he left behind him in that language, and a brief memoir of himself found amongst his papers. In this sketch, he laments, that, in his early youth, with an ardent thirst for knowledge, and a desire to explore the higher walks of literature, he had no guide to direct his course. "*Dux nullus adfuit, qui me per vias scientiæ doctrinæque altiores festinare cupientem duceret: volitare non ausus, humi repsi. Piget me, eternumque pigebit tot dierum, quæ, imita natura, inertia, ineptiaque scholastica, confeci.*"

The advantages of an University education were not attainable for the children of the younger son of an impoverished family: Mr. Trye's friends did their utmost, when, having selected for him the medical profession, they gave him that education which would enable him to make its practice a source of

livelihood to himself, and advantage to the public. In the month of March 1773, being then fifteen years of age, he was placed as an apprentice to Mr. Hallward, a respectable apothecary at Worcester, whom he describes as a sagacious and worthy man: and during the two last years of his apprenticeship, he studied under the late Mr. Russell, a very eminent surgeon at that place, and was one of his pupils at the Infirmary. We may easily credit him when he says, that, during his apprenticeship and pupilage, he diligently applied himself to the study of every branch of the art of healing. In the month of January 1780, at the age of twenty-two, he quitted Worcester; and, at this period of his life, he thus modestly describes his own character. "*Viginti duo annos natus, tirocinium deposui, per divinam gratiam vitiis paucis imbutus, religionis veræ observans, scientiæ amantissimus, vanæ gloriæ nimium appetens, mundi parum gnarus.*"

On the 27th of January 1780, he was chosen apothecary to the Infirmary at Gloucester: and during the time which he continued in that office, he applied himself diligently to clinical studies, and to the practice of surgery, taking every opportunity of improving his knowledge of anatomy by dissection. In the month of September 1782, he went to London, where he was, for nearly twelve months, house-surgeon at the Westminster Hospital, being pupil to Mr. Watson, a man very eminent in his day, then surgeon to that institution. During his residence in London, he attended the lectures of John Hunter, whom he appositely calls "*artis suæ et sæculi, decus et lumen.*" Mr. Pott, and others of the most eminent teachers in the various branches of medical science; particularly the celebrated anatomist, Mr. Sheldon, whom he assisted in his lectures at the Royal Academy, and with whom he was about to enter into partnership, when circumstances occurred which induced him to settle in his native county.

In the month of July 1784, he was appointed senior surgeon of the Infirmary at Gloucester; an office which he held till his death, with the highest degree of credit to himself, and of advantage to the institution, for which he ever entertained the warmest regard.

In 1793, in conjunction with the late Rev. Thomas Stock, he established a

Charity for the Relief of Poor Lying-in

Women, which was carried on by them for seven years, with the assistance of a few friends, at their own expense, with the aid of his professional skill in all cases of extraordinary difficulty. Having been attended with the most beneficial effects, even on this limited scale, it was recommended to the public at large, in a printed address, in the month of July 1800; ever since which time it has been liberally patronized, and found productive of every benefit intended by its benevolent founders.

When his friend and school-fellow, Dr. Jenner, brought forward his important discovery of the Vaccine Inoculation, in the year 1798, Mr. Trye had, at first, considerable doubts with respect to a system which was apparently so inconsistent with the ordinary operations of nature; but having, with a liberal spirit of inquiry, given it a fair trial, he became convinced of its efficacy and superior advantages, and promoted its use, not only by his practice and by his pen, but by his personal influence, in giving effect to the Association for promoting Cow Pox, and discouraging Small Pox Inoculation, which was instituted in the county of Gloucester in the month of April 1810, for the purpose of checking the unlimited dissemination of small-pox contagion, and affording every facility to the practice of vaccination, by establishing institutions at Gloucester, and other places in the county, as should be deemed expedient.

The month of March 1797 was an important epoch in Mr. Trye's life. His cousin, Henry Norwood, Esq. of Leckhampton, with the intention of preventing the inheritance of his ancestors from being dissipated by an improvident near relative (the last heir-male of that ancient family, since deceased without issue), bequeathed him the whole of his estates, consisting of the manor and advowson of Leckhampton, and the greater part of the landed property of that parish (which had been possessed by the Norwoods, and their immediate maternal ancestors, the Giffards, from the time of Edward I.), subject to certain annuities to his nearest of kin.

Having thus the means in his power of placing his family in that situation of life which his forefathers had filled, he formed, nevertheless, the prudent, and, for his neighbourhood, the happy resolution of continuing in the practice of his profession; upon the emoluments of which he still maintained his family,

living in his accustomed style, and keeping a plain but hospitable table; while he appropriated the income of his newly-acquired estate to the most honourable and praise-worthy purposes; punctually discharging the whole of the large personal debts of his deceased relation; and improving the estate, by the eligible addition of adjacent lands, of which, at several times, he purchased at least 200 acres.

Having all his life-time been attached to agricultural pursuits, and fond of embarking in schemes of public utility, for the planning of which he possessed considerable talents, he kept part of the estate in his own hands, for the purpose of improving the land by experimental culture; and he laid the foundation of making the barren rock of Leckhampton-hill the source of future profit to his family. Having ascertained that the stone of this rock was of an excellent quality, and capable of being worked with great facility, he caused quarries to be opened, and, at his own expense, constructed a railway (with an inclined plane) from the quarries, to join the public railway lately made under the powers of an Act of Parliament, from the Bath road to Cheltenham, and thence to Gloucester; by means of which convenience the Leckhampton stone may be brought thither, and conveyed up and down the River Severn. Mr. Trye's private railway, together with that branch of the public railway which leads from the Bath road to the town of Cheltenham, was opened on the 2d of July 1810; the railway from Cheltenham to Gloucester on the 4th of June, in the following year.

On Thursday, October 3, 1811, Mr. Trye was seized, about one o'clock in the morning, with what was apparently an attack of *cholera morbus*; the evacuations from the stomach and bowels continuing for several hours. When first seen by his medical friends, Dr. Jenner and Dr. Baron, he was lying in a lethargic state, his breathing loud, the pulse in one arm not to be felt at all, and in the other barely perceptible. From this condition he was roused by powerful stimulants, both external and internal. Towards night, the symptoms denoting an affection of the head became more unequivocal; and although they were occasionally so much relieved as to afford some prospect at least of temporary recovery, yet they were never completely removed. On Sunday,

the 6th, about two o'clock, they increased so rapidly, that all hopes of his recovery were relinquished by his physicians. About five o'clock in the afternoon of Monday, the 7th of October, having been blessed apparently with a perfect exemption from sufferings either mental or corporeal, he resigned his soul into the hands of his Maker, and thus closed a life of exemplary virtue, and of eminent public utility.

It appeared, on opening the head, that the brain was in a very diseased state. Blood was extravasated upon the posterior surface of the left hemisphere. The *pia mater* was very much thickened, and the blood vessels upon its surface equalled the size of small crow-quills. To one *choroid plexus* was attached a cluster of *hydatids*, and to the other a small quantity of earthy or bony matter.

Mr. Trye left eight children, three sons and five daughters, by Mary, eldest daughter of the Rev. Samuel Lysons, rector of Rodmarton, to whom he was married in the month of May 1792. His remains were deposited, on the 12th of October, in the church-yard of St. Mary de Crypt, Gloucester, in a spot which he had himself pointed out as the place of his interment.

It was the intention of his executors to have placed a monument to his memory in the cathedral church of Gloucester: but having been earnestly solicited, that this might be done by a subscription amongst his numerous friends, as a public and lasting mark of their regret for his loss, and veneration for his memory, they have been induced, by this gratifying token of the esteem in which their relation was held, to forego their intention, and, in lieu of it, to put up a plain tablet in the church of Leckhampton, with an inscription which he had himself prepared.

To speak of Mr. Trye's medical character (and in so doing it should be observed, that I am happy to avail myself of the sentiments and language of the medical friends who attended him in his last illness), "his conduct, on every occasion, evinced not less his anxiety for the welfare of his patients, than for the dignity and improvement of his profession. Determined that in his hands it should never be debased by being rendered the source of unworthy gain, he chose rather to expose himself to the charge of neglect, than to seek for an augmentation to his emolu-

ments by protracting what appeared to him an unnecessary, and, therefore, selfish attendance. Whenever his care was actually required, it was most assiduously and kindly bestowed; but he would not consent that his own interests should be promoted, by driving a successful trade through the medium of the unfounded apprehensions of his patients. This high-mindedness and integrity certainly much diminished his professional income; but it secured his self-esteem, and the respect and affection of all who knew him.

"Deeply skilled in all the branches of his art, penetrating and accurate in his observations, his opinions were formed with promptitude, and executed with energy and decision. These qualities were invariably evinced amid the trying and agitating events of the capital operations of surgery. Confident of the extent of his own knowledge, he was cool, dexterous, and intrepid; and the embarrassing circumstances which, in such scenes, occur more or less to every operator, never either obscured his judgment, or caused him for one moment to lose sight of the most effectual means of benefiting his patient. In combating unlooked-for difficulties, or in supplying expedients for the pressing exigencies of the moment, he always displayed an inventive and original mind, which gained alike the confidence and admiration of all who witnessed his exertions. The results of his practice were what might have been expected from such qualifications, the most hazardous operations having been performed by him with a degree of success which rewards only the most distinguished of his profession."

Mr. Trye first appeared as an author in the year 1784, when he published a pamphlet entitled, "*Remarks on Morbid Retentions of Urine.*" His subsequent publications were,

"*A Review of Jesse Foote's Observations on the Venereal Disease, (being a Reply to his Attack on Mr. John Hunter.*" 1787.

"*An Essay on the Swelling of the Lower Extremities, incident to Lying-in Women.*" 1792.

"*Illustrations of some of the Injuries to which the lower Limbs are exposed;*" (with plates.) 1802.

"*Essay on some of the Stages of the Operation of Cutting for the Stone.*" 1811.

Mr. Trye had printed great part of a Treatise on Aneurism, in Latin, about

the year 1801, and laid it aside; but it is believed, that, a short time before his death, he had an intention of completing it. He left behind him a large collection of cases, and other manuscripts, chiefly on professional subjects. If any of these should, on examination, appear to be in a state sufficiently correct, and should contain any particulars which may be thought new or important, it is the intention of his executors, with the assistance of some of their medical friends, to make a selection for publication, uniting them with such of his pamphlets as it may be deemed advisable to reprint.

Of Mr. Trye it may justly be said, that he had as few vices, and as few frailties, as most men: those which fell to his lot, appear to have been much subdued by that deeply-impressed sense of religion which, in the midst of intense application to the studies of his profession, formed the predominant feature in his character, without abating the natural cheerfulness of his disposition. In his conduct towards God and man, he seems to have attained, in a great measure, that state of piety and morality which he aspired to in his early prayers, from one of which the following is an extract:

"In my moral conduct give me grace to observe constantly the golden rule, *to do unto all men as I would they should do unto me*: to promote, as far as I can, the temporal and eternal welfare of all mankind. Let a spirit of charity influence all my thoughts, words, and actions; that charity which vaunteth not itself, is not puffed up, thinketh no evil. Give me courage at all times to vindicate my neighbour, when I know he is wronged; and make me, as far as I am able, on all occasions, the undaunted defender of innocence. Make me ready to forgive injuries, nor let me ever revenge them, but out of a regard to justice, and the good of mankind. Teach me to mourn with them that mourn, and rejoice with them that rejoice; give me a heart to feel for the distresses of my fellow-creatures, and a hand to relieve them to the extent of my power; make me friendly to my equals, respectful to my superiors, condescending to my inferiors, grateful to my benefactors, affable to all. Give me true Christian humility; make me firm and steadfast in my friendships; and bless me, O Lord, with discernment

to chuse real friends. Make me punctual in the performance of my words and promises; make me, O Lord, the noblest of thy works, an honest man.

"In my religious services, let me wait ever upon thee with a pure heart, at once free from enthusiasm and indevotion; from superstition, and every stain of infidelity. Let me ever submit my reason to faith, founded on reasonable evidence; believing in thee, the eternal God, and Jesus Christ, whom thou hast sent. Let me follow after Jesus Christ in all humility; let me live in thee; let me die in thee; and, through thy mercy, and the merits of thy Son, be received into thy heavenly kingdom."

Mr. Trye having, from an early period of life, been impressed with religious ideas, by the pious care of his mother, that impression was never eradicated: but so devoid of ostentation was his character,* and so unlike to pharisaical was his devotion, that his nearest friends did not know how deeply he had thought of these matters till after his decease, when, among his private papers, they found the sketch of his life which has already been spoken of, and several prayers and meditations which would have done honour to the pen of the most eminent divines.

Among these are forms of prayer for the anniversaries of his birth-day; of the 28th of October 1770, when the house in which he then lived was near being reduced to ashes; and of the 8th and 23d of August, on each of which days he experienced a providential escape from death; on the one from being crushed by the fall of a booth; and on the other from being drowned in the River Severn. The dates of the year are not mentioned; but they were both during his apprenticeship at Worcester. These forms of prayer consist of collects and other selections from the Liturgy; with proper psalms and lessons, and an occasional prayer and thanksgiving.

* It is a remarkable instance of his want of ostentation, that, when a friend presented him with an original portrait of his collateral ancestor, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, though gratified with the present, he would never consent to have it hung up in either of his sitting-rooms, but placed it in a bed-chamber, where it remained till his death.

NUGÆ.

No. III.

THE present number of my Trifles will be confined to remarks on certain passages of Scripture.

I Sam. xiii. 19. "Now there was no smith found throughout all the land of Israel: for the Philistines said, Lest the Hebrews make [them] swords and spears."

Grotius, in loc. and, after him, Bishop Patrick, observes from Pliny Hist. Nat. Lib. xxiv. cap. 14. that in the treaty between Porsena and the Romans, after the expulsion of the Tarquins, there was an express stipulation "Ne ferro nisi in agriculturâ uterentur."

Ver. 21. "Yet they had a file for the mattocks, and for the coulters, and for the forks, and for the axes, and to sharpen the goads."

One would fancy that a grindstone would have served this purpose better: yet from the following passage from Xenophon, it appears that a file was a requisite part of a soldier's necessities, as we should now call them, for the purpose of sharpening his spear. "Ἀγχιὸν δὲ καὶ ῥήγνιν φέρεσθαι· ὁ γὰρ ῥόγχην ἀκονῶν, ἱκτίος καὶ τὴν ψυχὴν τι περικραῖ."

The same implement forms part of the military apparatus of the Tartars, as we learn from John de Plano Carpini. See his Travels, in Kerr's Collection, Vol. i. p. 141.

"Their arrow-heads are exceedingly sharp on both edges, and every man carries a file to sharpen them."

Ezther vi. 7—9. "For the man whom the king delighteth to honour, let the royal apparel be brought which the king [useth] to wear, and the horse that the king rideth upon, and the crown royal which is set upon his head—that they may array the man whom the king delighteth to honour, and bring him on horseback through the street of the city—"

It is very singular, that, in the reign of Artaxerxes Longimanus, whom Dean Prideaux takes to be the Ahasuerus of Scripture, Demaratus, the exiled king of Sparta, being ordered by Artaxerxes to ask some favour, requested the above honour which Haman had planned for himself. "Ἐπειδὴ δὲ Δημάρατος ὁ Σπαρτιάτης, αἰτήσασθαι βασιλῆαν χειροσθίς, ἤτησατο ΤΗΝ ΚΙΘΑΡΙΝ, ὥσπερ Οἱ

ΒΑΣΙΛΕΙΣ, ὑπαράμενος Εἰσελάσαι δὲ Σάργδων," κ. τ. λ. Plut. in Themist. p. 126.

Compare Psalm lxxiii. verses 2, 3, 4, 12, 14, 16, 17, 18. with the following lines in Claudian, In Rufinum Lib. i. l. 12—23.

"Sed quum res hominum tantâ caligine volvi
Adspicerem, lactosque diu florere nocentes,
Vexarique pios: rursus labefacta cadebat
Religio, caussaeque viam non sponte sequer
bar

Alterius, vacuo quae currere semina motu
Adfirmat, magnamque novas per inane figuras
Fortunâ, non arte regi: quae Numina sensu
Ambiguo vel nulla putat, vel nescia nostri.
Abstulit hunc tandem Rufini poena tumultum.

Absolvitque Deos: jam non ad culmina rerum
Injustos crevisse queror: tolluntur in altum
Ut lapsu graviore ruant"

There is a striking coincidence between the beginning of a Chorus in the Knights of Aristophanes and "the praise of certain holy men" in Ecclesiasticus Chap. xlv. 1. "Let us now praise famous men, and our fathers that begat us."

"Εὐλογῆσαι βουλόμεσθα τοὺς πατέρας
ἡμῶν, ὅτι

"Ἄνδρες ἦσαν τῆσδε τῆς γῆς ἄξιοι——

Ἰππ. v. 565.

That *θέλω*, to be willing, is frequently used by Greek writers in the sense of δύναμαι, to be able, is well known. By assuming the converse of the proposition, which, however, I confess, I cannot at present substantiate from any profane author, we gain an easy and simple explanation of two or three difficult passages of Scripture. Thus Mark i. 45. "—inasmuch that Jesus could no more openly enter into the city." i. e. he did not chuse to do so.—Chap. vi. 5. "And he could there do no mighty work, save that he laid his hands upon a few sick folk, and healed them" Here the context evidently limits the sense of οὐκ ἠδύνατο. They who were healed, were healed because they possessed the predisposition of faith; while to those who still had the evil heart of unbelief, our Lord would not do any mighty work. So again 1 John iii. 9. "Whosoever is born of God doth not commit sin; for his seed remaineth in him: and he cannot sin, because he is born of God." Not that he is mechan-

cally restrained from falling into sin, but that he has so mortified all carnal affections that *he is unwilling* to commit sin.

It appears to me that the Hebrew verb *יכל potuit, he was able*, is used in the same sense Genesis xix. 22. *כי לא אוכל לעשות דבר* "for I cannot do any thing;" i. e. *I will not.* T. E.

ESSAY IV.

THE UNIVERSE.

THE economy of that mighty machinery, directed by consummate wisdom, and applied by infinite power, must excite our highest admiration!!—Contemplations so distinctly transcending the comparatively mean, but necessary, pursuits of temporal life, enable us the better to relish what comforts it affords, while they equally serve to alleviate the various infelicities to which the life of man is exposed. Were our inquiries restricted even to what is visible on the planet we inhabit, we should there find abundant cause for admiration. But enabled, as we are, to see, and partly to understand, those distant worlds which astronomy gives us a glimpse of, we enjoy an exalted pleasure, joined to the highest admiration;—the expansion of which from more perfect knowledge, may be the extreme felicity that souls hereafter are to enjoy.

For the divine science of astronomy, compared with all others, is as the sun to a satellite: and the highest honour human nature can aspire to is, that the limited capacity and understanding of man should at all comprehend these most astonishing and immense celestial phenomena!

If we contemplate the mighty works in nature—worlds, unnumbered,—revolving in an immeasurable expanse: systems beyond systems, and beyond all bounds, even in thought, composing one Grand Universe; the whole subject to an exact and secure order, more just and true than the most correct and perfect mechanism; can we sufficiently admire and adore the Omniscient All-powerful Supreme!!

An examination of the minute parts of the Universe will also produce similar sentiments and sensations.

If, in animated nature, we wonder at the magnitude of the kraken (three miles in length), of a whale, of an ele-

phant, we are no less astonished at a microscopic view of a mite, and, indeed, of animalculæ as much less than the mite as the mite is less than the elephant; so minute, that millions of them would not equal the size of a grain of sand. How amazingly curious must be the internal structure of such a creature! Who can comprehend the minuteness of the heart which propels the blood through arteries and veins so indescribably small?

Whether, with our present limited powers, we view the distinct parts of the Universe in some minute animalculæ a million times less than a grain of sand,—or in that vast body the sun, above a million times larger than this whole earth,—or in the immense immeasurable Universe, to which the sun bears no conceivable degree of comparison, we find them all contrived with wisdom, harmony of parts, and equal exactness.

The absolutely full and comprehensive contemplation of these things must necessarily be deferred until our faculties, cleared of all mortal incumbrances and impediments, shall expand into pure intelligence hereafter, to which this our present state of existence may be but the passage; a pleasing and ardent hope that ought to be cherished by all mankind, and must produce the most grateful and beneficial consequences.

Enough, however, is here opened to our view to excite a full conviction of the omnipotence, the omniscience, and the perfection of God!!

The different orders and species of animated nature which inhabit other orbs are unknown to us. Some may be reasonably supposed to be far more exalted, in the scale of beauty as well as intellectual faculties, than the human race on this earth;—especially the inhabitants of the Sun, and of the Fixed Stars:—and others may, in similar proportions, be inferior to them, such as the inhabitants of the Satellites or Moons, and of the more minute planets.—Yet they may—they must all enjoy refined pleasure, in contemplating the mighty, the wonderful works of Nature,—the most astonishing machinery of the Universe,—and, above all, the infinitely superior excellence of the OMNIPOTENT SUPREME! SIMPLEX.

ERRATA in page 425, of the Magazine for December 1811.—In column 2, line 30 from the top, read "consequences of the immense expanse of the universe," instead of "consequences of the universe."

In line 22 from the bottom, read "more," instead of "most."

In line 11 from the bottom, read "composes," instead of "encompasses."

In page 426, column 1, line 16 from the top, read "therewith," instead of "thereby."

In line 11 from the bottom, exclusive of the notes, read "883,217," instead of "823,217."

In column 2 of the same page, line 10 from the bottom, read "magnitude—this," instead of "magnitude. This" (being (without a period) the same meaning, and part of the same sentence)—as the period, or full stop, renders the text *nonsense*.

In lines 7 and 8 from the bottom, read "caused," instead of "carried."

In page 427, column 1, line 30 from the top, read "in the whole," instead of "on the whole."

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE following errors in La Place's System of the World ought not to pass unnoticed and uncorrected; as they cannot be supported by all his calculations and inductions to uphold them; which, however, he has taken great pains to endeavour to do.

He asserts, that Venus is the three hundred and eighty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-seventh part of the magnitude of the Sun; and that Terra (the Earth) is also the three hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and thirtieth part of the mass of the Sun; which differs from the calculations of all other astronomers;—yet, that Mars is the one million eight hundred and forty-six thousand and eighty-second part of the size of that luminary.

As the diameter of Venus has been ascertained to be 7,687 miles, and that of the Earth 9,964 miles, and as the diameter of the Sun is allowed to be 883,217 miles, the proportions between them of their masses must evidently add one million more to the magnitude of the Sun in proportion to each:—thus Venus is only the one million three hundred and eighty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-seventh part, and Terra (the Earth) is only the one million three hundred and twenty-nine thousand six hundred and thirtieth part of the mass of the Sun. This is supported and proved by his own calculations of the proportional masses both of Mercury and of Mars.

I am very much surprised that astronomers should commit such errors.

But what is to be said of Reviewers copying and quoting these errors as profound truths? as has been done in the Edinburgh Review, in this particular instance, in their critique, or rather high eulogium, on La Place's System of the World; where, it appears evident, they took every thing upon trust, and neither made, or examined, a single calculation.

Yet La Place has infinite merit in his astronomical calculations and inductions; but he has not even noticed the four last new discovered planets between Mars and Jupiter: and seems to have placed too implicit a reliance on Dr. Herschel's magnificent telescope; which, indeed, has never proved of any service to astronomy. He very justly rejects Buffon's investigation of the origin of the planets; but has substituted another theorem of his own, equally absurd and untenable, and very unworthy of the genius of La Place, which would have appeared to much greater advantage had he not stumbled on that subject; and proves the limits of human talents, which may be great and masterly on one subject, yet very deficient in others.

SIMPLEX.

PROFESSIONAL ANECDOTE.

DR. SAMUEL JOHNSON, not many months before his death, was induced, by the earnest entreaties of a friend, to consult Dr. Nankivel, an exceedingly intelligent physician, but who was characterized by a very peculiar and quaint manner of addressing his patients. On sitting down, Dr. Nankivel said, "Dr. Johnson, we can only know a disease by its symptoms—when, therefore, I find a patient capable of describing his own feelings and sufferings, I am always anxious to obtain from him an uninterrupted relation of them." Dr. Johnson, concurring in the propriety of this mode, proceeded, with much care, to give the history of his malady; but was a little mortified, at the conclusion of his account, to hear his physician, in a quaint interrogative style, say, "Well, sir?"—"Well, sir," says Johnson; "what do you mean?"—"I mean," said Dr. Nankivel, "that I wish you to conclude the history of your disease; as I suspect you have omitted to mention one of the most important symptoms."—Dr. Johnson strove to recollect; but said, he could think of no more.—"Try again, sir," said Nan-

kivel, in his eccentric manner; "relate your history again."—Again the patient went through a particular detail of his symptoms, and again was mortified by the quaint interrogative of "Well, sir?"—Dr. Johnson, now a little irritated, declared more firmly that he could not conceive what his physician could mean.—"Why, sir," said Nankivel, "that I am confident that you, either negligently or intentionally, keep back from me one important symptom."—"Ha," says Johnson, "intentionally! I cannot understand you—I have kept nothing back, and know no other symptom; surely you mean to offend me; name the symptom"—Nankivel, now fixing his eyes on those of his patient, solemnly uttered, "*Timor mortis*."—Dr. Johnson shrunk, evidently appalled, and, at last, said, "Alas, it is so, it is so; but how did you know it, and why thus cruelly insist on it?"—"Because," says Nankivel, with a significant nod and smile, "I only wanted that symptom to make your's a complete case of hypochondriasis, which will only require a little exertion on my part, and rather more on your's, to entirely cure."

OXFORD UNIVERSITY FACETIÆ. No. II.

A GENTLEMAN having come to Oxford to pay a visit to another, who had formerly been a school-fellow of his, happened, in the evening, to be found in a *row* by the proctor, who made the usual inquiries as to his being a member of the university, his name, that of his college, &c. In reply to these interrogatories, he mentioned his name, and that he was of Trinity College. The proctor then proceeded to give him an imposition, having expatiated on the impropriety of his conduct. On which the jocose youth (who was no Oxonian, but only a Cantab) began laughing, and informed him that he was of *Trinity College, Cambridge*.

Formerly, under-graduate members did not wear the silk tassels in their caps that they do now. When the statute of the university permitted their assumption, the under-graduates of Balliol are said to have applied to the master of that society, Dr. Leigh, to be allowed the privilege heretofore enjoyed only by bachelors of arts. To this application Dr. Leigh replied, "Gentlemen, be in no hurry, you shall all wear them *by degrees*."

A gentleman of Alban Hall, dining, in London, with another of Worcester College, observing a spot of grease, occasioned by gravy, on the neck-cloth of his friend, told him he was glad to perceive he was a *Grecian*.—"Oh," said the other, "that's a very stale pun:—"To which the other replied, "No, I assure you I made it *on the spot*."

A person inquiring the cause of Oxford having become so celebrated a seat of learning, was told, "Because, when young men enter the university, they bring with them a great stock of learning, the greater part of which, on going away, they generally *leave behind them*."

A member of Magdalen Hall, going, in vacation-time, over to Ireland, and some of the female passengers being sea-sick in the packet, jocosely and classically observed, that he was sailing among the *sick-ladies* (*Cyclades*).

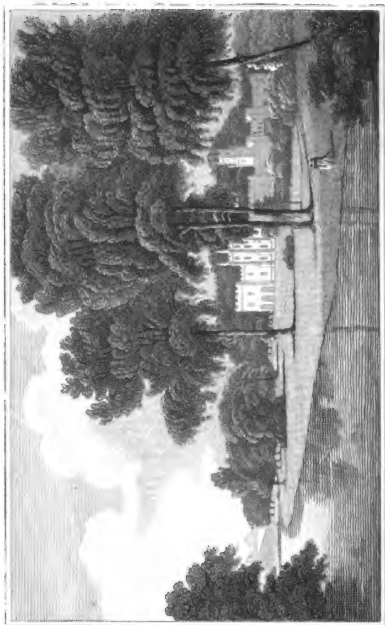
A lazy buck of Worcester College, in the habit of *cutting* lecture and chapel, kept the following diary, in two hexameters:

Morn: Breakfast ten o'clock: stu:
Greek: Austinguoque dinner:
Afternoon: Walk Me: cra: nu: take
a cup quoque supper.

quasi dicat, in the morning I breakfast at 10 o'clock, lounge over the Memorabilia (study Greek), do Austins (an exercise), and go to dinner; in the afternoon walk in the meadows of Christ Church, crack *nuts* (or sometimes, perhaps, *jokes*, as "Anna sometimes council takes, sometimes tea") take a cup of ale, and go to supper!!

The University coachman, by long breathing Oxonian air, has imbibed no small share of the *punctum saliens*. He once admitted into his coach an acquaintance, whom he was going to convey two or three miles *gratis*. Afterwards, offering to *stow* a fifth passenger of *alderman-like* size into the inside, he was much surprised at finding his traveller begin grumbling at the admission of more than the regular number, who observed that he could not *stand it*.—"Then, replied the coachman, very properly, "You must *hop it*;" and immediately made him decamp.

A candidate for his first degree, on passing the usual classical and other examinations, was much brow-beaten



CHALFONT HOUSE, BUCKS, the seat of THOMAS HIBBERT Esq.

Engraved by Rudolph for the European Magazine.

From a painting in the Art Gallery, Greenwich, April 1800.

by one of the examining masters, some time ago, who was very strict in his questions, and moreover put them in an insolent and supercilious manner. On being asked what *kind* of a man a certain Roman general was, who was known and detested for his overhearing, unfeeling conduct, he replied, "He was a surly, blustering fellow." A consciousness of the similarity of character was immediately evident in the countenance of the examiner, although the reply was unwittingly made. In truth the examinations, since the new statute, have been so unreasonably severe, and withal so uncourteous, that between 80 and 90 commoners and gentlemen-commoners, besides dependent members, are supposed to have gone to Cambridge, for the sake of obtaining degrees with greater facility, and less study!

A gentleman of New College, hearing a woman in the streets calling her husband repeatedly *Deo! Deo!* contracted for Deodatus, cautioned her, with much apparent gravity, on the impropriety of *sneering*.

LEPIDI.

AN ACCOUNT of CHALFONT HOUSE,
BUCKS, the SEAT of THOMAS HIBBERT, Esq.

[WITH A VIEW.]

FITZ-OTHER, valiant knight, of Norman
race,

In rural sport once rang'd thro' Burnham
Chace; *

Summon'd his vassals with the huge horn,
Whose shouts responsive cheer'd the rising
morn:

The stag pursu'd, seem'd o'er the land to
fly,

While bounds reverb'rate, and fleet coursers
neigh.

'Till all the country join'd the jovial cry.

IT has been observed by those graphic professors, whose delineations are, in a certain degree, confined to *still life*, or what may be more properly termed *picturesque views*, that there is, in some situations, one characteristic trait broadly impressed upon the face of nature, which indicates what the

* BURNHAM, once famous for its splendid abbey, of which some small vestiges still remain, and which gives its name to the hundred, is recognized in the *Domesday-Book* as the property of *Walter Fitz-Other*, a Norman knight, or baron, who, following the fortunes of *William the Conqueror*, settled on that spot, and became the ancestor of the *Windsor* family.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. March 1812.

painters term *repose* †. This feature may be observed to predominate in many of the landscapes of *Claude*, and in some of the *Italian* scenes of the late *Richard Wilson*. These works, if contrasted with the solemn architectural grandeur that distinguishes those of *Gaspar Poussin*, the ruins that are ideally preserved from further dilapidation by the peregrinal pencil of *Piranesi*, or with those views of impending rocks, falling torrents, and all that variety of tremendous nature, which still glows on the romantic canvas of *Salvator Rosa*, will at once be found to afford relief to the eye, and to infuse composure into the mind of the spectator. Of the same nature is the beautiful view of CHALFONT HOUSE, the seat of *Thomas Hibbert, Esq.* to which we wish to direct the attention of our readers: the great characteristic feature of the place itself, and of the surrounding country, is *repose* —

No object seems design'd to cause alarms,
Or indicate that half the world's in arms;

the land, the water, the trees, and, indeed, the general system of the view, seem to partake of that placidity which is equally favourable to health and contemplation. Yet it was not always thus: there was a time,

"When England's ancient barons, clad in
arms,

And stern with conquest," — AKENSIDE,

ranged over the wide extended domains
in its vicinity. ‡ In this district are two

parishes, which bear the appellation of *Chalfont*. Respecting CHALFONT ST. GILES, which, from its having been in the possession of the families of *Grey*, of *Wilton*, and many others equally conspicuous, and of which we might genealogically trace numerous descents and

† "Thro' noontide mists, when ardent
Phæbus glows,

Scarce *zephyrus* breathe, but nature courts
repose." ANON.

‡ This alludes to the baronial wars in the reign of *King John*. At Chalfont, St. Giles, Bucks, was formerly a castle, probably antecedent to the time of *Edward I.* possessed by the *Fitz-Alans*, (a) The principal manor in that parish, which is situated in the hundred and denary of *Burnham*, (b) is called the *Vache*, from a family of that name, who anciently possessed it.

(a) The manor of Chalfont St. Giles, which had been forfeited to the crown, was restored to *John Fitz-Alan*, by patent, 51 Henry III.

(b) It is nearly four miles from *Amersham*, on the road to *London*, and seven from *Uxbridge*, Middlesex.

branches, while, from its having once been the property of the *Fleetwoods*,* we might also make many *political* observations; but as these would not, we conceive, be *quite* relevant to our present subject, we have merely stated, in a preceding note, its baronial possessors, who probably forfeited it in the contention to which we have slightly alluded. To the adjoining parish, which is called CHALFONT ST. PETER, we shall therefore now more particularly direct the attention of our readers. In this parish an ancient manor takes its name from the family of *Brudenell* (collateral ancestors of the *Earl of Cardigan*), who formerly possessed it. From him it descended, by the female heirs, to the *Drurys* and the *Osbornes*; it afterwards came into the possession of the family of the *Duke of Portland*, of whom it was purchased by the late *Charles Churchill*, Esq. and is now the property of *Thomas Hibbert*, Esq. This account, which we have quoted from the work of Messrs. Lysons,† seems to regard only the manor of *Brudenells*; for they proceed to observe, that “*Mr. Hibbert’s* seat, which is called CHALFONT HOUSE, was a distinct property, and, before it came into the possession of *Mr. Churchill*, was in that of the families of *Wilkins* and of *Selman*.”

We have, however, now before us another account of this elegant mansion, and its picturesque vicinity, that is derived from an authority, upon the accuracy of which no doubt can be entertained, which states, as follows:

“CHALFONT HOUSE,‡ with the manor of *Brudenells* thereunto belonging, having been forfeited to the crown in the time of *Charles II.* in consequence of a defalcation in the accounts of *Dudley Rowse*, Esq. the then proprietor,

* *Thomas Fleetwood*, who died in 1570, was treasurer of the *Mint*, in the reign of *Queen Elizabeth*. *Mr. Noble*, in his memoirs of the *Cromwell* family, says, that he had, by two wives, *thirty-two children*; of some of these, most unquestionably, *General Fleetwood*, (a) who married *Bridget*, the eldest daughter of *Oliver Cromwell*, and widow of *Ireton*, was a descendant.

† *Magna Britannia*, vol. i. page 535.

‡ This place is situated about 20 miles, nearly west, from London, a little to the right of the turnpike-road from thence to *Amerham*, and by the side of the *Mishourn* stream; which, rising above *Missenden*, in this county, falls into the *Colne*, near *Uxbridge*.

(a) *General Fleetwood* died at *Stoke Newington*, 1692, and was buried in *Bunhill-fields*.

and receiver of some of the taxes, was granted, in the same reign, to *James Herbert*, Esq. and, after passing through the hands of several intermediate owners (one of whom, in 1708, was *Thomas*, first *Duke of Leeds*), was purchased by *Charles Churchill*, Esq. in 1755.

“The house is old, but, though low, is pleasantly situated, and, as well as the estate belonging to it, was considerably enlarged by *Mr. Churchill*; whose good taste also very much improved the place, particularly in the judicious disposition of the water and the grounds, and interspersing the latter with plantations, in a style of elegant simplicity, suitable to the character of a *ferme ornée*, which is its present state.

“By *Mr. Churchill* it was sold, in 1791, to the present proprietor; who, seeming to have wished to adopt the same taste, has added to the improvements of his predecessor, and greatly extended the demesne.”

This description is comprised in nearly the same words as those which accompany the view of CHALFONT HOUSE, which is inserted in the collection of delineations of seats, &c. published many years ago, by *Mr. Angus*; but, as the building has since undergone great alterations, the present View, which exhibits it in its improved state, scarcely bears any resemblance to the one that was copied from it at that period, and is, therefore, by its shewing the progress of architectural taste, and, we may add, from the picturesque embellishments with which it is surrounded, the progress also of *plantation* and *cultivation*, rendered extremely valuable; as both ART and NATURE seem now to have combined to encircle an elegant retreat with beautiful scenery, and consequently to form a perfect whole.

The district of *Chalfont* has not only been rendered remarkable in ancient times by those circumstances to which we have, in the beginning of this topographical sketch, briefly alluded, but at a more modern period, we mean in the third quarter of the seventeenth century, in consequence of its having been chosen by *Milton*, who then lived in the parish of *St. Giles, Cripplegate*, as the place of his retreat, during the morbid influence of that contagion which was termed *the great plague*.* The house occupied by this truly inspired poet, it

* The house in which *Milton* resided at Chalfont St. Giles, Bucks, is still standing, and is occupied by a farmer. It was built

has been observed, is, probably, in the same state as it was when he lived in it; and although all the residences of *Milton* are marked with tolerable accuracy, it is a building that ought to be contemplated with peculiar veneration and respect, because, under its ivy-crowned roof, he finished his divine poem of *PARADISE LOST*. Here also the first draught of *PARADISE REGAINED* was written, as it is stated, at the suggestion of his friend *Elwood*, the quaker, who had taken the house for him; and as there is reason to believe that he was his neighbour in *Cripplegate*, so he was the companion of his retirement.

To this worthy friend it is said that *Milton*, anxious to have his opinion, communicated to him the complete copy of his former poem at *Chalfont*, who returned it to him with these words, "Thou hast said a great deal upon *Paradise lost*, but what hast thou to say upon *Paradise found*?" To this question the bard did not return any answer, but, after a short silence, began another subject of conversation; however, it appears by the result that the words of friend *Elwood* sunk deep into the susceptible and glowing mind of *Milton*, for, a considerable time afterwards, he presented to him his poem of *PARADISE REGAINED*, saying, with less gravity than generally characterized his conversation, "This, friend, was owing to you, for you made it the subject of my contemplation by the question you put to me at *Chalfont*.†

by some of the numerous family of the *Fleetwoods*, as appears from their arms, which are still to be seen over the door.

"At length our mighty Bard's victorious lays,

Fill the loud voice of universal Praise;
And baffled Spight, with hopeless Anguish dumb,

Yields to Renown the centuries to come." DR. JOHNSON.

† Although this is stated upon the high authority of *Dr. Johnson*, who probably quoted a tradition that floated among the ancient booksellers of *Cripplegate* and *Little Britain*, who, it is likely, asserted what they had heard from *Simmonds*, the original copyholder of *PARADISE LOST*, yet it appears from the first lines of that sublime Poem, that *MILTON*, even at its outset, contemplated its conclusion in the manner which he has endeavoured to effect in *PARADISE REGAINED*.

"Of man's first disobedience, and the fruit
Of that forbidden tree whose mortal taste
Brought death into the world, and all our woe
With loss of Eden, till one greater Man
Restore us and regain the blissful seat.
Sing heavenly Muse."

THE BARON:

A FRAGMENT.

THE sun had now descended many degrees below the horizon, and no heavenly orb appeared, to cheer the gloom of night. All was still: save when the screech-owl made the forest echo with its shrill shriek; or the flitting of the bat, as it pursued its unsteady course, startled the weary traveller; and the roar of the hungry wolf apprized him of his danger. But, had a thousand other circumstances contributed to heighten the dismal scene, the Baron would have still continued his trackless path. His haughty soul knew no such principle as fear; and the appearance of danger served but to strengthen his courage. Not so his page: before he entered the Baron's service, *Gustavus* had never quitted his mother's cottage after the sable curtain of night was spread. Seated by the cheerful blaze of burning embers, he had often listened to the ghostly tales of the village gossips, till even the rustling of the wind, the bleating of sheep, or the chirping of crickets, assumed to his distorted imagination a character of horror. No wonder that he now recalled all these stories to his recollection, and expected to meet a ghost at every step. Apprehensive of the anger of the Baron if he attempted to utter his fears, he contented himself with silently entreating the presence and assistance of the Holy Virgin. Unconscious of any such feelings as these in his own breast, the Baron could not imagine them to dwell in any other. He had, therefore, pursued his doubtful, perhaps treacherous, journey, for upwards of an hour, ere he condescended to disturb the silent and melancholy thoughts of his attendant. At length the Baron enquired of him, whether he had any recollection or idea of what part of the extensive forest they were in. "Good, your Lordship," answered *Gustavus*, happy for a moment at hearing his master's voice, and in hopes of being able to persuade him to desist from his attempt, and return to the mansion they had so lately quitted, "I know no more whereabouts we are than your Lordship: I only know we have got into a horrible dark place, and I don't care how soon we get out of it."—"How so?" said the Baron, who immediately perceived his drift; "surely

you are not afraid to proceed?"—"Afraid!" returned Gustavus: "Who's afraid? Not I, I'll assure your Lordship. No, no: I never was afraid in my life, except last Christmas eve, when goody ——— said she saw the ghost of ——— at the chapel burying-ground, sitting in her shroud, upon the tip of the high tombstone. I couldn't have gone to bed by myself that night for the life of me; and, indeed, I never was out so late at night before now. I hope we shall soon get to our journey's end, for I'm heartily tired."—"What! tired already?" said the Baron: "you are but a poor traveller then; however we must go on now, Gustavus, as it is as far to return as to proceed, I dare say."—"So much the worse, say I," returned Gustavus; "for though I ay'nt afraid, still I should'nt wonder if we were to meet some frightful ghost in the forest." A flash of lightning at this moment, just of sufficient power to make darkness visible, illumined the bright armour of the Baron; which, catching the disturbed eye of Gustavus, was instantly magnified into the appearance of a giant's spirit, with saucer eyes, and bloody visage; he shrieked out, in an agony of apprehension, "Holy Mother, there it is!"—"There's what?" said the Baron.—"The giant's ghost," returned Gustavus; "did'nt your Lordship see it?"—"I saw nothing," answered the Baron, smiling; "but what if I had: d'ye think I should have made such an outcry?"—"Your Lordship may laugh," said Gustavus, half ashamed of his cowardice, "but 'tis no joking matter." They had beguiled the way for some time in conversation such as this, wherein the Baron exposed the silly fears of Gustavus, and endeavoured to inspire him with a spark of courage. Another vivid flash of lightning was succeeded by a loud clap of thunder, the curtains of heaven were opened, and the impetuous torrents instantly drenched our travellers to the skin; this afforded another argument to Gustavus, who now took the liberty of urging, in direct terms, the propriety of seeking shelter. The Baron was not insensible to his ardent desires, which were by this time his own, and therefore desired the dejected page to speak when he saw any light that might proceed from an habitation. Gustavus promised obedience, while he lamented that they had left their horses behind. The Baron assured him, that no other consideration than

the fear of being betrayed into some danger by them, had induced him to prefer crossing the forest on foot. At last Gustavus thought he descried a faint light at a distance; with joy he informed the Baron of his discovery, who also distinctly perceived it. They quickened their pace, amidst the frightful storm, pleased with the prospect of approaching shelter; but, as they advanced, the light receded. It then occurred to them that it must be some traveller, in like circumstances with themselves. Gustavus therefore hailed the person whom they imagined to be carrying a lanthorn or torch. No answer was returned; but it still receded, and *that* after a very singular manner. At one moment it appeared immediately before, and the next considerably to the right or the left; at one instant they beheld it, as it were sweeping along the marshy ground, and the next many yards above it. This zig-zag appearance for a moment surprised the Baron, but he soon recognised it for the will-o'-the-wisp. A very different idea possessed Gustavus: he took it for that which he thought had already appeared to him, though in a different form. "There it is again!" he exclaimed; "Good Heavens! I hope your Lordship won't go on any farther."—"Why not?" said the Baron.—"Would your Lordship wish to be killed by an hobgoblin?" returned the affrighted page.—"Pooh, nonsense," answered the other, offended at the ridiculous fears of Gustavus, "you are always conjuring up some phantom: be quiet, and follow me." He tremblingly obeyed. The Baron, aware of the danger of making the light his guide, pursued another path, to the infinite joy of Gustavus, who attributed this deviation to a principle of fear in the Baron, which he would fain conceal. After enduring for a while the jarring of the elements, both the Baron and Gustavus thought they heard the sound of distant music, but it presently died away; again it greeted their ears, and again it subsided. Borne on the wings of the wind, it became at last too loud to be mistaken, and increased as they advanced. They now distinguished a cluster of faint lights glimmering before them, but of a different aspect to that by which they had been so lately deceived. They brightened as our drenched travellers advanced. Grati-
fied by the sight, the Baron's anger at

the cowardice of Gustavus subsided, and he entered into conversation with him. "There is hope for us at last, Gustavus," said he, "if no ghosts appear to bar our entrance into yonder castle," for such it now appeared to be. "I'm glad of it," returned Gustavus, "and I hope we shall find a good fire to dry ourselves by. I'm sure we need it. Blessed Virgin, what's that noise!" It was a shriek of woe. Instantly all was darkness, and they were again surrounded by the gloomy void. Although they had seemed to be within a stone's throw of the castle, they could now perceive no traces of it.

The Baron was astonished — not daunted. He knew not how to account for this deception; for the sudden disappearance of the light; and above all, for the shriek that still dwelt upon his ear. As for Gustavus, his knees smote each other, and the sweat of terror ran down his temples, mixing with the cold rain. Fear overcame every other feeling, and he grasped the arm of the Baron. Nor was the latter insensible to the state of his attendant, but administered the cordial of consolation, in mild and gentle terms. His efforts were not lost upon Gustavus, who soon declared his willingness to accompany the Baron, let what would happen. A loud burst of music, and another brilliant exhibition of light from the castle, which was now close to them, and which in the dark they had nearly passed, surprised the Baron, and petrified the soul of Gustavus with horror.

The building before them was a stately edifice, somewhat injured by the destroying hand of time, though not much. The turrets and battlements had a grand appearance, and the *tout ensemble* was interesting. The Baron would have entered it immediately, but for the singularities above mentioned, and because by the lights they were able to discover a hut somewhat to the left, at which the Baron determined to apply, before he knocked at the castle gate. Accordingly he approached it, and solicited permission to enter. No answer was returned. He again entreated shelter for the night, in a loud tone. He was answered from within, "Who's there?" The Baron explained his circumstances, and the cottager immediately gave him entrance, apologizing for his tardiness, by saying that he was frequently ap-

plied to in that way, and when he opened the door, nobody was to be seen. Bernard placed some fresh wood on the fire, and offered his two guests every other convenience that his cottage could afford, with great cordiality. The Baron thanked him, and said, he merely wished to dry himself, and wait till the storm was over. Gustavus was not so easily satisfied. Fear had created hunger; and he saw no reason why the Baron should prefer walking over a dismal forest, to sitting by the animating fire. However, he did not give utterance to all this, but simply asked refreshment. Bernard placed a loaf of plain brown bread before him, with some wild fruit, and a little French wine, which, in the neighbourhood of the forest, was the common beverage. The Baron took an opportunity of asking his host particulars of the castle; as, to whom it belonged; why it was left to decay; and what was the occasion of the music, lights, and shriek? Bernard answered, "About 50 or 52 years ago, when I was but a boy, that castle belonged to the Duke de Clerimont, who was a man of very bad character: and between you and I, he is said to have murdered his lady. I don't say it actually was so; but this *I do* know, that she suddenly disappeared after he brought her here; and no one ever knew what became of her. As for the Duke, he used to have such feasting and revelling here, night after night, that, what with music and laughing, and singing, and illuminations, and dancing, the forest was never dreary; but, whenever the clock struck — one — in the morning — a shriek was heard, and for some time, the Duke and all his visitors were frightened: but, after a while, they heard it as a matter of course, and thought nothing more of it. It happened at length, that the Duke was taken ill, and soon died in the greatest agony and terror. He was perpetually haunted by some ghost — I don't know whose; and used to rave so, that his visitors all left him; and none of his servants would stay but myself; and I can assure your honour, I was heartily sick of it. But, however, that's neither here nor there. In one of his fits he cried out — 'Oh, my lady! my lady! Why don't you leave me? I can't bear to see you. You know 'twas not I. No, no, 'twas not I. Oh, that look! Oh the glare of that eye! Why fix it on me? But I deserve it—'

'twas by my order. Cease, good spirit! cease to haunt me! I shall soon follow—but where? not to heaven, where you are gone;—no, no, no—'twill be to hell! Oh, the horrors of my soul! ten thousand worlds would not ransom me from that terrible doom upon which I must soon enter! Oh! Oh! Oh!——' The Duke sunk back in his bed, and swooned away. I thought he was dead; but he soon revived again, though only to endure fresh torments. At one time he told me, that he had had a son by his late lady, of whom he knew nothing, as, by his order, it had been abandoned to the wolves of the forest, one night. He concluded it was dead. This aggravated his malady: he left no son to inherit his dukedom; and the family-name he so much valued would be annihilated for ever. After his death, no one claimed the castle and estates, and I was obliged to leave it, as I could not bear to live in a haunted castle alone: so I built myself this hut, and subsist by cutting wood, and selling it in a neighbouring village. I have not forgot the Duchess. She was an excellent woman; but it is very odd she should continue to visit this castle every night as she does! Mayhap your honour heard her scream, after the music and lights begun? 'Tis always the case, and I'm quite used to it; but I would not go into the castle now, for the world: and nobody has entered it since the Duke died."—"Indeed!" said the Baron, "then I'll be the first.—This very night I design to explore it. Will you go with me, Gustavus?" "No indeed," answered the page, "what! go into a haunted castle? Surely, your lordship is joking."—"I am not joking, Gustavus," returned the Baron; "but if you do not like to go with me, perhaps Bernard has no objection?"—"Indeed but I have," replied the wood-cutter, "and I hope your honour will not think of such a thing. It may cost you your life."—"Well, I can't help it, if it does. I'm determined to go, whether I am accompanied or not." The truth was, the Baron could not brook the inclination he felt, to dive into the mysteries of the castle; especially as some of the particulars that Bernard mentioned bore some affinity to his own history, as related to him, while young, by the nurse. He accordingly prepared himself for the purpose, while Gustavus and Bernard lifted up their hands in

astonishment at his temerity, and entreated that heaven would bring him safe through the danger. The cottager opened his door. The storm had subsided: the lights in the castle were gone, and all yet was darkness. No music was to be heard. Bernard lighted the Baron to the castle gate, and then abruptly left him to his fate.

(To be concluded in our next.)

The ARDENT APPEAL and HUMBLE PETITION of TESTER.

Happy the man that in his pocket keeps
A silver sixpence.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AMONGST the various subjects constantly discussed with so much learning and ability in your Magazine, permit me to call your attention to the case of a truly deserving and ill-treated Petitioner, whose usage ill corresponds with his merits.—The Petitioner, whom I mean, is Sixpence.

In the lapse of time, and the unavoidable progress of dissipation and extravagance, this handsome, and I will affirm, valuable coin, is neglected, and even despised. So far does this feeling go, that SIXPENCE is now become a cant word for whatever is neither of value or esteem, for a mere thing of nought. Thus, if we wish to describe a man of broken fortune, we say, "He is not worth sixpence," meaning, that he is worth nothing; if a thing we despise, "I would not give sixpence for it;" that is, it is not worth having.

But this is all a mistaken notion—it is in sixpences that the niggard is discovered, and the man of liberality truly seen—in sixpences that a character is gained or lost—by sixpences that a fortune is amassed, or a good estate squandered away.

How easy is it then to draw the proper deduction! The knowledge of life is the knowledge of sixpences, and he is the greatest master in it who can dispose of them to the greatest advantage. On one silver sixpence given or withheld, may the most important circumstances of our little history depend: on this depend all the consequences resulting from liberality, parsimony, or profuseness.

And again;—happy not only is he who knows how to use, but still more happy he who even *possesses* sixpences. Great

will be his power of giving, and still greater his power of œconomy. He neither fears the brawny porter nor noisy beggar: the driven snow, nor the falling rain. He has always at hand the ready means of commanding conveyance or shelter: care attends his well-packed trunk, and blessings wait upon his steps from the wonted crossing.

But, alas! how few possess a single SIXPENCE!—still fewer know how to employ it! Despised, rejected, the outcast of men, driven to the habitations of Jews and pickpockets, Mr. Asperne himself no longer remembers former benefits, but banishes the unhappy, the forlorn Sixpence, from his overpowering two shillings!

“I now give sixpence where I gave a groat.” — POPP.

What can now be done? All that yet can be hoped is from your generosity. Perhaps Mr. Asperne may give this plain statement of facts a place in his Miscellany: the world will then at least learn its own cruelty and injustice, nor be ignorant of a fault which, 'tis to be feared, it will be little inclined to amend.

And (as in duty bound) your Petitioner will ever pray, &c. &c.

TESTER.

*. * Our ingenious correspondent has started a subject upon which a volume might be written. *The Adventures of a Sixpence* might be made as entertaining as “*The Adventures of a Guinea*.” The crosses, the mutilations, the imitations of a Sixpence, might be rendered both lamentable and instructive; the various estimations in which a Sixpence has been held, would shew the rise or decline of commerce, of the arts, and of literature. Mr. Tester knows that his own appellation is derived from *testoon*, *test*, *tele*, or *head*, but upon this head we shall not say any more at present, respecting the literary progress of *Sixpence*, than merely repeat Mr. Asperne's reasons, as published in the *European Magazine*, for expelling it in its *forlorn* state, or rather for coupling it with another, from which happy union we hope and trust that many a SPLENDID SHILLING will be produced. — EDITOR.

TO THE READER.

“Twenty-seven years have now elapsed since the *EUROPEAN MAGAZINE* was first submitted to the patronage of the Public: during which long period it has been the wish and the endeavour of the several respective Proprietors to exceed, as far as possible, the engagements which were originally, and have since been, entered into with their Readers. — A reference to the fifty-four volumes already published, will,

it is presumed, fully testify the various improvements that have taken place. In these improvements it will also be observed, that the consideration of EXPENSE has, notwithstanding the many and great advances in the price of every article which contributes to form the system and to complete the arrangement of a periodical publication, been totally disregarded. The rise in some of these has operated to a very uncommon extent; particularly the rapid, the, at present, enormous, and still continuing increase of the price of paper. This, combined with those circumstances before alluded to, compels the present Proprietor (who has conducted the publication for upwards of twenty years) most reluctantly to appeal to the candour and liberality of its readers for an advance in some degree commensurate to the expense of the undertaking.

This advance in the price of the *EUROPEAN MAGAZINE*, in common with that of all other respectable periodical works, took place Jan. 1809.

MEMOIR of the Rev. THOMAS SPENCER,
BY H. F. BURDER, A. M.

(From his sermon delivered at Hoxton Chapel on the occasion of his death.)

MR. THOMAS SPENCER was born the 21st of January, 1791, at Hertford, where his father still resides, and is a valuable member of the church under the pastoral care of the Rev. Charles Maslen. At a very early period of life, he displayed indications of genius and of piety, and discovered an inclination towards the engagements of the christian ministry. At length he was introduced to the notice of the Rev. Joseph Smith, of Manchester, who was on a visit to a relative at Hertford. Mr. Smith was so much impressed with the interesting appearance and conversation of this promising youth, as to be induced to communicate his favourable opinion, and to express his wishes respecting him, to Mr. Thomas Wilson, Treasurer of Hoxton Academy.

This amiable youth having arrived at fourteen years of age, his parents deemed it expedient to provide for him some regular employment, and accordingly placed him under the friendly care of Mr. Thodey in the Poultry, where, in the avocations of business, he spent a few months. During this time, Mr. Wilson having had opportunities of conversing with him, and receiving additional testimony in his favour, was led to indulge pleasing anticipations of his future usefulness. In conjunction, therefore, with a few friends in Manchester, Mr. Wilson

placed him for a year under the care of the Rev. William Hordle of Harwich, who, at the expiration of that term, expressed such full satisfaction with Mr Spencer's growing piety and promising talents, and so cordially recommended him to the patronage of the Committee of Hoxton Academy, that he was immediately received as a student, although he had not quite completed his sixteenth year.

His academical course at Hoxton Mr. Spencer prosecuted, with the true spirit of a student looking forward to the interesting and arduous duties of the gospel ministry. It was only during the last of his four years of study, that my engagement in tuition afforded me an opportunity of personal intercourse with him; but during this term very frequent and gratifying were the occasions which called forth the avowal of warm approbation, on examining the specimens he produced of talents, cultivated with diligence, exhibited with modesty, and adorned with piety.

During the last two years of our valuable friend's residence at Hoxton, he was very frequently engaged in preaching in London and its vicinity. As this chapel has been, on many occasions, the scene of his labours, and has been often thronged with the multitudes attracted by his abilities and piety, I need scarcely attempt an estimate of his pulpit talents. That they were eminent, that they were brilliant, that they were captivating, will not, I think, be denied by any who witnessed their exhibition. He undoubtedly displayed no small degree of pulpit eloquence, and his eloquence was distinguished by characteristic features. It was not the kind of eloquence in which a youth of genius might be expected most to excel, and of which luxuriance of imagination constitutes the chief attraction; it was not a peculiar vivacity of fancy, which gave life to his addresses, although in this respect they were not deficient; but they rather owed their effect to the energy and animation infused by the ardour of his soul, and to the unaffected fervour of his religious feelings, the impression of which was aided by no small advantages of person, voice, and elocution. In endeavouring rightly to appreciate his qualifications for the duties of the christian ministry, I must not omit to notice the truly edifying manner in which he conducted the devotional exercises of the

pulpit. His gift in prayer was peculiarly excellent. The language of his petitions seemed to breathe the ardent aspirations of a heart alive to God, and accustomed to enjoy fellowship with the Father, and with his Son Jesus Christ.

When about to quit the scene of his academic studies, Mr. Spencer gave in this chapel a parting address, in the presence of his fellow-students, founded on those remarkable expressions of the apostle Paul—"None of these things move me, neither count I my life dear unto myself, so that I might finish my course with joy, and the ministry which I have received of the Lord Jesus, to testify the gospel of the grace of God."*

Having received a unanimous invitation from a church and congregation at Liverpool, after deliberating seriously on the subject, and consulting many of his friends, he yielded to their urgent intreaties, and commenced his stated ministry there, on the first Lord's day in February last. So great was the impression soon produced on the public mind, that the expediency of erecting a new and spacious chapel was universally admitted, and the subscriptions were so liberal, that the dimensions of the building were determined to be no less than ninety-six feet in length and sixty-six in breadth; and on the 17th of April he laid the foundation stone, and gave an appropriate address.

On the 27th of June, Mr. Spencer was ordained to the pastoral office, and was fully employed in discharging the various and momentous duties of it. He was delighted with the pleasing prospect of many additions to his church, especially from among the young people who attended his ministry. So great was the impression made by his preaching, that persons of all descriptions flocked to hear him, and multitudes listened to his interesting and faithful addresses with attention and delight. But his appointed time on earth now approached its termination. On Lord's day, the 4th of August, he preached in the morning from those words in Jeremiah xxxi. 3. "I have loved thee with an everlasting love, therefore with loving-kindness have I drawn thee." He afterwards administered the Lord's Supper in a manner remarkably edifying and im-

* Acts xx. 24.

pressive.* In the evening, he took for his text the words of our Lord, as recorded, Luke x. 42.—“ But one thing is needful; and Mary hath chosen that good part, which shall not be taken away from her.” This was the last sermon he preached: this was the last evening of his life!

Just before he left the house where he resided, on Monday morning, he was engaged in conversation with a young person who had been admitted into the church, and made many serious and interesting remarks on the duties of the closet, and the pleasures of communion with God.

And now I must proceed to the melancholy task of communicating to you the affecting detail of the circumstances which attended the closing scene—the mournful catastrophe. This statement I shall take, in part, from an article in a Liverpool paper, and in part from a letter written by a member of the bereaved congregation.

“ It appears, that Mr. Spencer left his residence in the Park, in good health, about eleven o'clock in the forenoon, Monday, August 5th, and walked down to the beach, where he met with a gentleman of the name of Brookfield, who had been bathing, and was then dressing, with whom he entered into conversation, and asked if the place was a good one for bathing. On being answered in the affirmative, Mr. Spencer began to undress. When he walked into the water, he was met by a person of the name of Potter, one of the workmen belonging to the Herculaneum Pottery, who directed him in what way he should come into the water, but had no knowledge of him. Mr. Spencer observed, it was very cold; when Potter said, he would feel warm when he had been in a while. When Mr. Spencer was about breast high, he plunged over head, and then made an attempt to swim in a parallel line with the shore; and after he had gone about two yards in this direction, he recovered his feet, and again said, “ Oh, it is very cold.” Soon after this, by the strength of an eddy current, produced by a projecting rock, he was swept out of his depth. Potter himself, who is an expert swimmer, found himself floating in the same direction,

and with some difficulty recovered the shore, when he looked about for Mr. Spencer, and saw the top of his head floating above the surface of the water. Potter knew not whether he was amusing himself, or was drowning; he, however, cried out to him, but receiving no answer, immediately plunged in again, and swam to the rock to render him assistance, which he found impossible, Mr. Spencer having then sunk in seven feet water; and Potter, with some trouble, got up the side of the rock, and communicated the intelligence to Mr. Smith, the resident agent of the Potteries, who immediately ordered out two boats, which were directly manned and brought to the spot, when every exertion was used by Potter, as well as by those in the boats, to find the body. At length they succeeded in drawing it up, after it had been in the water about fifty minutes. It was instantly conveyed to the shore, where, by the judicious arrangements of Mr. Smith, there were several physicians and surgeons in attendance, who used every possible method that could be devised to restore animation, but without effect.”

In the private letter, it is remarked, that the part of the shore where Mr. Spencer was bathing is rocky and shelving, and that there is a sudden declivity of about eighteen inches. It appears probable, therefore, that, on coming to the edge of the rock, he suddenly plunged over head, and was utterly unable to recover himself. The melancholy tidings were spread rapidly through the town, occasioning the deepest distress, and even producing a very powerful impression among the gentlemen at the Exchange.

An opinion may be formed of the general estimation in which Mr. Spencer was held at Liverpool, by the following sketch of his character, which appeared in one of the public prints.

“ Mr. Spencer was about twenty years of age: in his person and countenance, eminently prepossessing; and of manners most amiable, conciliating; and engaging. As a preacher, his talents were held in a degree of estimation, and possessed an extent of influence, which have seldom been equalled in the annals of pulpit eloquence. His discourses were rather persuasive and hortatory, than argumentative or disquisitive: they were

* This was only the second time of his administering the ordinance of the Lord's Supper.

addressed more to the imagination and affections than to the judgment; and this, apparently, not so much from any deficiency of talent, as from a firm persuasion, that, in matters of religion, the avenues to the understanding are chiefly to be sought in the heart. His sermons, thus constituted, were adorned with a felicity of expression, and delivered in an unremitted fluency of language, altogether surprising in extemporaneous discourses. These essential qualities of eloquence were assisted by an uncommonly distinct articulation, a tone of voice singularly melodious, and great gracefulness of action. Thus gifted by nature, and improved by cultivation, it is not surprising that he possessed the power of attaching an audience, in a manner that will never be forgotten by those who attended his ministry. Perhaps it scarcely ever before fell to the lot of any individual, at so early an age, to have diffused religious impression through so extensive a circle of bearers; and of course, those who looked forward to the maturity of his powers, with the hope naturally inspired by his early excellence, will regard his loss as a public misfortune."

The solemnities of interment attracted, as might be supposed, no ordinary degree of attention. This will appear by the following extract from a Liverpool journal:

"On Tuesday, amidst an immense concourse of people, the remains of Mr. Spencer were conveyed from the park to Newington chapel for interment. The scene was solemn and impressive, and the numbers which came to pay this last sad tribute of respect to his memory, showed how deep an interest the public had felt in his character and melancholy death. In the order of procession, first walked the gentlemen of the faculty, and immediately before the corpse a number of dissenting ministers, four abreast. Then came the body, carried on a bier, the pall supported by ten ministers, five on each side. The mourners followed, and the procession was closed by the friends of the deceased, to the number of one hundred and thirty, in white hat-bands and gloves, six abreast. All the streets through which the procession passed, were crowded to excess, as were also the windows and balconies of the houses. The greatest decorum was, however, observed, and a serious-

ness according with the occasion was manifested by all. The body was taken into the chapel, where Mr. Charrier, minister of Bethesda chapel, read part of the 15th chapter of the 1st epistle to the Corinthians, and the 4th and 5th chapters of the 1st Thessalonians, and afterwards prayed extempore. At the grave, an eloquent and impressive oration was delivered by Mr. Fletcher of Blackburn, and the service was concluded by a prayer from Mr. Lister, of Lime-street chapel."

HENRY SOMERVILLE.

A FRAGMENT.

Poor Somerville—sighed my Uncle Toby. Dear Brother—cried he, tenderly taking my father's hand—do me the favour to relate the account you received of this unfortunate young man. With all my heart, Toby—replied my father, who was now on his hobby, and fixing himself firmly in the stirrups, he began—

It were superfluous—my dear Toby—to remind you, that Henry and Edward Somerville were the sons of our old and respected friend George Somerville. They were, indeed, united in the strictest bonds of fraternal affection.—The dart which pierced the breast of one, never fell harmless from the other's side.—Beloved and esteemed by all their friends, happiness appeared to have selected the residence of this family for her favoured abode—but observe, my dear brother—here my father laid his hand on the table with emphatic vehemence—my Uncle instinctively drew his chair somewhat closer, and fixed his expressive eyes on his brother's countenance—observe, dear Toby, how unmindful we are of the bounteous gifts of Providence—do we not too often neglect and undervalue the solid blessings we possess, spending our lives in a vain search after some faithless phantom, which, ever appearing within our grasp, still "as we follow flies?" The genuine tear of sympathy glistened in my Uncle's eye, as he bowed assent. The truth of this—continued my Father—was, unhappily, too strongly illustrated in the person of Henry Somerville. Apparently blest with every thing that could make life desirable, he was evidently a prey to melancholy—to a melancholy without redress, for it was without cause. Dissatisfied with all around

him, he met the kindness of his friends with repulse, the endearments of his family with coldness. In this frame of mind, he determined to leave his country, to seek that happiness in another climate, which he could not find in his own. Inconsiderate young man! he should have known that the means of content are generally to be found in our own breasts. It were needless to repeat the arguments which were used to dissuade him from his rash resolution. Alas! they were all vain.—In the whole chain of his connections, one only link still bound him to his home, this was an unabated affection for his brother; and even this tie proved at length too weak. Two years since, he left his father's house, for a far distant port, which he reached, after a long and tempestuous voyage, fatigued in body and distressed in mind. Nursed in the lap of affluence and ease, his constitution was ill calculated to endure the change of climate; and he now deeply felt the privation of those comforts which he experienced in the bosom of his family. Each arrival brought intelligence of his declining health—the last communicated the melancholy account that he was no more. Let me draw a veil over the anguish of his family, at this last fatal stab to their peace. How culpable—continued my Father—was this young man in resisting the entreaties of a family, whose every hope of happiness centered in him; thus dooming them to suffer the heart-breaking pang of seeing their fondly cherished hopes vanish into air. How sinful is it!—Here my Uncle raised his eyes towards my Father with a mild supplicating look, which seemed to say—Be not so severe on one who has dearly paid the forfeit of his errors.—His countenance wore a benignity of expression which angels might have borrowed—Could any power, under the influence of nature's mild dominion, have resisted such an appeal? Surely—surely not. My Father felt its full force—his love of oratory yielded to it——

TRISTRAM.

INTENSE COLD.

To the Editor.

SIR,

AS I know you are happy in making your work the medium of conveying useful instruction to your readers, and particularly of the lower class, permit me to offer a few remarks on

the subject of cold; for many of which I am indebted to the Reports of the Royal Humane Society.*

Though man is so admirably formed as to be able to live both in the hottest and the coldest climates; and is enabled, by his superior sagacity, to guard against the changes of heat and cold beyond other animals; yet few winters pass, even in this our comparatively mild climate, without some melancholy examples of benighted travellers perishing in the snow, or falling victims to the inclemency of the weather.

As the cold first seizes on the extremities, as the nose, lips, fingers, and toes, those parts ought to be guarded by a warm covering of fur, flannel, or fleecy-hosiery, in the form of a cap, cravat, gloves, socks, &c.

Persons are in danger of being destroyed by cold when they become very drowsy, or are affected with general numbness, or want of feeling of the body, &c. As the cold which proves fatal generally affects the feet first, great care should be taken to keep them as warm as possible, by protecting them, when exposed to cold, with wool, or woollen socks within the shoes or boots, or with large woollen stockings drawn over them; or, when riding, with hay or straw wrapped round them; by keeping up a brisk circulation in the blood-vessels of the feet, which will be best preserved by avoiding tight boots or shoes, by *moving the feet constantly*; or, when this is impracticable, from a confined situation, and two or more persons are exposed together, by placing their feet, *without shoes*, against each other's breasts.

Let the benumbed traveller beware of falling into the common error of suddenly exposing himself to a hot fire, of drinking strong liquors or spirits, and, above all, of yielding to the fascinating power of sleep, which, in such a case, would end in death.

Instead of spirits, let him drink a moderate draught of cold spring water, rubbing the benumbed parts with the same, or with snow, and walking briskly after it. This will impart more genial warmth and vigour than the strongest liquor, and will also prevent the extremities, when they are not otherwise protected, from being frost-bitten.

Should no inn or friendly cottage afford a shelter from "the pelting of

* See European Magazine for May 1805, Vol. XLV 11. page 343.

"the pitiless storm," let him, should he find his strength failing, rather than lie down hopeless and exposed to the piercing air, exert yet one effort to preserve life, by making a cavity in the snow, and covering himself with the same, leaving only a very small opening for fresh air to support his breathing. By this method his inward warmth will be retained, and his strength recruited, to enable him to weather out the storm. Under the drifted snow *Elizabeth Woodcock* existed for a week; and sheep have been preserved alive many weeks: the tenderest plants are protected by it as by a warm covering.

When cold has produced apparent death in any one, the body should be placed in a room without fire, and rubbed steadily with snow, or cloths wet with cold water, at the same time

that the bellows is directed to be applied to the nose, and used as is directed for persons who have been drowned. This treatment should be continued a long time, although no signs of life appear; for some persons have been recovered who appeared lifeless for several hours.

When the limbs only are affected by the cold, they should be rubbed gently, as was before directed, with snow, or bathed in cold water, with ice in it, until the feeling and power of motion return; after which, the bathing, or the rubbing with snow, is to be repeated once every hour, and continued a longer or shorter time, as the pains are more or less violent.

I am, Sir, your humble servant,
A CONSTANT READER.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MARCH, 1812.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Reinstatement of the Commander-in-Chief. By *Arminius*. 8vo. pp. 43.

THE subject of the present article was put into our hands some months ago, and we read it with our best attention. But, whether it were that our intellect was rendered somewhat obtuse by the fogs of November, or from whatever other cause, we confess we could "neither make head nor tail of it." We, therefore, resolved to postpone the farther consideration of this poem (*si diis placet*!) to the Christmas holidays, the time established by immemorial custom for finding out puzzles; as we knew we should then have the assistance of some of our grandsons and grand-daughters from boarding-school, who were very clever at solving a riddle, and have already been the authoresses of two or three very funny conundrums. Accordingly, when we had gone regularly through "*The Cabinet of Entertainment*" (see our Number for January, p. 41.), and had succeeded à

merveille in finding out every *ænigma*, *charade*, *rebus*, &c. which that amusing volume contains, without being once so posed as to make it necessary to turn to the solutions, we brought "*Reinstatement*" on the tapis. The party, young as well as old, kept awake with no small difficulty while it was being read; and when, fortunately, concluded, we were all "in a maze,* like a dog in a dancing-school." We, who a few minutes before had had all our wits about us; who had found out at one guess, "when a door was not a door," and, almost before the question was finished, had answered "what a cat in a well was like;" who made no more of a *logogriph*, than Buonaparte of a murder, could make nothing of "*Reinstatement*." Some fancied it was a *panegyric* on the Duke of York; others advanced plausible reasons why they considered it as a *satire*. One little girl said, from the manner in which it was

* Congreve's Way of the World.

printed, she thought it was poetry : but her brother snapped her up rather short, and asked her what sort of poetry she would call this :

"The keen attorney, like the blood-bound,
feels

The scent of prey, and close behind it steals ;
There, felon-like, the carcasses he rends,
Drinks the life-blood, and o'er the corpse
perpend."* p. 8.

or this,

"But now the Horns, ye Tow'rs of Julius
tell ye,

By holy Paul, are found in Burdett's belly."
p. 23.

or these lines in p. 30,

"So Peterborough's earl for Malborough
thought,

The chief, alike with deeds triumphal
fraught,

Cries, 'good mob-gentlemen, your vain mis-
take,

For Malborough's duke you honor me to
make ;

I'll straight convince I've but five guineas,
And those I'll give you'—which he threw the
ninnies !"

In one point the whole party agreed : that although *nobody* could find out the meaning of the poem, *any body* could write as good a one,

"Lord ——— spins a thousand such a day."

Anxious, however, for the reputation of our young friends, no less than for that of our own sagacity, we think it incumbent upon us to adduce two or three of those passages, which proved to us *crux criticorum*. Should any of our readers be able to grope through "the palpable obscure," or to elicit a glimmering of meaning from the misshapen mass, the *rudis indigestaque moles*, we most earnestly conjure them to turn all their thoughts to the *discovery of the longitude* : since the abilities that have conduced to their success in the one instance, cannot fail of crowning their efforts in a comparatively *easier* attempt. And besides the patriotic motives that may stimulate their exertions in the latter endeavour, let them reflect upon the *solid* reward that is promised by Act of Parliament ; while for the arduous toil which they

have undergone in the former, it is doubtful whether they will even obtain *empty* praise ; and they must own, to their mortification, that "*le jeu ne vaut pas la chandelle.*"

We take our specimens at random.

"See, round the falcon wheel her airy
flight ;

SEE, the fleet race-horse strain BEYOND THE
SIGHT ;"

[This we think rather an unreasonable request ; for if the "race-horse strain *beyond the sight*," how is the Duke, to whom the exhortation is addressed, to *see* him ! *Sed levius hæc.*]

"Griev'd at thy absence, SEE, the LATENT
fish,"

[*"Arrah, Pat, which way did the bull run ?"*]

"Desponding, yield himself a potent dish :
Like eastern monarchs, long the ling'ring
pike

Object of terror, which the fry mislike ;
Umbrageous horrors overhung his head,
The stagnant pool's green mantle o'er his
bed ;

Lurking he lies, yet tremulous *each limb*,
And though recumbent, yet in act to swim :
The golden carp that, vent'ring, fills *his sails*,
Little avails the gilding of his *scales ;*

[*tinkle tink.*]

The sun reflecting, that *diffus'd* his beams,
With treach'rous LIGHT *diffusive* radiance
gleams ;

From his DARK palace bursts the wat'ry
king."

[We recollect reading of this potentate and his *paw-paw* tricks, in Mr. Lewis's "*Tales of Wonder.*"]

"And death is instant, in a single spring"
p. 9.

Unwilling to exercise overmuch the ingenuity of our readers, and having a reverent regard for the tranquillity of their brain, we shall select but one more star from this *galaxy of unintelligibility*.

"Not Tippoo's self, when separate his sway,
And conduct gave to Sydney's sword the day,
When his artillery for his foe supply,
Had taught Napoleon his alone to fly ;
When Hyder's son call'd vainly on the Gaul,
(Who urg'd him on but to foredoom his fall),
Look'd up, and saw his fate already brav'd,
And nought 'gainst Wellesley's urgent im-
pulse sav'd :

No service render'd can the chief avail
While the dire Nabob, from the tomb, the
tale :

So dire a tale, the parting spirit spreads,
So stern Persephone unwelcome treads,

* *Ancient Pistol* has rendered this word quite familiar to us. Perhaps "*Arminius*" uses it "in King *Cambyses*' vein." See Stevens's Note in *Merry Wives of Windsor*, on the words, "he loves thy gallimaufry ; Ford, *perpend.*"

Spirit incarcerate, in midnight gloom
Entomb'd, exclaiming midst his father's
tomb." !!! p. 42.

"Riddle me, riddle me, riddle me rec."
"Τί δὲ ἡ ἐπιστολὴ αὕτη δηλοῖ, νομίζομεν
ἡμῖς μὴδὲ τὸν Πύθιον διαγινῶναι.

In justice, however, to the author of this incomprehensible *morceau*, while we candidly own our ignorance of "what he would be at," we are free to confess that we have derived much amusement and some instruction from his poem. We have laughed heartily at some passages, and from others have derived new notions on the subject of metre, mythology, and history. And that our readers may not complain of our niggardliness, should we keep our discoveries to ourselves, we will impart to them a share of our *trésor trouvé*.

Previous to our perusal of "Reinstatement," we were not aware that such lines as the following formed any legitimate English metre; but we earnestly recommend them to the notice of the next editor of *Bysshe's "Art of Poetry."*

"Light in account, and levi'd but to fly,
Are 'the demesnes that adjacent lie.'" p. 8.

"Gone—presto—an upholsterer's bill," p. 15.

"I'll straight convince I've but five guineas," p. 30.

"But ye chiefs, who, watchful, mark'd the night," p. 37.

"Why thus unexpiated the princely ghost?" p. 42.

Here we cannot forbear exclaiming, in the words of *Captain Tucca*, "That line is broke loose from his fellows, chain him up shorter, do."

Alliteration is a favourite figure with our author, and, like Tubal Holofernes, he doth "something affect the letter."

"Invades the shepherd, hunter seiz'd and horse—

Reins, rider, rigid, and without remorse," p. 10.

"These deeds so flagrant tainted princely pow'r,

Ripe in redress, rush'd rude result thy hour," p. 14.

These lines would be a treasure for *Mrs. Fidgett's* little boy. (See "*Thinks-I-to-Myself*," Vol. i.) If she is not content with the rrs here, she must be insatiable.

We must by no means omit a splendid example of *onomatopœia*, which occurs at p. 38.

"One Acorn planted near the throne of Jove,
A glorious tree of *protegy* to prove"—

Nor the bold personification of Fate in the character of a *bum-bailiff*, p. 27.

"Many and mean are those from Edward sprung,

As adverse fate has on their *arriere* hung."

And it would be the height of injustice to pass by without notice some pretty rhimes that must have sadly racked the inventive faculties of our author.

"Younger, more powerful, and improv'd throughout,

That Circe's self in *pity* could but *pout*," p. 11.

This, we believe, is rather a novel effect of *pity*.

"Yet time may come with these exchequer lars

Some sprig Plantagenet, exulting, jars," p. 30.

"Sighs from his soul, that meets ambition's birk,

And hears the rustling of the fanci'd silk," p. 31.

"They sigh, the bear stern growls, indignant hug—

Something too rough for courtiers smooth and smug," p. 32.

"The patriot soul by frustrate prowess shut,
Disdain'd to slumber, and proclaim'd its Strutt," p. 34.

We may, perhaps, be considered hypercritical for noticing, that the author has made the penultima of *Hyperion* short, and Shakspeare's authority may be adduced in his defence. But what was very allowable in our immortal bard, who "had small Latin, and less Greek," is inexcusable in a scholar who "talks as familiarly" of Hercules, "Venus Pallas'd," p. 5. Momus, Phaeton, Agamemnon, Cassandra, Minerva, Arachne, Ægisthus, Xerxes, Meleager and Atalanta, Ulysses, Circe and her "realms of Asphodel," Penelope, Proserpine, Pluto, NEIERA, RHODOPHE, and LAUIS, &c. &c. &c. "as maids of thirteen do of puppy dogs."

From a writer so well versed in the mythology of the ancients, it is no wonder that many anecdotes and pieces of secret history should be, at length, revealed: and for the information furnished in the following lines we offer our most grateful acknowledgments.

"So when Latona's son, expell'd from heav'n,

By adverse course and weary tempest driv'n,

For the fair daughter of *Admetus* *QUARRELS*,
And seeks in *Daphne's* charms for other laurels;

The bow dismiss, that quell'd the giant's pride,

A faint guitar was tinkling by his side;
Offended *Dian* would the goddess laugh,
Who saw him stag'ring as he bore a calf;
Pan rul'd the plain while he was in eclipse,
And gave salutes upon the Dryads' lips."

p. 4.

It is so long since we "*manum ferula subduximus*," that when we first read this, we were staggered no less than *Apollo*, and began to fear our memory had completely failed us. Every vestige of these *quarrels*, *tinkling guitar*, and *Pan's kisses*, was as completely swept from our recollection as "the furies' broom," p. 24. could have done it. Fortunately we were relieved from our dismal apprehensions by one of our young party exclaiming (we shall ever love the child for it), "Lauk, Grandpa', so he did, it was in the *entertainment*." Sure enough she meant the *burletta* of *Midas*, which she had lately seen, and, upon consulting it, we found that our author had his information "from the play-books," as holding "them more authentic;" for there we found ample statements of *Apollo's tinkling guitar* and *Pan's gallantry*. *Ecce signum*:

"In his greasy old tatters his charms brighter shine,
Then his guitar he clatters with tinkling divine."

And Pan has the impudence to kiss and tell.

"I have my last, and my glass"——

"To my fair tulips I glew lips."

But we still labour under a prejudice which we imbibed many years ago at school, viz. that the son of *Latona* had no choice of laurels, but must either put up with those that *Daphne* might give him, or go without. "*Non-dum laurus erat*," says *Ovid*, till Miss *Daphne* had lost all other charms for *Apollo*.

"So *Semele* from *Jove*, with eager breath,
Claim'd that dire grasp which gave the mortal death."

p. 35.

Now we must own, to our shame, that we always imagined *Madam Semele*, being rather of a combustible and tindery disposition, took fire before the dire grasp could be given.

For the accession to our historical knowledge we are under equal obligation to the communicative author. We are well acquainted with the late Lord Orford's "*Historic Doubts*;" and, though a little sceptical ourselves on the subject of *Richard III.* we never had any idea that he was such a paragon of perfection as "*Arminius*" vouches him to be.

"Yet was he brave, munificent, and wise,
Adorn'd with all that nature, frank, supplies;

With all that sense of high endowments given,

Lifts man from earth to bring him nearer heav'n:

By arts, by toil, still strenuous to excel"—

p. 24.

Highly consoling would it be to Lord Orford, if he were now alive, to see his hypothesis maintained by so sturdy a champion; and we cannot doubt but that his gratitude, as well as one other consideration, would induce him to find a niche for "*Arminius*" in a future edition of "*royal and noble authors*."

In the following lines we are at a loss which most to admire: whether the accuracy of the author's logic, in making the Duke of York a descendant "of the fam'd Navarre," because *Charles I.* married *Henrietta* the daughter of *Henry IV.* of France; the soundness of his morality in the advice he gives to the Commander-in-Chief; the brilliancy of his metaphor, or his refinement in the art of making love.

"If, great descendant of the fam'd Navarre,
Reveller in love, nor less renown'd in war,
Thy rage for females like a vulture rends,
And still for prey with crooked talons bends,
Seize thou some gentle fair, nor aught disclose,
Some beauteous female, blythe, beneath the rose;

There thy white rose, great York, in silence wear"—

p. 21.

Our limits will not allow us to point out every thing that struck us with astonishment in this admirable composition, and it is with reluctance we find ourselves compelled to close our review of it. This, however, we can say with the greatest truth, that we never yet saw, nor do we ever expect to see its like:

"None but ITSELF can be its parallel."

L.

Biographia Dramatica; or, A Companion to the Playhouse: Containing Critical and Historical Memoirs, and original Anecdotes of British and Irish Dramatic Writers, from the Commencement of our Theatrical Exhibitions; among whom are some of the most celebrated Actors: also an Alphabetical Account and Chronological Lists of their Works; their Dates when printed; and Observations on their Merits. Together with an Introductory View of the Rise and Progress of the British Stage. Originally compiled, in the Year 1764, by David Erskine Baker; continued thence to 1782, by Isaac Reed, F.A.S.; and brought down to the End of November 1811, with very considerable Additions and Improvements throughout, by Stephen Jones. 3 vols. 8vo. 1812.

(Continued from page 115.)

Among the prominent novelties that peculiarly strike us in these volumes, is the life of *Charles Bonnor*: which, as a circumstance connected with the political situation of both England and France, has rendered it highly interesting, we shall quote.

"**BONNOR, CHARLES**, was the son of an eminent distiller in Bristol, and intended for a coach-maker; but, impatient of restraint, he prematurely burst the bond which was intended to hold him in a seven years course of training for that business, and, in the year 1777, made his first appearance on the stage at Bath, in the character of Belcour. His reception was highly flattering; and his subsequent performances of *Ranger*, *Charles Surface*, *Benedict*, and the whole range of the elegant sprightly cast of genteel comedy, confirmed his claims to the partiality which he continued to experience there, till the year 1783, when he became the successor to *Mr. Lee Lewes*, at Covent-garden theatre. His first appearance there, Sept 19 of that year, was marked by the novelty of his writing and speaking an occasional Address, to introduce himself in the character of *Captain Brazen*; and two ladies—*Miss Scrace*, from Bath, who performed *Sylvia*; and *Mrs. Chalmers*, from Norwich, who acted the part of *Rose*. *Mr. Bonnor* was well received, and maintained in the metropolis the professional reputation that he had acquired at Bath. *Mr. Palmer*, the proprietor of that theatre, had not over-

looked in *Mr. Bonnor* the possession of talents which qualified him for the more important pursuits of life; and he availed himself of his assistance in the earlier arrangements and experiments of the Mail-coach plan, which eventually terminated *Mr. Bonnor's* theatrical career, by his being appointed deputy comptroller-general of the Post-office. The appointment of comptroller-general ceased on *Mr. Palmer's* removal from the Post-office in the year 1795; when a new arrangement took place, and *Mr. Bonnor* succeeded, at his own request, to the comptrollership of the inland department, which he held two years. The mail coach plan, and all the corresponding internal arrangements, being then completed, the comptroller's office, with many others, was abolished; and he retired with a handsome provision for life, as a recompence for his past services.

"In the year 1784, *Mr. Bonnor* was selected by *Mr. Harris*, the proprietor of Covent-garden theatre, as the fittest person to negotiate and arrange a project, which has an indisputable claim to a place in the page of theatric history. It had been represented to *Mr. Harris*, by a friend of his, who resided at Paris, and had frequent access to the royal family during their hours of privacy at Versailles, that the establishing an English theatre at Paris had been the frequent subject of conversation among the higher orders; and, through the Count d'Artois, had obtained the approbation of the Queen. To ascertain these facts, and the practicability of such a plan, *Mr. Bonnor*, the appointed ambassador and destined manager of the scheme, was dispatched to Paris with full powers to negotiate.

"Previous to his departure, he disclosed the intention to *Mr. Kemble*, *Mr. Lewis*, *Mr. Henderson*, *Miss Young*, *Miss Follen*, and other principal performers of Drury lane and Covent-garden theatres, who readily engaged to be of the party, in case the plan should be resolved on. After a residence of several weeks in Paris, the preliminaries were so far settled, as to induce *Mr. Bonnor* actually to engage that superb theatre which constitutes one of the grand divisions of the palace of the Thuilleries. It was at that time seldom used, and reserved chiefly for concerts and select occasions. Every thing being arranged, he was about to return to London; when his departure was re-

tarded some days, for the purpose of his being presented by the Count d'Artois to the Queen, to receive her Majesty's personal assurances of the protection and countenance which she meant to bestow upon the undertaking. On the day appointed, he repaired to Versailles for that purpose; where, however, instead of the flattering assurances which he had calculated upon receiving, he was abruptly given to understand, but in terms of extreme ambiguity, and unquestionable regret, that some unforeseen occasion rendered the further prosecution of the design altogether impracticable at that period; and, without any possible ground of conjecture as to the cause of the sudden change, the object was necessarily abandoned. It afterwards turned out to be occasioned by the first discovery, at that precise time, of the deep root which the commencement of the Revolution had even then, unsuspectedly, taken, which did not break out till five years after.

"On his return from this excursion, Mr. Bonnor presented to the public, at Covent-garden theatre, his translation of a dramatic trifle, which he called,

"1. *The Manager an Actor in spite of Himself*. Int. 1784. N. P.

"In a subsequent visit which he made to Paris, in the year 1790, he collected materials for a very interesting pantomime, which appeared at Covent-garden the same year, entitled,

"2. *The Picture of Paris*. 1790. N. P.

"Besides an infinite variety of incidents and characters, altogether new to an English audience, it gave faithful representations of the grand federation ceremony in the Champ de Mars, on the 11th of July 1790, when Louis the XVIth swore fidelity to the new and short-lived constitution."

The situation of Mr. Kemble, acting manager of the most splendid theatre in Europe, and, of course, *arbiter elegantium* to the rows, also merits our particular attention, not only for the histrionic exertions of this gentleman, but for his laudable attempts to restore classic intelligence to the English stage, to rekindle the native energy of its genius,

"So from their taste *absurd* reclaim our youth,
And set their passions on the side of truth."

"KEMBLE, JOHN PHILIP, beyond dispute, the first tragedian of our
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. March 1812.

times, was born at Prescott, in Lancashire, in the year 1757. He received the rudiments of letters at the celebrated Roman Catholic seminary of Sedgely-park, in Staffordshire; and here made so rapid a progress in his studies, and gave proofs of a taste for literature so uncommon at his early age, that his father was induced to send him to the university of Douay, for the advantage of an education that might qualify him for one of the learned professions. Whilst at college, he was already distinguished for that talent of elocution, which has since raised him to unrivalled eminence in the delivery of the compositions of our immortal Shakspeare. Having gone through his academical course with much reputation, Mr. Kemble returned to England, and, preferring the stage to every other pursuit, performed at Liverpool, York, and Edinburgh.

"Of his merit or success as an actor, at that period, we have not heard; but his mind seems to have been always full of his profession; for, while at Liverpool, he produced a tragedy on the story of *Belisarius*; and at York, brought on the stage an alteration of *The New Way to pay Old Debts*, and also of *The Comedy of Errors*, named in the alteration, *Oh! it's impossible!* He, about the same time, published a small collection of verses, under the title of *Fugitive Pieces*. They were juvenile productions, with which, we have been told, he was so much discontented when he saw them in print, that, the very day after their publication, he destroyed every copy of them that he could recover from the publisher, or elsewhere; though with more modesty, perhaps, than dispassionate decision; for we have heard, from a very good judge who had seen them, that, though not faultless, they were certainly characterized by vivid flashes of feeling and fancy. A copy of these birth-strangled poems was, it is said, sold lately for 3*l.* 5*s.*

"Whilst at York, Mr. Kemble also tried a new species of entertainment in the theatre of that city, consisting of a repetition of the most beautiful odes from Mason, Gray, and Collins; of the tales of *Le Fevre* and *Maria* from *Sterne*; with other pieces in prose and verse; and in this novel and hazardous undertaking met with such approbation, that we have ever since been overrun by crowds of reciters, who want no-

thing but his talents to be as successful as their original. In Edinburgh, he delivered a Lecture, of his own composition, on Sacred and Profane Oratory, which, while it proved him a sound critic in his own profession, obtained him the reputation of refined taste among men of letters. From Edinburgh he was engaged to act in Dublin, where he remained two years, and where the attraction of his exertions, and the applause that rewarded them, are still so fresh in every body's remembrance, as not to need our expatiating on them.

" Mr. Kemble appeared on the stage for the first time in London, at Drury-lane theatre, on the 30th September 1783, in the character of Hamlet. His reception in the metropolis was highly favourable and encouraging, and his performance of the Danish Prince became, even then, the subject of universal discourse and approbation; yet he had not, till some seasons after, the opportunity of displaying his abilities in their complete extent; almost all the principal parts, both in tragedy and comedy, being at that time in the possession of Mr. Smith; on whose retirement, in 1788, Mr. Kemble was promoted to that decisive lead in the tragic path, which he has ever since maintained with increasing powers and popularity.

" On the secession of Mr. King, Mr. Kemble became manager of Drury-lane theatre. In this office, which he held uninterruptedly for eight years, he amply justified the discernment that had placed him in it, by the many material improvements which he made in the general conduct of the preparatory business of the stage, in the regular decorum of representation, in the impartial appointment of performers to characters suited to their real abilities, and in giving to all characters their true and appropriate costume. The departments of the painter and machinist were likewise objects of his constant attention; and to his study and exertions the drama is indebted for the present propriety and magnificence of its scenery and decorations. These essential improvements he still unremittingly supports; and, while they remain, they will at once give testimony to the good sense, the professional knowledge, and classical taste of their introducer, and lay our native drama under great obligations to him, for having raised it, in truth and splen-

dour of representation, far above the competition of any other in Europe.

" Mr. Kemble, at various times, during his management, has successfully prepared several of our old plays for performance, with alterations, more or less material, as modern manners might happen to require; and many new productions, particularly the plays of *Deaf and Dumb*, *The Stranger*, and the opera of *The Siege of Belgrade*, are, we have heard, much indebted to his friendly and skilful assistance. In 1794 he produced, at Drury-lane theatre, a musical romance, called *Lodoiska*, which was performed during a long succession of nights with very great and merited applause.

" In 1796 Mr. Kemble resigned the situation of manager of Drury-lane theatre; but shortly after resumed, and held it till the end of the season 1800-1. In 1802 he visited the continent, for the liberal purpose of studying the French and Spanish stages, and of employing, for the improvement of our own theatre, whatever he might find worthy of adoption among the foreign professors of the scenic art. After passing a twelvemonth at Paris and Madrid, with very flattering marks of consideration in both those capitals, he returned home; and, having purchased a sixth part of the property of Covent garden patent, &c. became manager of that theatre, where he has ever since continued indefatigably to discharge the multifarious and difficult duties of that arduous station.

" This rapid sketch of Mr. Kemble's life might have been swelled to a very imposing bulk, by the insertion of some of those diverting and contradictory anecdotes respecting him, which lie scattered and forgotten in various obscure publications; but,—as most of them that we have seen are only humorous traditions and ancient theatrical stories new-revived, stolen from the true owners, and by temporary ill-humour on recent occurrences, in which he was, unluckily, destined to play his part, set down, *mutato nomine*, to Mr. Kemble's account; and as the rest of them are, by the acknowledgment of their original propagator, the mere inventions of his own prolific imagination,—we shall not condescend to abuse the reader's patience, or credulity, by reviving and giving them any currency. The poet shall not say of us,

"Destroy his fib and sophistry;—in vain;
The creature's at his dirty work again."

"Mr. Kemble having been so much the subject of public notice of various kinds, we have taken great pains to ascertain the accuracy of the account here given of him. The result of our inquiries has been, a strong support of the declaration of the late excellent and judicious Isaac Reed: 'I know not from what cause it has arisen (says he), but I think I have observed a more than common degree of inaccuracy in facts and dates relative to the stage. ****Immediately on the death of Mr. Quin, in 1766, a pamphlet was published, professing to be an account of his life, in which the fact of his having killed a brother actor was related; but so related, that no one circumstance belonging to it could be depended on, except that a man was killed. Neither the time when the accident happened, the place where, the cause of the quarrel, the progress of it, or even the name or identity of the person, were stated agreeable to truth; and all these fables were imposed on the public at a time when many people were living, who could have contradicted them from their own personal knowledge.' Shakspeare, 8vo. 1803, vol. ii. p. 411.

"It has been observed, that, whether on or off the stage, Mr. Kemble never loses sight of his profession. While performing, he is ever attentive to the minutest circumstance, whether relating to his own part, or to the sentiments expressed by others who may be concerned in the scene: when off the stage, he is diligently engaged in the pursuit of whatever may be connected with the history or illustration of his art. He has, therefore, at a prodigious expense, made an unrivalled collection of the dramatic works of British genius, and of books relative to the history of the stage; and, during the long period of his management in the two winter theatres, the public have been indebted to his researches into our ancient drama for the revival of many pieces of acknowledged merit, which had been long neglected and almost forgotten; but which his very judicious alterations have contributed to restore to their merited popularity."

As an instance of merit neglected, and benevolence forsaken in the last extremity, Mrs. Ryves may, with propriety, be introduced. Such has frequently been the fate of genius and

of virtue; yet to stimulate liberality to the protection of talents, examples of this nature can never be unavailing.

"RYVES, ELIZABETH, was the author of three dramatic pieces, viz.

"1. *The Prude*. C.O. 8vo. 1777.

"2. *The Triumph of Hymen*. M. 8vo. 1777.

"3. *The Debt of Honour*. Com. N.P.

"This lady, who possessed great literary talents, died of disappointment and neglect, at her lodgings in Store-street, in April 1797. She is supposed to have been the author of *The Hermit of Snowdon*. Her poetical compositions are distinguished by vigour, taste, and even an air of originality. She was well acquainted with Italian and French literature, and had made no small progress in the classics. She translated from the French, Rousseau's *Treatise on the Social Compact*, and many other works of acknowledged merit, and was thought by many to have been employed several years in conducting the historical department of Dodsley's *Annual Register*; but we believe that was not the case. A writer in *The Gentleman's Magazine* has said of her, 'A woman more benevolent God never created. When her affairs were in a most poetical posture (as indeed they often were, for she managed them but inconsiderately), and she lodged in an obscure part of the city, she would spend her last shillings, herself unprovided with a dinner, in the purchase of a joint of meat for a starving family that occupied the floor above her; yet, it seems, she herself was forsaken on her death-bed!'

The next article is, in itself, so interesting, and so much the general theme, that we need only observe, we should insert it if we had no better reason than for the elegance with which it is composed: we could, however, were it necessary, adduce many still better.

"SHERIDAN, THE RIGHT HON. RICHARD BRINSLEY, who has been, with great propriety, styled the *Congreve* of the present day, is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Sheridan, mentioned in the preceding and subsequent articles. He was born at Quilca, near Dublin, about the year 1752; and at the age of six years was brought to England, and placed at Harrow school, where he received his education, under the care of Dr. Sumner. After having finished his studies at that seminary, he entered himself of the Middle Temple society, with a view to the profession of the law; but the attrac-

tions of dramatic poetry seem to have suspended his ardour in that pursuit. At the age of eighteen, he joined with another gentleman in translating the epistles of Aristanectus from the Greek; and, before he arrived at the age of twenty-two, his first play, *The Rivals*, was acted. In the year 1776, Mr. Garrick, having resolved to quit all his theatrical connexions, entered into a treaty with Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Linley, and Mr. Ford, for the sale of his share and interest in the patent; which agreement was soon afterwards finished, and our author became one of the managers of Drury-lane theatre. On the 13th of April 1773, he was married to Miss Elizabeth Linley, an accomplished lady of exquisite musical talents. Amidst the cares of a theatre, Mr. Sheridan had not kept clear of the concerns of the political drama. Among the connexions that he had formed in this way was the late Right Hon. Charles James Fox. To that great man, then at the height of his talents, we may, most probably, attribute Mr. Sheridan's commencement of senatorial honours. After a variety of expectations from parliamentary interests, he offered himself a candidate for the independent borough of Stafford, in the election of 1780, against the gentleman who had for some years represented it, and succeeded. His connexion with Mr. Fox naturally led him to the support of his party, at that time in opposition. His first effort in Parliament was on the subject of the employment of the military during the riots arising from the Protestant petition. On the accession to power of the second administration formed under the Marquis of Rockingham, in 1782, when Lord Shelburne and Mr. Fox were principal secretaries of state, and Burke was paymaster of the forces, Mr. Sheridan became under-secretary to his friend, and with him resigned, when the death of that noble Marquis again changed the disposition of power. Again Mr. Sheridan returned to his former exertions with new vigour, and, in conjunction with other persons, set up a periodical paper, called *The Jesuit*, which had not been long established, when its authors rendered themselves liable to a prosecution. This was not long delayed; for Mr. Pitt, then just twenty-three years old, was at the head of the administration, Mr. Dundas was the treasurer of the navy, &c. and Lord Shelburne at the head of

the Treasury-board. The powerful party under Lord North was now in opposition as well as that of Mr. Fox. A coalition was, therefore, brought about by means of Edmund Burke, the mutual friend of both, for the purpose of creating a majority against administration. This was that celebrated coalition, against which every party joined in mutual recrimination. On the debate of the preliminary articles of peace (February 17, 1783), Mr. Sheridan had warmly seconded Lord John Cavendish, in an amendment of the address, which went to omit the approval of the treaty. Mr. Pitt, in answer to him, thought proper to commence his speech with the following exordium:

“ ‘No man (he said) admired more than he did, the abilities of that Honourable Gentleman, the elegant sallies of his thought, the gay effusions of his fancy, his dramatic turns, and his epigrammatic points: and if they were reserved for the *proper stage*, they would, no doubt, receive, what the Honourable Gentleman's abilities always did receive, the plaudits of the audience; and it would be his fortune, ‘*Sui plausu gaudere theatri*.’ But this was *not* the proper scene for these elegancies; and he therefore called the attention of the House to the question,’ &c.

“ In his reply to this, Mr. Sheridan said, that ‘On the particular sort of personality which the Right Honourable Gentleman had thought proper to make use of, he need not make any comment; the *propriety*—the *taste*—the *gentlemanly point* of it, must have been obvious to the House. But (continued he), let me assure the Right Honourable Gentleman, that I do now, and will at any time, when he chooses to repeat this sort of allusion, meet it with the most sincere good humour. Nay, I will say more—flattered and encouraged by the Right Honourable Gentleman's panegyric on my talents, if ever I again engage in the compositions to which he alludes, I may be tempted to an act of presumption—to attempt an improvement on one of Ben Jonson's best characters—that of the Angry Boy in *The Alchemist*.’—The Coalition triumphed for a time, and Mr. Sheridan again returned to place (April 1783), as secretary to the Treasury, of which the Duke of Portland was first lord. Mr. Fox, at the same time, was secretary for foreign affairs, and Lord North for the home department, while

Mr. Burke, as before, was paymaster. In defence of the Bill for the Government of India, of his friend Mr. Fox, Sheridan evinced powers which appeared to astonish equally his auditors and the public. The time was, however, arrived when the whole men and measures of the English government were to experience a change, and Mr. Sheridan, with his friends, receded into a long exile from power, on Mr. Pitt's more general assumption of it.—The latter gentleman now became first lord of the Treasury and chancellor of the Exchequer, with a number of new characters in the highest departments of the state. This did not, however, interrupt Mr. Sheridan's career to excellence and importance as a parliamentary orator; for, on the trial of Mr. Hastings, arising out of the disorders in the government of India, on which he had already distinguished himself, he was appointed a manager.

“ The great estimation in which he then stood, may be readily conceived by the following eulogium, pronounced of him by Burke, upon his exertions in the above business :

“ He has this day surprised the thousands who hang with rapture on his accents, by such an array of talents, such an exhibition of capacity, such a display of powers, as are unparalleled in the annals of oratory; a display that reflected the highest honour upon himself—lustre upon letters—renown upon Parliament—glory upon the country. Of all species of rhetoric, of every kind of eloquence that has been witnessed or recorded, either in ancient or modern times; whatever the acuteness of the bar, the dignity of the senate, the solidity of the judgment-seat, and the sacred morality of the pulpit, have hitherto furnished, nothing has surpassed, nothing has equalled, what we have heard this day in Westminster-hall. No holy seer of religion, no sage, no statesman, no orator, no man of any description whatever, has come up, in the one instance, to the pure sentiments of morality; or in the other, to that variety of knowledge, force of imagination, propriety and vivacity of allusion, beauty and elegance of diction, strength and copiousness of style, passion and sublimity of conception, to which we have this day listened with ardour and admiration. From poetry up to eloquence, there is not a species of composition, of which a complete and perfect specimen might not, from

that single speech, be culled and collected.—Mr. Fox said, that ‘ all he had ever heard or read, when compared with it, dwindled into nothing.’—Mr. Pitt acknowledged, ‘ that he had surpassed all the eloquence of ancient or modern times, and that his speech (on the third charge against Mr. Hastings) possessed every thing that genius or art could furnish, to agitate and control the human mind.’

“ The next great occasion in which the powers of his eloquence were called forth, was the question of regency: in which he supported, with great dignity, the rights of his Royal Patron. Throughout the whole of this important period, the Prince of Wales honoured Mr. Sheridan with his confidence, and which has since remained with a steady constancy. About the same time he also lost his father, who died at Margate, August 14, 1788.

“ The true friend of liberty, he always displayed himself as a genuine loyalist. During the melancholy period of the naval mutiny, he said—‘ Whatever difference in political sentiments might prevail in the country, the moment was come when his Majesty had an undoubted right to call upon all his subjects for their zealous co-operation in maintaining the due execution of the laws, and in giving every possible efficiency to the measures of Government.’ In all questions that regard the liberty of the subject, Mr. Sheridan has ever been prominent and active; and in questions of commerce and finance, as well as military affairs, he has surprised his most intimate friends.

“ Mr. Sheridan had, previous to his entering into Parliament, increased his property in the Theatre Royal, Drury-lane, by the purchase of Mr. Lacy's share in the patent, in addition to his own; yet the increased expenses of an establishment calculated for all that was great and gay, rendered the increase of fortune unequal to their support, and produced embarrassments, of which, however they may, on some occasions, delight in the recital, we should not feel warranted in the insertion.

“ In 1792 he lost his lady, who died of a lingering decline. Mr. Wilkes said of her, she was ‘ the most modest, pleasing, and delicate flower’ he had seen.

“ Once more he lent his aid to the

interests of Drury-lane Theatre, as well as the drama at large. In the latter end of the season of 1799, appeared the tragedy of *Pizarro*, translated from the German of Kotzebue; but translated with such freedom and additional beauties, that it might be said to be his own. It was most happily adapted to the times and to the genius of the British nation, with all the graces and combinations of dramatic interest; hence the applause it met with was unbounded.

"Notwithstanding the success of the establishment for which Mr. Sheridan's talents were so ably exerted, its finances were in a state that required the frequent interference of the Lord Chancellor; the decisions of whom were, however, always to the honour of Mr. Sheridan.

"It was about this time that he purchased the pleasant villa of Polesden, near Leatherhead, in Surrey, formerly the residence of Admiral Geary; soon after which, he was appointed receiver-general of the Duchy of Cornwall, to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

"On the retirement of Mr. Pitt, Mr. Sheridan acted, as usual, in accordance with Mr. Fox; and on the return of Mr. Pitt to office, he did not fail of his wonted rigour against him.

"On the death of that great statesman, Mr. Fox (after an absence from power of twenty-three years) was, by the unanimous voice of the Sovereign and the people, called into office, and Mr. Sheridan was invited to share the honours of his friend. He became a member of the privy council, and treasurer of the navy, and applied himself to the important duties of his situation with great diligence. But an event soon took place that checked the apparent serenity of his progress, as well as that of his copartners: this was the death of Mr. Fox.

"The pleasing prospects which honour, popularity, and power, might have given to the view of Mr. Sheridan, now soon faded before him. On the subject of the Roman Catholic question a difference in the cabinet took place, which occasioned a sudden dissolution of Parliament; in consequence of which, Mr. Sheridan again was found in opposition, in which he has continued ever since.

"Mr. Sheridan is the author and alterer of the following pieces:

- "1. *The Rivals*. C. 8vo. 1775.
 - "2. *St. Patrick's Day; or, The Scheming Lieutenant*. F. 1775. N.P.
 - "3. *The Duenna*. C.O. 1775. 8vo. 1794.
 - "4. *A Trip to Scarborough*. C. altered from Vanbrugh, 1777; 8vo. 1781.
 - "5. *The School for Scandal*. C. 1777. N.P.
 - "6. *The Tempest*. Altered, 1777. N.P.
 - "7. *The Camp*. Dr. Ent. 1778. N.P.
 - "8. *The Critic; or, A Tragedy Rehearsed*. D.P. 1779; 8vo. 1781.
 - "9. *Pizarro*. T. 8vo. 1799.
 - "*The Camp* is very generally attributed to Mr. Sheridan's pen; though Mr. Tate Wilkinson positively denies that it was written by him.
 - "To this gentleman likewise has been ascribed,
 - "10. *Robinson Crusoe*. Pantom. 1781; 8vo. 1797."
- (To be concluded in our next.)

Travels in Greece, Palestine, Egypt, and Barbary, during the Years 1806 and 1807, by F. A. de Chateaubriand. Translated from the French, by Frederick Shoberl. 2 vols. 8vo.

(Concluded from page 33.)

OBLIGED as we have already been, in our review of this work, very slightly to sketch some of those features which we deemed the most prominent, and leave the reader to explore others that do not come so forward on the canvas, we yet fear that we must even contract our remarks to a still more limited space; for in speculations of this nature, an *Iliad* is frequently obliged to be squeezed into a *nutshell*. The two octavo volumes before us afford abundant matter on which to descant; but the paucity of our critical pages bound our verbosity, greatly to the *advantage* of the public, and no less to the *ease* of ourselves.

Having premised this, we shall take up the subject not exactly where we left it, but at the beginning of its third part, which treats of the travels of *M. Chateaubriand* in *Rhodes, Jaffa, Bethlehem*, and on the banks of the *Dead Sea*; and observe, that the scene of this division opens with a marine description, of which we shall quote the introduction. *M. C.* who was now on his passage towards *Jerusalem*, observes, that,

"We had on board" our vessel "near two hundred passengers, men, women, and children; the like number of mats were ranged in order on either side of the ship between decks. A slip of paper pasted above each mat was inscribed with the name of the proprietor. Each of the pilgrims had suspended his staff, his chaplet, and a small cross, over his pillow. The captain's cabin was occupied by the papas who were the conductors of the company. At the entrance of the cabin two antichambers had been contrived. In one of these dark holes, about six feet square, I had the honour to lodge with my two servants, and the apartment opposite to mine was occupied by a family. In this kind of republic, each lived as he pleased: the women nursed the children, the men smoked or dressed their dinners, and the papas spent their time in conversation. On all sides were heard the sounds of mandolines, violins, and lyres; some sung, others danced, laughed, or prayed, joy was imprinted on every face. 'Jerusalem!' said they to me, pointing to the south; and I replied, 'Jerusalem!' In short, but for fear, we should have been the happiest creatures in the world; but at the least gust of wind, the seamen furled their sails, and the pilgrims ejaculated, '*Christos! Kyrie eleison.*' The gale subsided, and we regained our courage."

RHODES, which our traveller terms "a little *France* in the midst of *Greece*," he says,

—"formed a link betwixt the Grecian antiquity which I had just quitted, and the Hebrew antiquity I was about to explore. The monuments of the knights of Rhodes roused my curiosity, which was somewhat fatigued by the ruins of Sparta and Athens. Some wise laws respecting commerce; a few verses of Pindar on the consort of the Sun and the daughter of Venus; some comic poets and painters; and monuments more distinguished for magnitude than beauty. Such, I believe, is all that can remind the traveller of ancient Rhodes."

From *Telemachus*, M. C. quotes the well-known description of *Cyprus* and the temple of *Venus*. Mount *Carmel* at length appears in sight; but soon receding, the vessel scuds along the coast of *Judea*, and comes to an anchor off *Jaffa*.

"Jaffa," he says, "exhibits a miserable assemblage of houses huddled to-

gether, and built, in the form of an amphitheatre, on the declivity of a lofty hill. The calamities which this town has so often experienced have multiplied the number of its ruins. A wall, beginning and ending at the sea, encompasses it on the land side, and secures it from surprise."

At this place we find that M. C. spent five days on his return from *Jerusalem*: he has here, therefore, briefly given its ancient, modern, and fabulous history, the far greater part of which has already been much more amply detailed.

The same observation will apply to *Rama* (the ancient *Arimathea*), and, indeed, to the *Holy Land* in general. Respecting *Jerusalem*, we have within reach several descriptions of it, and, of course, of the *Dead Sea*, &c. Of the river *Jordan* he thus speaks:

"I had surveyed the great rivers of America with that pleasure which solitude and nature impart. I had visited the Tiber with enthusiasm, and sought with the same interest the Eurotus and the Cephissus; but I cannot express what I felt at the sight of the Jordan. Not only did this river remind me of a renowned antiquity, and one of the most celebrated names that the most exquisite poetry ever confided to the memory of man, but its shores likewise presented to my view the *theatre* of the miracles of my religion. Judea is the only country in the world that revives in the traveller the memory of human affairs and of celestial things, and which, by this combination, produces in the soul a feeling and ideas which no other region is capable of exciting."

Volume the Second, part the *Fourth*, is intitled *JERUSALEM*, which, as we have already observed, has been so frequently and so minutely described, that it is next to impossible to say any thing *new* upon the subject: however, M. C. observes, that,

"Nobody now reads ancient pilgrimages to Jerusalem; and what is old will, probably, appear quite new to a majority of readers."

We are not exactly of his opinion in this respect: the history and topography of the *Holy Land* must, for reasons sufficiently obvious, always become objects of inquiry to *Christians*; and when we observe the long, long catalogues of authors who have written upon those subjects which he has eu-

merated in pages 3, 4, 5, &c. we think they completely contradict his assertion.

To follow our author in his disquisitions respecting every object that attracted his attention in the *Holy City*, which he, by the help of considerable quotation, seems very sedulously to have investigated, and as accurately to have described, would, within our limits, be impossible. His observations are, in several instances, new; in some, extremely curious; his comparison of, and conjectures relative to, the different styles of architecture and species of monuments, ingenious. He also laments the situation of the *Jews* in their native city, and describes their sufferings and their hopes, in a manner which does honour to his feelings. His remarks on that beautiful poem, "The Jerusalem delivered" of *Tasso*, which he contemplated on the different spots that are the scenes of its actions, are judicious, and his quotations appropriate. No city in the world has undergone such numerous transitions, has sustained so many sieges, we think, as he has stated, *more than seventeen*; no countries have been the subjects of contentions so important as *Syria*, &c. the recovery of which has seven times called the western world to arms, and, under the banner of the *Cross*, combined nations in every other respect totally dissimilar. When we reflect even on those expeditions, how does the "Hundred States of Greece," as they were termed, shrink almost to insignificance, and the siege of *Troy* become, except in the *Iliad*, of small comparative importance. How correct does the emblem of that medal, so beautifully alluded to by *Pope*,*

* "Beneath her palm, see sad *Judaea* weep."

We find *Judaea* represented on several coins of *Vespasian* and *Titus*, by the now well-known figure of a woman veiled sitting under a palm-tree, in an attitude that denotes sorrow and captivity

—"ipsa tristi vestis obtentu caput

Velata, juxta praesides astat Deos.

SEN. HERC. FUR. Act 2.

There are two reverses of *Vespasian*, one of which has, besides the emblem alluded to, the figure of a *Jew* in chains; and the other, with the same indication of the *Judean* conquest, the figure of *Victory* recording on her shield the captivity of the *Hebrew nation*. The symbol of a woman weeping under a palm, which is now frequently impressed upon *Wedgwood's ware*, &c. and termed the *Conquered Province*, was first introduced from

appear to us; and we may add, how dreadful in its effects hath been the devastation occasioned by those two passions, *uncontrolled ambition* and *unbounded avarice*.

EAVER is the title of the fifth part of this work, in the opening of which we find our author returned to *Jaffa*; whence, in a saïck which providentially entered the harbour, M. C. proceeded to *Alexandria*.

"My voyage," he observes, "lasted but four days, and never had I a more agreeable or quicker passage. The sky was constantly serene, the wind fair, and the sea brilliant. The sails were not once shifted. The crew of the saïck consisted of five hands, including the captain; they were not so merry as my Greeks of the island of *Tino*, but apparently better seamen. Fresh provisions, excellent pomegranates, Cyprus wine, coffee of the best quality, supplied us with abundance, and cheered our spirits. The excess of my prosperity ought to have excited apprehensions; but had I possessed the ring of *Polycrates*, I should have taken good care not to have thrown it into the sea to become the prey to some ravenous sturgeon."

We are not quite satisfied with the flippant manner in which our author alludes to one of the most beautiful and instructive fables of antiquity. The *Tyrant of Samos*, as he is termed, is an instance, not only of the instability of fortune, but of the delusion of mistaken principles. Had he sought to disencumber himself of his inordinate wealth, by dispensing it in acts of benevolence, he would, it is most probable, have averted all his subsequent misfortunes; had he dedicated a part of it to the improvement of his country, and to the use of the public, he would still have retained the esteem of his friends, and have escaped the malice of his enemies; but merely to throw a ring, which, however precious the stone, was to him useless, into the sea, was, we may believe, considered as an act of such wanton and futile penitence, that we

the medal in some classic designs, by a friend long since deceased. The idea was taken from the lamentation of the *Jews*, so beautifully described by the *Psalmist*. "By the waters of *Babylon* we sat down and wept, when we remembered thee, O *Sion*." With respect to the palm, it is thus, alluding to *Vespasian's* conquest, spoken of,

"*Palmiferamque super bello domitabit*
Idumæam." *SEN. ITAL. Lib. iii.*

may, according to the heathen mythology, suppose, the offended gods returned it to him, in order to shew that it was not by such sacrifices their favour was to be obtained.

The quotation from *Plutarch* respecting the death of *Pompey*, like a *dolphin* placed in a *map*, where the geographer had no other object to insert, does well enough to fill the *hiatus* which the voyage occasioned in the journey; but we, unfortunately, happened to be well acquainted with it: yet, as *Socrates* said, when reading a long dissertation on a subject of the same nature to his disciples, "Courage, lads, I spy land," so do we to our readers, whom we congratulate on the arrival of Mr. C. at *Alexandria*; where, however, he stopped but a very short time, and then proceeded to *Cairo*.

"We passed," says our author, "through the canal of Menouf, which prevented me from seeing the fine wood of palm trees on the great western branch; but the Arabs then infested the west bank of that branch which borders on the Libyan desert. On leaving the canal of Menouf, and continuing to ascend the river, we perceived, on our left side, the ridge of Mokattam, and, on our right, the high sandy downs of Libya. In the intermediate space between these two chains of mountains, we soon descried the tops of the Pyramids, from which we were yet upwards of ten leagues distant. During the remainder of our voyage, which took us near eight hours, I remained upon deck to contemplate these tombs, which seemed to increase in magnitude and height as we approached. The Nile, which then resembled a little the mixture of the sands of the desert and the freshest verdure, the palm-trees, the sycamores, the domes, the mosques, and the minarets of Cairo, the distant pyramids of Sakkarah, from which the river seemed to issue as from its immense reservoirs, altogether formed a scene to which the world cannot produce a parallel. 'But, in spite of all the efforts of men,' says Bosuet, 'their insignificance is invariably apparent: these pyramids were tombs! Nay more, the kings by whom they were erected had not the satisfaction of being interred in them, and, consequently, did not enjoy their sepulchre.'"

Of five French *Mamelukes* which our author found in *Egypt*, he thus speaks:

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. March 1812.

"These *Mamelukes* were in the service of the Pacha. Large armies always leave behind them some stragglers; ours lost in this manner two or three hundred men, who remained dispersed in Egypt. They followed the fortunes of the different beys, and soon became renowned for their valour. It was universally admitted, that, if these deserters, instead of espousing opposite interests, had united, and appointed a French bey, they might have made themselves masters of the whole country. Unfortunately, they wanted a leader, and almost all perished in the pay of the masters whom they had chosen. When I was at Cairo, Mohamed Ali Pacha was still deploring the death of one of these brave fellows. This soldier, who was at first a drum-boy in one of our regiments, had fallen, by the chance of war, into the hands of the Turks; before he had arrived at manhood, he enlisted himself among the troops of the Pacha. Mohamed, to whom he was still a stranger, seeing him charge a whole host of enemies, cried out, 'Who is that man? He must be a Frenchman!'—and a Frenchman he actually proved to be. From that moment he became a favourite with his master, and nothing was talked of but his intrepidity. He was killed shortly before my arrival, in an action in which the other five *Mamelukes* lost their horses."

After having made so many observations and quotations respecting the *Pyramids*, we naturally supposed that they were visited by M. C. but this we find, from circumstances, he was unable to effect. Of *Cairo* he observes,

—"it is the only place that I have seen that comes up to the idea we usually form of an Oriental city. Accordingly, it figures in the Arabian Nights. It still retains many traces of the visit of the French: the women shew themselves with less reserve than formerly; you are at perfect liberty to go in and out whenever and wherever you please; and the European dress, instead of being an object of insult, is a claim to protection. There is a very pleasant garden, having circular alleys planted with palm-trees, which serves for a public walk. This was the work of our soldiers."

From *Cairo*, our traveller returned to *Alexandria*, the port of which he had before described: of the city he does not give us a very favourable view.

E e

"If," says he, "I had been enchanted with Egypt, I thought Alexandria, on the contrary, the most dreary and desolate place in the world. From the terrace of the Consul's house, I could perceive nothing but a naked sea, breaking against a low, and still more naked, coast; harbours almost empty, and the Libyan desert stretching to the south as far as the eye could reach. This desert seemed, as it were, an extension of the yellow and level surface of the deep: you might imagine that you had before you but one single sea, one half of which was agitated and turbulent, and the other half silent and motionless. Modern Alexandria every where mingling its ruins with the ruins of the ancient city; an Arab galloping among them upon an ass; a number of half-starved dogs devouring the carcasses of camels on the beach; the flags of European consuls waving over their habitations, and displaying hostile colours in the midst of tombs.—Such was the spectacle here presented to my view."

The sixth and last part of this work is, as we have already observed, entitled "TUNIS AND RETURN TO FRANCE."

From *Alexandria* to *Tunis*, the voyage of Mr. C. appears to have been not only long with respect to time, but extremely dangerous; it was, indeed, an alternate succession of calms and hurricanes. On marine subjects he appears to dwell with peculiar satisfaction, as, in the seas he traversed, they recall to his mind classic objects and poetical imagery; however, we are of opinion, as his voyages do not seem to have been those of *discovery*, that his recollection might, in many instances, have been as thoroughly awakened, and even his curiosity as well gratified, by his own *fire-side*, without hazard or expense.

Tunis gives to him an opportunity, and such he never neglects, to recite its ancient history; for although, in his exordium, he observes, that

"The carnival approached, and we thought of nothing but to be merry in spite of the Moors. The ashes of Dido and the ruins of Carthage were treated with the tunes of a French violin. We cared not for Scipio, nor Hannibal, nor Marius, nor Cato of Utica, whose mouth would have been stopped with some good wine (for he was fond of wine), had he taken it into his head to come and find fault with our mirth,"

Yet in his progress he introduces an account of all those illustrious and ve-

nerable personages, together with *Regulus*, *Sophonisba*, *Massinisa*, &c. &c. in order, as he states, to shew "what a figure that city makes in the wars betwixt Rome and Carthage."

Leaving this history, as also that of *St. Louis*, to the readers of the work, let us, for the present, take ours a longer voyage than they have any idea of, and show them a trait of Gallic eccentricity, which, for its singularity, we think excellent.

"The national character," says Mr. C. "cannot be extinguished. Our seamen have a saying, that, in founding new colonies, the Spaniards begin with building a church, the English a tavern, and the French a fort, and, I would add, a ball-room. When I was in America, on the frontiers of the country of the savages, I was informed, that the next day's journey I should meet with a countryman of mine among the Indians. On my arrival among the *Cœyongas*, a tribe belonging to the *Iroquois* nation, my guide conducted me into a forest. In the midst of this forest stood a kind of barn, in which I found about a score of savages of both sexes, bedaubed like conjurors, with their bodies half naked, their ears cut into figures, ravens feathers on their heads, and rings passed through their nostrils. A little Frenchman, powdered and frizzled in the old fashion, in a pea-green coat, a drugget waistcoat, muslin frill and ruffles, was scraping away on his kit, and making these *Iroquois* dance to the tune of *Madelon Fiquet*. M. Violet, for that was his name, followed the profession of a dancing-master among the savages, by whom he was paid for his lessons in beaver-skins and bears'-hams. He had been scullion in the service of General Rochambeau during the American war; but remaining at New York after the return of the French army, he resolved to give the Americans instructions in the fine arts. His views having enlarged with his success, the new Orpheus," knowing that

'Music has charms to sooth a savage breast,'

"resolved," continues our author, "to introduce civilization among the roving hordes of the new world. In speaking to me of the Indians, he always styled them, *Ces Messieurs Sauvages*, and *Ces Dames Sauvages*. He bestowed great praise on the agility of his scholars; and, in truth, never did I witness such gambols in my life. M. Violet, holding

the fiddle between his chin and his breast, tuned the *fatal* instrument; he then cried out, in Iroquois, '*To your places!*' and the whole troop fell acapering like a band of demons. Such is the genius of nations.

"We danced, too, on the ruins of Carthage."

The *French*, as we learn from *Forick*, *Goldsmith*, and a number of other authors, will dance any where; and, of course, *M. Chat-aubriand*, who never, for a moment, loses sight of his national characteristic, has led his readers a *literary dance*, in which he has, fortunately chosen a great number of *partners*; for, certainly, the most valuable part of this work is its abundant references, and quotations: it, therefore, forms an excellent index to the numerous volumes that have been written on the same subjects: but, as, indeed, he, in his disqualifying preface, states, we frequently look in vain for original reflections, picturesque descriptions of animated nature, enlivening remarks, or curious anecdotes, excepting those of the *Mameluke Drummer* and of *M. Violet* may be so termed. The first volume is by far the most interesting; however, as a mental assistant to the choice of other works, this may be useful.

It is but justice to the translator to observe, that he seems to have performed his task with fidelity, and tolerable accuracy. Of the style in which this work is written, the reader may, from our quotations, judge: the quotations are, in *most* instances, taken from their original authors; and we do not object to them for not being appropriate, because, in many respects, they certainly are, but for being too frequent. *M. C.* has, as we have hinted, looked upon every thing with the eye of a *Frenchman*: he has measured every object by the standard of his own country; and observed every view through the medium of *Gallic spectacles*. This is not exactly the mode in which a man who goes abroad to *see the world* ought to operate: he should leave the most of his books in his library at home; he ought to see with his own eyes, hear with his own ears, and to paint every object in the colours that nature presents to him: in short, a traveller should be a *cosmopolite*, if he means to convey to the minds of his readers *original information*: by this we mean description,

such as, stimulated by genius and intelligence, and reflected in the mirror of an energetic mind, acquires new brilliancy, and becomes, in itself, most unquestionably *original*.

To this work there is a most copious APPENDIX, consisting of 58 closely-printed pages, and including a *Dissertation on the Extent of ancient Jerusalem, and on the Hebrew Measures of Length*, by *M. d'Anville*, which seems to controvert some opinions of Maundrell, Father Laine, and others: also a *Memoir on Tunis*, divided into sixteen questions, from the answers to which much information, historical and local, may be derived. M.

A Narrative of the Persecution of Hippolyto Joseph da Costa Pereira Furtado de Mendonça, a Native of Colonia-do-Sacramento, on the River La Plata; imprisoned and tried in Lisbon, by the Inquisition, for the pretended Crime of Freemasonry. To which are added, the Bye-Laws of the Inquisition of Lisbon, both Ancient and Modern (never before published), taken from the Originals in one of the Royal Libraries in London. In Two Volumes, 8vo. 1811. 20s.

Our author dedicates his work to the British Nation at large, and more particularly to the most ancient and venerable Society of Free and Accepted Masons, in a manner highly complimentary to their unbounded philanthropy, the influence of which, he observes, is extended to the most distant corners of the Globe.

"From my earliest infancy (says *M. D. C.*) I had accustomed myself to consider the existence of the inquisition in Europe as a system formed by ignorance and superstition; and, therefore, I had always viewed it with horror; but little did I ever dream of becoming myself a victim of its persecution. It is hardly credible that, in the nineteenth century, a tribunal should exist, that, without any apparent cause, or without any violation of the laws of the country, should feel empowered to seize individuals, and try them for offences which must be considered imaginary, if they are not to be found, which is the case, in the criminal code of the country.

"In stating such a plain and obvious fact, and calling the attention of the British nation to these circumstances, I consider that I perform a duty imperative on my part, since it is to the wis-

dom of the sovereign of England, who has so gloriously reigned for more than half a century, and to the advice of his present enlightened ministers, that Europe is indebted for an engagement (which I trust in God will be faithfully kept) to annihilate for ever a tribunal, the existence of which is as insulting as it is degrading to human nature.

"Should I be so fortunate as to succeed in the attempt, the recollection of the horrors I have endured will be viewed by me as a triumph of innocence over oppression; and while I feel grateful for the kindness I have received from many individuals of a nation which I have so gladly adopted for my own, I shall feel happy in congratulating it on possessing a monarch to whom they may erect an everlasting monument of their glory and affection, in the words, **"HE ABOLISHED SLAVERY, AND DESTROYED THE INQUISITION."**"

In his Preface, our author observes as follows:*

"The respect due to virtue naturally leads us not only to abstain from vice, but also to avoid even the appearances of crime: hence men, generally speaking, are actuated by such an anxious zeal for their good name, that scarcely an individual is to be found insensible to calumny, unless he has lost every sensibility of shame; and, what is of more consequence, the innate wish of being esteemed by his fellow-beings. Few, indeed, are those, who have arrived at this height of misfortune; for we daily see, that even the most undeserving aspire to a good reputation—an honourable tribute that crime is compelled to pay to virtue, and from the discharge of which those only claim an exemption, who, by an inveterate adherence to vicious habits, have wilfully deprived themselves of those pleasures and comforts which result from the society of virtuous men, and the unruffled tranquillity of an innocent conscience.

"Having seen my reputation unjustly attacked, and having suffered, under the name of justice, such a se-

* As a foreigner (native of the Brazils), not very long settled in our country, Mr. Da Costa may justly lay claim to indulgence from the English reader for any casual defects in the construction of his sentences. —That he has written so good English as he has, is much more to be wondered at, than that he has not written it with all the refined accuracy of a well-cultivated native author.

verity of treatment, that nothing less than the presumption of my actual guilt could have been entertained, it is but natural, that I should feel desirous to exonerate myself from unmerited accusation, and to recur to self-defence, the first law of nature. It is, certainly, a disagreeable task to become an egotist, and to plead my own apology! but necessity compels it: for I have been assailed in my reputation, and I can resort to no other remedy. Besides, is it not my duty to rescue my character from obloquy, and to put an end to the wretchedness and anxiety which the machinations of my persecutors have occasioned to my friends and relatives? It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to prove, that the several slanders disseminated concerning me, have sprung from nothing else than the ancient practices of Inquisitors and their abettors, who always strive to abate the public odium, generally consequent on an exposure of their barbarity to their ill-fated victims, by inventing against them the most improbable calumnies, and the most contradictory rumours; and thus, by their bewildering the intellects of those who feel an interest in the case, the truth is enveloped in obscurity, and the sympathy and zeal of the friends or protectors of these victims are paralyzed. It is this motive, and this motive only, which induces me to request the public attention to my case and treatment; though, if they be read only by the small circle of my friends and acquaintances, I shall be satisfied: for the obscurity in which I live, renders it unnecessary to inform the public of my affairs; unless my being an innocent and persecuted individual—unless my testimony, as another witness of the manner in which justice is administered in Portugal, should be deemed worthy of public notice.

"It is very certain, that many well-disposed persons, whose situations and circumstances enable them to remedy abuses, cannot exert their influence, in administering the necessary relief, unless the abuses are previously made known to them. Under these circumstances, to prohibit the miserable and oppressed from publishing their grievances, or appealing for assistance, is nothing less than to shut the door against all remedy, and to perpetuate the evil.

"My case will consist of a simple nar-

native of facts, except where I shall be under the necessity of giving some legal and historical quotations; for, being unacquainted with the motives of many of my persecutors, it would be idle to fill my pages with the origin of rumours, to which I can assign no author, or to weary the reader with my own conjectures, whatever might be their probability.

"As to the veracity of my assertions, I have only to say, that I appeal to those persons who know me familiarly; and as for the proofs, I was, unfortunately, deprived of them, at the period of my imprisonment; when all my papers were taken from me, and my trial was, always, so private, that I have no witness upon whom I might now call for the confirmation of my statement—in a word, every precaution was taken, that I should have no document to justify my innocence: but this want of proofs is not imputable to me; on the contrary, I flatter myself, that it will conduce to my justification, in the eyes of all, who may think it necessary to decide on the truth of my narrative," &c. &c. &c.

The manifold severities to which Mr. Da Costa was subjected, during above three years' imprisonment, are such as strongly to call forth the sympathy of the reader; whose admiration will also be excited in no less a degree by the self-possession, acuteness, and learning, with which the sufferer combated the various artful stratagems used by the inquisitors to draw him into some inadvertent admission, or confession, that might place his life at their disposal, and implicate those of all his friends and connections.

We do not, indeed, believe, that the inquisitors and their minions ever before met with a person better qualified, both by nature and education, to expose the absurd futility of their pretensions, and the excessive atrocity of their practices. Mr. Da Costa has completely removed the veil which had so long shrouded the proceedings and principles of those merciless hypocrites from the view of the public. The developments in the book before us are such, that society in general must have reason to consider as a benefit, whatever its author may have had to regret, the imprisonment which gave occasion for its publication.

One thing will, we think, strike many readers as a defect in this work; which

is, that Mr. Da Costa has not given an account of the manner in which he, at length, made his escape from his *holy* persecutors. We can, however, conceive, that this omission may have been intentional, and upon good ground; for instance, if other persons were concerned in aiding his enlargement, any narrative of the affair might, probably, have led to a discovery fatal to themselves and their families. The only passage that refers to this matter is the following:

"I now thought it necessary to embrace a resolution which I had long formed, of escaping from confinement, and rescuing my health from the total ruin of it, that was rapidly approaching; and I felt justified in this determination, not only by perceiving that all the preparations I have spoken of were meant to create an intentional delay in my cause, but by receiving positive information of certain measures which were taking to postpone the final decision of my cause to such a period, that, under the present circumstances of my bad health, there could be little hope of my living to see its arrival.

"I also learnt, that the inquisitors had passed a sentence on my cause, in the lower or inferior court of the Inquisition: but as the majority of votes could not be gained over in my disfavour (for they were of opinion that I could not be subjected to any other punishment than some species of spiritual penance in a convent of friars), the arch plotters determined to keep the business in silence and quiet, till an opportunity for intrigue should occur in some other quarter.

"Those individuals who are at all acquainted with the circumstances under which I laboured, will not find much difficulty in imagining that the iron grates which secured me, and the rigorous precautions they took to deprive me of all possibility of communication with any one, should be measures calculated to produce the effect wished by my persecutors, only in case of being imprisoned for some atrocious or infamous crime; for then I should be deserted by my friends, and they might have been induced, instead of endeavouring to protect an infamous criminal, to acknowledge the justice of his punishment. But I was innocent. I had neither offended the rights of any man in particular, nor had I attempted any thing to the prejudice of the public;

the nation, or the government. Neither had I violated any law - of course I was justified in placing a reliance upon the good wishes of every honest man, who might know me, or be informed of my cause.

" Heresome individuals may exclaim, that such a severe imprisonment as I was compelled to endure for three years, must have been an insupportable torment to one who thought himself innocent. I answer, that no sacrifice is too great, except that of one's honour, in setting an example of the obedience due to our superiors; and such was the good opinion I entertained of those persons with whom I was connected, either by the ties of blood or friendship, and to whom I felt obliged to account for my conduct, that, notwithstanding the duration and severity of my confinement, I should never have fled from my persecutors, if the bad state of my health had not been rapidly conducting me to the grave, and, what is of more consequence to me, if I had not had it in my power to urge such reasons in my favour as I have before mentioned: under any other circumstance, I trust, I should have been found to possess sufficient spirit to have had my persecution protracted, until my conduct had been justified, and my friends fully satisfied with my behaviour.

" The chief consideration that excited my anxiety to escape from prison was, the infamy that might attach to my character, in case I should die there; in which case, as the presumption would exist, that I had really committed crimes worthy of the proceedings taken against me, I should have been deprived by death of the means of making known the injustice of such proceedings; and this must have proved a perpetual source of sorrow to every person who respected me: of course, I felt as if I were called on by gratitude, to make every endeavour to justify myself, and spare the feelings of those individuals; which I could not have done, had I submitted to death in prisons where all communication with my friends was cut off, and I could speak only to my tormentors.

" Besides, as it was in my power, in the manner I intended to effect my escape, to go out of the prison without resorting to any actual violence, I certainly was not guilty of the least crime; because, according to our laws, the crime of self-liberation by a prisoner, is constituted by his demolishing any part

of the jail, escalading, &c.; but I was going out without having recourse to such extremities. The mere escape of a prisoner, without the commission of violence, through the principal gate of the prison, is considered a crime by no framer of laws; I was not *on my parole*, therefore they cannot say that I broke my word; the guard of my person was not entrusted to myself but to others; nobody had forbidden me from running away, and why? Because they considered that the multitude of grates and keys, the strength of the walls, and the caution of the guards, were fully sufficient to secure me.*

" I was sensible, also, that, in case of my decease in the prisons of the Inquisition, my trial would still continue until the passing of some final sentence: if, then, during my existence, they could treat me with such glaring injustice, what could be expected after my death, but an endeavour to attach obloquy to my memory, by mockeries of trial and an unjust sentence, in order to distress my innocent relatives, and to be enabled to seize the little property I had left behind me.†

" At length the time arrived when I thought my resolution to escape would meet with the approbation of every good man; for every thing must have a limit, and what cannot be untied must

* On this subject might be adduced the authority of Perez ad Cod. *de custodia reorum*, n. 14.

† That no one may suppose that this trial after death is not resorted to, I give a transcript on this precise point, from the Bye-laws of the Inquisition. Book ii. tt. 18. §. 2.

" The cases of those persons who may die in the prison, shall be speedily despatched by the inquisitors, though there may be little proof for coming to a determination; and they shall not delay the trial, in order to wait for proofs, unless the hope of obtaining them shall rest on some sufficient grounds or probable opportunity; as, for instance, if the deceased belonged to the same country as any other persons in the prison at the time, or was implicated with any of them, or if he had in the prison any relations with whom he might be presumed to have had any communication. The case, however, must be delayed, when there are any persons in the prison, who, from being interested in the defence of the deceased, must be summoned for this purpose: but in this case particular care must be taken, that the trials of such prisoners shall be proceeded on, without any delay being occasioned, by the despatch used in that of the deceased."

be cut, or broken : as my release seemed impossible to be obtained, notwithstanding the justice of my cause, an endeavour to liberate myself became a measure of absolute necessity. However, before I put this scheme into execution, I solicited an audience, with the intention, as it might prove to be the last, to avail myself of the opportunity of convincing this anomalous tribunal, that I was still consistent with myself, and with my moral principles."

Our author, who is Bachelor of Philosophy and Doctor of Laws in the University of Coimbra, exhibits abundant proof of an intimate acquaintance with the laws and law-expositors, ancient and modern, ecclesiastical as well as civil; and is, we understand, the Editor of a well written periodical Journal, published in London in the Portuguese language, under the title of "*Correio Braziliense*." [Of the "*Narrative*" now before us, we should observe, there is also an edition published in the Portuguese language.]

A fine Engraving, professing to be a PORTRAIT of the AUTHOR, is prefixed to these volumes; which we recommend to the public, as combining useful information with interesting detail.

Some Modern Principles of Education considered, in a Sermon preached in the Chapel of the Asylum for Female Orphans, Lambeth, upon Sunday, the 1st of December, 1811; and published, in compliance with the particular Request of the Committee of that Institution. By Laurence Gardner, M.A. Alternate Morning Preacher at the Asylum, Assistant Preacher at St. George's, Hanover-square, London, and Rector of the Second Portion of Westbury, Salop. 8vo. 2d. edit. pp. 31.

It is with very considerable satisfaction that we have perused this well-timed and well written discourse, which has, we see, arrived at a second edition, before we had an opportunity to announce it to the public. EDUCATION, at all periods a subject of moral interest to society, has of late acquired, if possible, still greater importance, from its having been made the theme of a controversy, in which, we fear, the thing itself, however ostensible it may seem, however prominent its appellation may appear, is *not* the principal object. If, however, there is one more

latent, if the *real* intention of those whose measures have, of necessity, given birth to the NATIONAL SOCIETY, to which this very excellent sermon is, by its author, respectfully inscribed, does not appear to others in the strong light in which it is viewed by ourselves, it certainly is not our wish to drag it nearer to the surface, satisfied that it is most imperatively the duty, as it is also the dearest interest of that *national* SOCIETY, to stem a *current* which, although at present divided into *streams* innumerable, may, from their union, in time become a *deluge*, we shall only, with respect to the more apparent feature of the subject to which we have already generally alluded, namely, the education of the offspring of the poor, observe, that in every CHARITY SCHOOL, *parliamentary* or *parochial*, founded at the time, or soon after the period of the *Revolution*, one of the principal points of its ordinances was, that the children should be educated and instructed in the principles and doctrines of the CHURCH of ENGLAND; a rule which is still, in those seminaries, inviolably observed, and which, of course, forms a part of the domestic system of the highly esteemed and truly benevolent establishment, in whose favour *Mr. Gardner* preached the sermon, to which it is now time to turn the attention of our readers. This, we conceive, we cannot more strongly attract than by quoting the following passage, which may, with great propriety, be termed its introduction, and is preceded by this very appropriate text:

"Those that be planted in the house of the Lord shall flourish in the courts of our God."—Psalm xcii. verse 13.

"The time was, before the innovations of modern days had taught a different doctrine, when the season of youth was invariably considered as the most favourable for the inculcation of all principles, moral, social, and religious. The mind, at this age, was supposed to be more free from prejudice, and more easily susceptible of the impressions which might be made upon it, than at any future period. The affections were then also thought to be less rebellious, and better able, therefore, to be directed to right objects. The great apprehension too that, if this season of life were passed over unimproved, another equally favourable would rarely, if ever, occur, was formerly considered as furnishing a motive of no ordinary

weight to take every advantage which time and circumstances would allow, to fortify the minds of the rising generation with those principles, opinions, and habits, which should best protect them against the snares of infidelity, and be most likely to secure them a safe passage through this world, and a happy entrance into the regions of a better.

"Such were the notions which our ancestors entertained upon this subject. But, at the present day, all this anxiety and all these precautionary measures are discovered to be unnecessary. We are now distinctly told, that the human mind should be left totally free and unfettered; that no particular principles, of religion at least, should be attempted to be instilled into it; that all formularies and creeds are degrading burdens upon the freedom of enquiry, and should *never be once named among us*; that, in the education of our youth, neither the doctrines, the promises, the blessings, nor the terrors of the Gospel are to be presented to their consideration; that they are merely to be instructed in the art of reading, and that the Bible is to be placed in their hands with no other comment, and with no other assistance to enable them to deduce from it right opinions, than what their crude, untutored, uninstructed minds are able to supply. Nay, so obviously correct is pronounced to be the whole of this system, and so happily destructive of all those monstrous prejudices under which the people of this country have long laboured, with respect to their national religion and national church, that we are now called upon to abandon, as becomes us, all these trammels of bigotry and superstition, to shew that we have no foolish predilections for any particular articles of faith, but to express by our conduct our decided conviction, that whether the children of the present age are brought up Roman Catholics or Protestants, Socinians or Trinitarians, Anabaptists or Quakers, is a matter of no real intrinsic signification.

"Now it appears to me that there is something so palpably false in the whole of this system; something in such direct hostility to every principle of reason, and command of revelation; something so adverse to the best interests of society, and to the very existence of that faith which we profess, and for which our ancestors fought, and bled, and conquered, that it is the bounden

and imperious duty of every friend to our church and state, to enter his most solemn and decided protest against all such insidious attempts to weaken the bulwarks of both, and to endeavour by every means in his power to stem the torrent of such pernicious and dangerous opinion. Let this, then, be the subject of our present meditation. I confess that the success which has for so many years conspicuously attended the Institution within the walls of which we are now assembled, and the IMMEDIATE OCCASION OF THE APPEARANCE OF THESE YOUNG WOMEN,* are facts not very easy to overlook or resist; but I will endeavour for the present to forget that we have any illustrations before us of the good effects of the old system, and enquire upon what grounds it is that the new one is so loudly and confidently recommended. If it shall appear, as I think it necessarily must, that these grounds are weak and fallacious, that they are founded in sophistry and delusion of the grossest kind, and pregnant with every species of evil and danger, I shall then be adding one other argument to the thousands, and tens of thousands advanced before, to shew that religion is a necessary part either of individual or national education, and that every system, therefore, which formally excludes it, is not only fundamentally imperfect in itself, but should be viewed with great jealousy and suspicion."

* I would just state, for the information of those into whose hands this Sermon may fall, who may not be acquainted with all the regulations of the Asylum Institution, that a reward of five guineas is given to every orphan of the charity who, after seven years service, shall produce a proper certificate of her good conduct from those with whom she has been placed. Generally, from, four to six young women attend together in the chapel, at the expiration of this period, to offer public thanksgiving for the blessings which they owe, under Almighty God, to the Institution; and the preacher is expected to frame his discourse with particular reference to the occasion, and to the objects the Charity has in view; viz. to rescue from misery and want Female Children who have been deprived of their parents, and whose parochial settlements cannot be found; to train them in habits of industry, virtue, and religion, till they are of age to be useful as servants; and then to place them, as apprentices, in families of respectability and credit.—Upon one of these occasions this Sermon was preached.

The reader will, from this quotation, which unfolds those points upon which the author observes, with an energy that most strongly enforces arguments in themselves, at this period, extremely judiciously urged, see that the style of this sermon is correct and elegant, appropriate to the subject, and worthy of the Society to which it is addressed.

As we have before hinted, it involves matters that require the deepest consideration; we, therefore, in the hope that it will be very generally circulated, recommend it, together with the laudable institution respecting which an account is appended, to the protection of the public.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL:

COVENT-GARDEN, Feb. 25.—Was presented, for the first time, a Musical Farce, called "**FROST AND THAW**," the production, we understood, of Mr. Holman, and the characters of which were thus represented:

Adolphus, Count Zelmar Mr. SINCLAIR.
Baron Carlstadt.....Mr. EMERY.
Count Stockoli.....Mr. LISTON.
Von Fressen.....Mr. FARLEY.
Eric.....Mr. BLANCHARD.
Christina.....Mrs. BISHOP.
Sophia.....Miss FERON.

SCENE.—Sweden and Denmark, on the coast of each country, where it is divided by the Sound, the narrow entrance into the Baltic.

Adolphus, enamoured of Christina, the ward of Baron Carlstadt, being suspected of traitorous proceedings against his sovereign, is obliged to fly from Sweden into Denmark; and Carlstadt determines on uniting his niece with Count Stockoli, an affected fop. While the marriage is in agitation, Adolphus contrives to inform his mistress, that he intends to cross the Sound, and procure an entrance into her guardian's castle, where he may conceal himself—which, with her assistance, he effects. Stockoli, the intended husband of Christina, having arrived, he and Von Fressen, his German companion, whose principal characteristic is a remarkably great appetite, are, by the cunning of Sophia, the attendant of Christina, locked up in one of the strong rooms of the castle, where Carlstadt, who had also been tricked into a temporary confinement by the artful waiting-woman, discovers them. As he is unacquainted with the person of Stockoli, he, for some time, believes him and his friend to be state prisoners placed under his care—while they, on the other hand, mistake him for an old mad man—at length Eric, the porter, releases the trio from confinement; and an alarm being given, that a stranger was seen in the castle, Carlstadt, accompanied by his servants, forces the door of his ward's chamber, where Adolphus, who had introduced a party of his friends from a boat, for the purpose of carrying away the lady, is discovered. The conduct of Stockoli, however, recon-

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. March 1812.

ciles Baron Carlstadt to Adolphus, whom he proclaims innocent of the crimes imputed to him; and the hero and heroine are united.

It is not in our power to speak of this piece so favourably as we could wish. It wants contrivance and incidents; the characters are such as have been most commonly seen on the stage; and, on the whole, the audience seemed to feel more tedium than pleasure from the performance. Much disapprobation was expressed this evening; and, on the 29th (the third night), the piece received its final condemnation. Music by Mr. T. Cooke, of Dublin.

LYCEUM (Drury-lane Company), Feb. 27.—A new drama, in five acts, was performed, for the first time, entitled "**THE HOUSE OF MORVILLE**." In the bills it was said to be "drawn in humble imitation of the ancient English dramatists." The principal characters were as follow:

Sir Thomas de Mor-	}	Mr. WROUGHTON.
ville.....		
Hugo de Morville....		Mr. DE CAMP.
Lord Rodmond.....		Mr. RAYMOND.
Mordred.....		Mr. PALMER.
Mrs. Villemore (mo-	}	Mrs. BRERETON.
ther to Agnes de		
Morville).....		
Agnes de Morville	}	Mrs. EDWIN.
(wife to the ba-		
nished Son).....		

The story turns on the resentment of a father, Sir Thomas de Morville, a wealthy baron, towards a son, Hugo de Morville, for "listening to the voice of love," and marrying, without his consent, a young lady, Agnes de Villemore, who is possessed of every qualification but *that*, which most fathers (barons as well as citizens) consider the *sine quâ non* of matrimonial felicity. The consequence of this rash step is the disinheritation of the son (whom extreme distress afterwards obliges to become a common soldier) in favour of the nephew, Lord Rodmond, who, to accelerate the possession of those ample domains, of which he has thus

been declared the heir, obtains, from an aged sage, what he conceives to be a draught of "deadly powers;" but which, in reality, was nothing more than a strong soporific. The old Baron, having thus escaped the death intended for him by his treacherous kinsman, wanders in disguise, until the last act, when he is opportunely introduced to confront Lord Rodmond, who is presiding in a court of justice, at the trial of Hugo de Morville, who is charged with the murder of Mordred, an officer under Lord Rodmond, who had made licentious proposals to Agnes de Morville, and was encountered by Hugo de Morville, and wounded in the contest, but not mortally, as appeared in the sequel. The sudden appearance of the Baron produces the discovery of the secret villainy of Lord Rodmond, the acquittal of Hugo, and the consequent exemplification of retributive justice.

This play is the production of a Mr. LAKE. There is no novelty in the plot, as will be evident to the reader; and the incidents want variety for a five act piece, though they might have sufficed for three. In his anxiety to adhere to the ancient model, the author has too frequently fallen into the mock heroic phraseology, though his language sometimes rises above mediocrity. Some scenes awakened a lively interest; but their effects were weakened by some unfortunate specimens of the bathos in incident: such as the introduction of two bailiffs, armed with writs and bludgeons; and a lawyer, giving a specimen of legal dialectics, not of the most elevated kind, and enumerating the charges of a bill of costs.

Considerable disapprobation was expressed this evening; but we are told, that the piece was afterwards greatly amended; and we should suppose so, because, though nearly wrecked at its launch, this dramatic vessel has since made several voyages.

The following lively Epilogue lost none of its point by Mrs. Edwin's arch delivery of it:

A Play's a law-suit, quaking at the end
on't,

The Plaintiff Author, sues the Town De-
fendant;

The Judges you—the Students further back—

The Prologue's the Solicitor in black:

The Counsel I.—My Lords, nay, no denial,
I move to-morrow night for a new trial.

Rule granted? Thanks! th'effect my fee se-
cures;

This hand is nobly paid when you clap yours.

But hold—no joking. Veil me, tragic fog!
Grave Plays demand a gloomy Epilogue.

Suppose me *Juliet*—may I beg you Beau
To treat the Public with a *Romeo*?

Here's a clear stage, "exceeding snug:" }
Nay, why }
So bashful, man? Then both the parts I'll }
try, }
And "You, the Judges, bear a wary eye." }

"Lady, by you bright moon I swear."

Be steady:

Don't swear by the Moon! You're mad
enough already.

(House.)—You can't sit there: what are
you about,

Sir? I was in, sir. No, sir, there you're out.
Silence, you In's and Out's—"We'll part
no more—

Fly to these arms!"—Box-keeper, shut that
door!

"Hist, *Romeo*, hist! Love fears no harsh
rebuff:"

"Yes, I am *Romeo* hist, that's plain
enough."

(House.)—Encore! Ha! ha!—Off, off.—
Go on—don't stir—

Send in the Manager!—(Mrs. E.)—Your
pleasure, sir?

(House.)—Psha! stuff!—What, you the
Manager? A Woman?

(Mrs. E.)—"When married, sir, you'll find
that's not uncommon."

"Sweet, while I live I'll love, won't you?"
Oh! no!

"My plan's quite different—while I live
I'll crow!"

Thus blown by Fashion's gale awhile to
pun,
Down Folly's tide still floats the bubble,
fun:

While Comedy the gilded vapour quaffs
From Satire's cup, and as she sips she laughs.

Soon shall the Muse in yonder classic dome
Find a graced welcome, and a splendid
home;

Each day we see her growing fame arise,
Till, like a Phoenix, Drury seeks the skies;
Nor fears, while thus the Giant braves the
wind,

That I, though small, will long remain
behind.

No! dreading from the distance to look
smaller,

I'll mount an Elephant to make me taller!

Give our poor Bard nine nights, he'll not
repine;

Cats have nine lives—a White Cat five times
nine.

Oh! joyful pledge—that smile dispels our
fear,

And bids the House of Morville prosper
here!

COVENT-GARDEN, Feb. 29.—The Pub-
lic received a high gratification by the
revival of Shakspeare's *Julius Caesar*:
the play having undergone some judici-
ous alterations by Mr. Kemble, whose
performance of *Brutus* was truly a treat
to the dramatic amateur. Nor should
Mr. Young pass without due praise for
his animated personification of the im-

petuous *Cassius*. Mr. Charles Kemble was the *Antony* of the piece, and took great pains with the part; but we think that we have seen him to more advantage in some other characters. Mr. Egerton "did enact Julius Cæsar," and executed his task with judgment. The scenery is very fine, and the decorations are splendid in the extreme. This play has attracted several very crowded houses.

LYCEUM. (*Drury-lane Company*), March 7.—A new Musical Farce in two acts, written by Mr. KENNY, was presented for the first time, with the whimsical title of "TURN OUT!"

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Restive	Mr. DOWTON.
Somerville	Mr. PHILIPPS.
Dr. Truckle	Mr. LOVEGROVE.
Forage	Mr. KNIGHT.
Gregory	Mr. OXBERRY.
Cook	Mr. MADDOCKS.
Gardener	Mr. EVANS.
Simon	Mr. CHATTERLEY.
Marian Ramsay	Miss DUNCAN.
Mrs. Ramsay	Miss TIDSWELL.
Peggy	Mrs. SCOTT.

The scene opens with Restive, a half-sighted politician, who, we understand, has disinherited Somerville, his nephew, as a presumed profligate. Restive has a confidential associate in Dr. Truckle, who is, apparently, the friend of Restive, but, in reality, a man who wishes to render the politician subservient to his own views. Restive has a young female relation in Scotland—Marian Ramsay, whom he resolves that Dr. Truckle shall marry, and for that purpose sends for her, in order to leave his whole fortune to Truckle,

and by that measure to punish his nephew. The auditor discovers by the dialogue that Somerville is in love with Marian Ramsay without his uncle's knowledge, and that Forage, his servant, is in love with Peggy. When Miss Ramsay arrives from Scotland, an interview ensues between her and Somerville; when, by mutual communication they discover the intentions of Restive, and concert a plan to disappoint his wishes. On her first meeting with Restive, she affects inanity, and, in a consequent meeting with Dr. Truckle, she assumes so much eccentricity of manner, that Truckle is afraid of leading her to the altar of Hymen. She relates to him how she was sitting in a grove on a moon-light night, when a fine young man came and knelt at her feet, and by the way of illustrating the anecdote, throws herself into Truckle's arms, and then screams out; when Restive enters, and finds her, to his astonishment, in Truckle's arms. After this, Restive is more importunate than he was before to have them married; and on the Doctor's refusing to take her, the politician is enraged, and turns Truckle out of his house. After a whimsical repast in the garden between the Doctor and Somerville, Restive overhears the former drinking confusion to all politicians! which so heightens his antipathies against Truckle, that he is prevailed upon to retract his engagement, and vows that none shall marry Miss Ramsay but the gallant young officer who subscribed six months' pay to relieve a poor family; when this benevolent youth is proved to be Somerville; which so pleases Restive, that he unites the young couple forthwith.

There is a large portion of the ludicrous in this Farce, which was received with great applause, and has been many times repeated. The music by Mr. M. P. King.

POETRY.

LINES

Addressed to the Instructress of his Daughter,

BY MR. D'ISRAELI.

HOW oft, with patient love, thy searching thought,
Deep in its bed, the pearl of mind has sought;
Gently thy touch the shell of nature broke,
And in the precious drop the colour woke;
Else, had that pearl been fated there to dwell,
And mix'd with shells obscure—itself a shell!

INSTRUCTRESS! as thy gentle spirit bends,
And with thy SARAH's first emotions blends,
When her heart flutters, and her eyes look bright,
With sudden knowledge, and with new delight;

Oh! teach beyond what learning's page inspires,
Teach home affections, and subdu'd desires;
While her young eyes the moral volume read,
Guard that she *think* the thought, she *act* the deed,
And thus become the pup'l of thy heart—
Taste, temper, morals, like thine own, impart.

SONNET,

On seeing a Violet March 1812: inscribed to JOHN MOODY, Esq. Comedian, by his ever grateful and faithful humble servant, CATHARINE BAYLEY.

AH! WORLD!—'tis Spring:—by light,
In colours dress'd,
The Violet spreads her dew-bespangled vest;

Then, be thou grateful, world!—thou fear'dst
thy doom,

But lo! the lowly violet blooms anew!—
“Mortals, you're not abandon'd”!—Spring
is come,—

And every blade inhales the morning's
dew;

While zephyr's wing is wafted o'er the
brow,

Perfum'd by odours, heaven alone can
give,

Then bend the hallowing knee, where all
must bow,

And hail the gracious Power that bids us
live!

To draw from Mercy's renovated urn,

All that the copious channel may supply,
To see new health in swelling tides return,

And pleasure lend to nature rapture's eye.

LINES,

*Written several years ago at Gloucester, after
receiving a letter from Mr. MOODY, an-
nouncing his having quitted the Stage.*

THE merchant *Sterling*,* with a taste
refin'd,

Bar'd his proud mansion to the sun and
wind;

And the full boughs that shaded his demesne,
Laid, a rude ruin on th' unshelter'd plain!

So, new-made managers, at war with taste,

Aspire to lay the scenic vistas waste;

For Moody, now, th' indignant lyre be
strung,

Moody! whose praise a matchless Bard has
sung;

Moody! whom rival poets have approv'd,

Whom Churchill 'plauded, and whom Gar-
rick lov'd.

His aged *Adam*†, had a Stoic seen

His soul-arresting look, his speaking mein,

His feeling, tremulous, and melting voice,

When beggary, with *Orlando*, was his choice,

He sure had dropp'd the kindred tear we
shed,

For virtue triumph'd, tho' the bosom bled.

Could Congreve live, th' indignant Bard
might rage,

To see Sir *Sampson*‡ quit th' ungrateful
stage,—

And courtly *Vanbrugh*, too, might temper
show,

Feeling this hated stroke his mem'ry's foe:—

Prophetic *Vanbrugh*!—when he sent to
town

His *Squire Wrongheads*, saw their peerless
clown,

And, half an age before our *MOODY* came,§

Open'd the *Book of Fate*, and found his
name!

Nor found alone, but made his merits
known,

And stamp't the child of humour for his own!
Long for our *Moody's* portraits shall we

mourn,

Perchance they never, never may return.

For youth, like water, when the tide pre-
vails,

By rude exuberance o'erflowing, fails;

Science, too, rarely seeks the kindling porch,

Whence reason borrows rays from fancy's
torch,

While, from its beams the vivid lightnings
dart,

First to illumine, and then to mend the heart.

Alas! no more *O'Flaherty*|| shall give

Strength to the author's thought, and bid it
live!

No more shall humour nature's traits reveal,

That paint *Hibernians* in the proud *O'Neal***

No more shall *Gripe*,†† or *Teague*,‡‡ or *Job-*
son§§ vie,

To wake the laugh that bids reflection die!

No more shall th' enthusiast's art aspire,

By energy to fan the Muse's fire.

Ah! while around our *Garrick's* sacred urn,

Lonely I tread, a nation's loss to mourn,

Rapt, I invoke his hallow'd shade to tell

This master of the mind's best school is well!

Yes! that his *Moody*, whom he joy'd to
grace,

Still on our platform has distinguished place!

Time points a lengthen'd road, a distant day,

And clasps an honour'd scroll,—the end has
way,—

'Tis *Moody's* name! truth may not tell its
date,

Nor heaven's pleasure, which we misname
fate,

We see of *scenick* worth,—an honest man!

Why further seek the clasped scroll to scan?

To us, ah! what could the historian tell?

What need of words, when mem'ry paints so
well?

THE INSIDIOUS DOCTOR AND THE CREDULOUS PATIENT,

A SATYRICAL FABLE,

Written November 1799.

IF, *compos mentis*, you'd not be confin'd
As mad!—repress all weakness of the
mind!—

Of old, a coward *Counsellor of State*,

In civil broils, receiv'd—a broken pate;

A dreadful tremor thro' his bosom ran;—

“’Tis Death!” he says—“how short’s the
life of man!”—

The Doctor’s sent for—and, in haste arrives,
Pulls a grave face—inquires, if he lives—

* *Clandestine Marriage.*

† *As You Like It.*

‡ *Love for Love.*

§ *Provoked Husband; or, Journey to
London.*

|| *West Indian.*

** *Irish Widow.*

†† *Confederacy.*

‡‡ *Committee; or, Faithful Irishman.*

§§ *Devil to pay.*

Then feels his pulse—and says—“*All is not right,—*

I’ve hit it—and I’ll cure him yet, ere night.”—

Not so he means;—but, hid within himself, He smiles at fate: and, reck’ning on the pelf, Blesses his stars, which thus to him had sent A fool so rich—so to his heart’s content!—

“Lead him to bed,” he cries—“in flannels warm

See he be wrapp’d—(for, *they can do no harm.*)—

A fever’s seiz’d him; and I greatly dread }
Lest he delirious grow—and so, he sped }
To death—with all his misdeeds on his }
head.”—

His strain concluded, quick to shop he hies, And straight with drugs and draughts his patient plies;

But drug to draught, and draught succeeds to pill,—

Day succeeds day,—yet, still his Lordship’s ill!—

Thus pass’d the second week, and thus the third,

And the fool’d patient ne’er from bed had stirr’d,—

Save when compell’d, by mighty physic’s call;—

To do, *what, nam’d, would decency appal!* The boasted summit of the Doctor’s skill,

Was,—his own pannch and pockets well to fill;

And the sole study which the rogue had made,

Was,—*to prolong disease by medic aid!*

Such pow’r has lucre o’er the minds of some, They’d “*starve, to add a penny to a plum!*”

Nay, for a farthing,—oh, most vile, foul shame,

To thoughts of future life they’d yield all claim!—

At length a friend of this same rich, dup’d lord,

(*Who many a pound had sav’d by ’s bed and board!*)

Discover’d the shrewd Doctor’s love of “groats,”

And (*to repay his debt*) disclos’d his thoughts!—

Struck, instant, with th’ extension of the cheat,

The nervous dupe arose; and, pacing fleet, Op’d wide the window looking to the street,—

Whence casting all the length’ners of his pain, He curs’d the scheming rogue with might and main;—

Dress’d,—eat,—*drank,—slept,—and was himself again.*—

A day elaps’d, the Doctor’s knock was heard;—

His usual call *as usual* was observ’d;—

Into the chamber of the sick he’s shown;—

But lo! what great surprise!—“the bird was flown!”

Scarce had his checks regain’d their usual glow,—

Of which depriv’d by th’ unexpected blow,

Than from the door his Lordship enters in (The rogue’s confusion thro’ a crevice seen);

The Doctor, instantly, long used to quiz, Contracts his features, and adjusts his phiz,

And, *with submissive, supercilious voice,* Asks “how he slept”—and then, “condemns

his choice,

In stirring from his couch, *without consent*;—

Yet’s glad, his draught had answer’d the intent!”

His Lordship next the Doctor thus address’d: (And all the hero stood, *for once*, confess’d!)

“Long was I stranger to your subtle arts, But now I know ’em—and admire your parts;

Well have I slept!—and, whate’er *their design,*

Your draughts are far beneath a draught of wine;

They did no mischief to my life, ’tis true,— But *that’s a debt to friendship—not to you!*”

“What!” said the Doctor, “not observe my rule!

And, more than that too, brand me *for a fool!*

But I’m convinc’d you still would have been close,

Had I not sent you, *last, a double dose!*”

“Cease, cease your pother,” said his Lordship’s friend,

(Who enter’d just as t’other made an end)—

“He call’d you more than fool,—he call’d you knave.

“Lord!” says the Doctor, “what would these men have?”

With that the Friend:—“Had he but ta’en *thy dose,*

God knows, indeed, he still would have been close:

We, then, most likely, should have grac’d his hearse;

But, food and sleep have work’d the wish’d reverse:

Something, indeed, for your pains-taking’s due,

For, wretch, ’tis fit you should your conduct rue!—

Which said,—the Doctor straight was kick’d down stairs,

Without regard to threatenings or prayers.”

R. S. W.

OLD BALLADS.

No. IV.

NEWES GOOD AND NEW.

To the Tune of Twenty Pound a Year.

John. NOW welcome neighbour Rowland,

from London welcome home,

What newes is there, I pray you?

from thence I heare you come,

Row. The best that ere you heard,

you’ll say’t when I you shew.

John. I hardly can believe it,

’Tis too good to be true.

Row. The Lawyer in his pleading
to gaine gives no respect,
Though clients have no money,
he doth not them neglect,
But truely pleades their cause :
of these there be not few.

John. I never will believe it,
'Tis too good to be true.

Row. In Lords there's no ambition,
in Ladies there's no pride,
The Clergie love not monie,
no woman's wanton-eyde.
Each one that wicked liv'd
doth strive to live anew.

John. I never will believe it,
'Tis too good to be true.

Row. I there did know an usurer
ith hundred took threescore ;
But afterwards repented,
and gave all to the poor,
And daily fasts and prayes,
and hates that damned crew.

John. I never will believe it,
'Tis too good to be true.

Row. No vintner there doth mingle
his wine with water pure,
And then doth sweare 'tis neatest ;
in London's no such brewer.
Of that they all are cleare,
they can, but will not brew.

John. I never will believe it,
'Tis too good to be true.

Row. No ostler there will rob you
of either oates or hay,
No tapster nickes the pot there.
but fills it as he may ;
No host will there be drunk,
no hostesse proves untrue.

John. I never will believe it,
'Tis too good to be true.

Row. Your brokers there are honest,
and are not rank'd with knaves ;
They lend their coine for conscience,
which makes them ore their graves
To have their good deeds writ,
whose number is not few.

John. I never will believe it,
'Tis too good to be true.

TOO GOOD TO BE TRUE.

The Second Part.

Row. A SERGEANT late turn'd honest,
and not abus'd his place ;
A hailif became pitiful,
and wail'd his prisoner's case ;

And both to goodness fram'd
their former course anew.

John. I never will believe this,
'Tis too good to be true.

Row. The landlords there are pitiful,
and racke not poore mens rents ;
The tenant there is dutiful,
and payes what he indents :
The rich the poore doe love,
of these there are but few.

John. I never will believe this,
'Tis too good to be true.

Row. Jailors are tender-hearted
that doe their prison keepe,
To thinke on poore mens miseries
their iron hearts do weepe.
The poore men they relieve,
and give the rich their due.

John. I never will believe this,
'Tis too good to be true.

Row. You there shall see no drunkards
in walking thro' the street,
The stockes stand ever emptie,
all's sober that you meet :
He's hated that's but scene
amidst a drunken crew.

John. I never will believe this,
'Tis too good to be true.

Row. Fleet street has nere a cheater,
White-Fryers nere a w——,
Tiburne is now delivered,
and beareth theeves no more ;
And Smithfield now is rid
of that horse-cheating crew.

John. I never will believe this,
'Tis too good to be true.

Row. Ludgate has nere a bankrupt,
that can, but will not pay ;
The Counter nere a prodigall,
that turnes the night to day
By vile disordered life,
which age doth after rue.

John. I never will believe this,
'Tis too good to be true.

This newes doth much amaze me
the which you have me told,
And truely to believe it
I dare not be too hold,
I would as true it were
as it to me is new ;
But I will not believe it,
'Tis too good to be true.

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JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FEBRUARY 3.

A PETITION was presented from the town of Greenock, praying for the opening of the East India trade in the event of the renewal of the Company's charter.

In a Committee on the Distillation Bill, the Earl of Lauderdale said, he thought the Bill impolitic, because it tended to the discouragement of the agriculture of the country ; but under the circumstances in which

we were placed, he would not oppose it.—Lord Grenville spoke to the same effect, and Earl Bathurst replied; after which the Bill was reported.

4. The Malt Duties and Martinique Sugar Bills received the Royal Assent by Commission.

Lord Holland, after some observations on the disturbances in the neighbourhood of Nottingham, their long continuance, and the developement of principles and objects of a most formidable character, inquired if it were the intention of Ministers to give any explanation as to the measures they had adopted to suppress the riots.—The Earl of Liverpool admitted that the riots were of a most alarming nature, and that they had assumed a new character. He begged the House to believe, that the subject had already attracted the most anxious attention of Ministers. It was, however, burthened with considerable difficulties. Some of the most intelligent of the London Magistrates had been sent down with certain means which had already been attended with advantage; but it was the intention of Ministers immediately to adopt a line of conduct which would, probably, make it necessary to come to Parliament.

7. The Royal Assent was notified, by commission, to the two Exchequer Bills, Bills, and the Corn Distillation Suspension Bill.

Lord Redesdale presented two Petitions from Insolvent Debtors; and, after stating that the prisons were again nearly full, moved for some accounts, which Earl Moira professed to consider was an anticipation of his intention to renew the Bill which he had brought forward last Session.

10. The Earl of Liverpool, in moving the Thanks of the House to Lord Wellington for the capture of Ciudad Rodrigo, dwelt on the importance of that fortress as opening a way into almost the centre of Spain. The capture of it in 1810, when Massena with 110,000 men made his attack on Portugal, was owing to the very inferior force which Lord Wellington commanded, not exceeding 17,000 British and 14,000 Portuguese. But though

the British Commander thought it necessary to limit himself to the defence of Portugal, by retiring behind the lines of Torres Vedras, he never lost sight of the necessity of recovering it. His first step was to restore the fortifications of Almeida, in order that it might serve as a depôt; and he was happy to state, that that fortress was in a respectable state of defence. His Lordship here paid a handsome compliment to the different departments of the army, which had, under the disadvantages of a siege in the depth of winter, taken the fortress by storm in so few days, which had cost the enemy a month. This was a blow to the enemy which he did not expect; the calculation upon scientific grounds being, that it might hold out 25 days; Marmont had therefore calculated in being in good time on the 24th. His Lordship concluded by moving the Thanks of the House to Lord Wellington, for the skill, ability, indefatigable exertions, and consummate wisdom, manifested by him in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo. This, as well as other motions of Thanks to General Graham, the other General Officers, and to the Engineers of the Artillery, British and Portuguese, were agreed to *nem. dis.* as also a tribute to the merits of Major-general Mackinnon.

11. The Royal Assent was notified, by commission, to the Royal Household, the Regency Expenses, and the Household Offices Bills.

18. Their Lordships received a Message from the Prince Regent, communicating that he had created Viscount Wellington an Earl of the United Kingdom, and requesting the concurrence of the House to the grant of a Pension to his Lordship of 2000*l.* per annum; and which was subsequently agreed to, *nem. dis.* In the conversation on this subject, Earl Grosvenor thought 2000*l.* per annum too small. When honours were bestowed, his Lordship said, the income should be suitable to the dignity conferred.

The Debtors Relief, Nottingham Framing-breaking, and a number of other Bills, were, in the course of the week, brought up from the Commons.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 3.

GENERAL Cole took the oaths and his seat, on his return from Portugal, and was thanked by the Speaker for his services.

Lord Morpeth, after an appropriate speech, in which he insisted on the justice of the claims of the Catholics, the services they rendered in the manning our fleets and armies, and the unanimity that would result from acceding to their demands, moved for a Committee of the whole House, to take into consideration the present state of Ireland. Sir J. Nicholl said, to grant the privileges which the Catholics required, would be to alter the Constitution, and not only endanger that, but the Protestant establish-

ment. The revolution of 1688 was founded on the preference of the Protestant religion, because it was the most favourable to the principles of civil liberty; it did not go to establish merely a Protestant King, but to surround him with a Protestant Council, a Protestant Ministry, and a Protestant Parliament. Had the relative circumstances of the Catholics undergone such a change as might justify a certain relaxation of the great principles then established? Was the dominion of their priesthood over their flocks less absolute, or not submitted to with as blind a devotion at the present moment as at any former period? Was there any change in the supreme authority of the Pope over

the priesthood? What change was there in regard to him, unless that he was more under the dominion of France than formerly? The learned Gentleman then read several extracts from Lord Grenville's letter to Lord Fingall, respecting the concession of the Veto, and concluded in these words: "The circle round our Protestant establishments has been gradually diminishing; let it contract no further, lest it should reach that vortex, within whose sweeping violence a Protestant Throne; a Protestant Parliament, and a Protestant Constitution, might be engulfed for ever!" Mr. Canning, in a very eloquent speech, professed himself in favour of the Catholic claims, though he regretted their being brought under discussion at the present moment. He should oppose the motion for going into a Committee, as it might reflect upon the conduct of the Irish Government; not that he was inclined, *a priori*, to hold that must be law which the Irish Government had held to be such; but when he saw that they had acted upon the advice of the Law Officers, confirmed as that interpretation of the law had since been by the Judges, he could not persuade himself that their conduct ought now to be canvassed as illegal. The Hon. C. Hutchinson, Lord G. Grenville, and Mr. Herbert, were in favour of a Committee. Sir A. Pigott expressed his opinion that the meeting of the Catholics by delegation, was not forbidden by the Convention Act, and blamed the Irish Government for attempting to abridge the right of petitioning. Mr. Wellesley Pole spoke nearly three hours in defence of the Irish Executive; and his speech, which was heard with attention, appeared to make much impression. The Duke of Richmond, he said, in the measures he pursued, had no hostile feeling towards the Catholics; but felt it was his duty impartially to enforce the laws. Adverting to the conduct of the Catholic Committee, he said that the Irish Executive were guided by the advice of the Crown Officers, both in Ireland and England, and that even Lord Ffrench had declared that the object of this Committee appeared to be to form themselves into a perpetual Parliament; at one of the meetings, so seditious was the language then used, that the delegate speaking desired that his words might not be detailed in the newspapers. He affirmed, that had not the Convention Act been put in force, the Government might have been arraigned and condemned for imbecility and cowardice. Mr. Sheridan expressed his surprise at the turn the debate had taken, and exhorted the House to consider that the claims of the Catholics were those of justice, and ought to be decided upon their own merits.—The debate was adjourned at three in the morning.

4.—The adjourned debate on the State of Ireland being resumed, Sir J. Newport spoke in support of a Committee.

Mr. C. Adam, Mr. W. Fitzgerald, and Sir J. Sebright, were favourable to the Catholics; but thought that the Veto should be conceded, and the Protestant Establishment not surrendered at discretion: the two latter professed themselves satisfied with the defence of the Irish Government, made by Mr. W. Pole. Lord Castlereagh re-stated at great length his former opinions on this subject, and concluded by deprecating the going into a Committee without any definite plan, guided only by the unintelligible discussion that had taken place. Mr. Whitbread prefaced a speech of great ability and eloquence, by remarking, that he was desirous of adding something to what the Noble Lord had termed an unintelligible discussion, notwithstanding he had furnished his full proportion of unintelligibility. After taking a review of all the topics which had been introduced in the discussion, and asserting that the Church of England, from the purity of its principles, from the firm root it had taken, never could be overthrown but by its own indolence, its own want of foresight, the Hon. Gentleman concluded by earnestly pressing upon the House the necessity of concession. Mr. Ponsonby spoke at length in support of the motion, and professed himself affected at the charge that the late Proclamation issued by the Irish Executive, had been occasioned by what fell from him in the last Session. Sir Vicary Gibbs and Mr. Percival spoke against the motion; the latter merely said that his opinions on the subject were well known, that he could not conceive a time, or any change of circumstances, which could render further concessions to the Catholics consistent with the safety of the State. He dwelt particularly upon the refusal to concede the Veto, as shewing the non-complying temper of the Catholics. Mr. Grattan adverted to the claims of the Catholics with his usual energy and eloquence. Messrs. Croker, Tierney, and W. Elliott, spoke a few words; after which Lord Morpeth replied. The House then divided—for the motion, 158, against it, 229.—Majority against the motion, 94.

6.—Mr. Whitbread noticed the riotous proceedings which had prevailed three months at Nottingham, and inquired if Ministers were prepared to go into an enquiry upon the subject. Mr. Ryder said that those riots had greatly subsided within the last few days, and that an opportunity would be afforded of examining the subject when the Police Bill, which was now in preparation, should be produced. Mr. Whitbread said there was a *prima facie* evidence of great neglect on the part of the Government.

Mr. Wallace then moved the appointment of the East India Committee, which being opposed by Mr. Creevey, Mr. Grant said that the Company would not oppose the extension of commercial intercourse with India: of

the advantages likely to be derived from laying the trade with India open, he believed that the sanguine expectations now entertained on that head would end in disappointment. The European traders in the ports of India and China, had more goods in their warehouses than they could sell, and they found that European goods were becoming more and more unsaleable. The Americans managed this traffic with more advantage, because they were neutrals, and could carry Indian commodities into the ports of France.

Generals *Tarleton* and *Gascoigne* said that the merchants at the outports would be greatly disappointed if the trade with India was not laid open: the former laid great stress upon the commercial distresses of the town of Liverpool.

Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Brougham*, *Perceval*, *Lushington*, *Hutchinson*, Sir *S. Romilly*, and Lord *Folkstone* spoke, when the motion was agreed to.

7.—A Petition for the erection of a third Theatre was presented.

On the motion for the second reading of the Bill for preventing the granting Offices in Reversion, Mr. *W. Dundas* and the Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed it, as holding out a hope, which could not be realized, of a reduction in the public expenditure, and tending to excite a popular clamour.

Sir *S. Romilly*, Sir *J. Sebright*, Lord *A. Hamilton*, Col. *Bastard*, Messrs. *Ponsonby* and *Elliott*, considering the Bill as a measure of economy, supported the second reading. Mr. *Whitbread* observed, that the only two gentlemen who had spoken against the Bill were two very principal reversioners. The second reading was then opposed by 50 to 51. Mr. *Perceval* then moved that it be read a second time on this day six months, to which Mr. *Bankes* moved an amendment, that it be read a second time this day fortnight. The amendment was opposed by 55 to 52. Mr. *Ponsonby* then moved that the House should adjourn immediately, which was likewise lost by 59 to 45.

10.—After a speech from the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in which he dwelt upon the skill and valour displayed at Ciudad Rodrigo, votes of thanks were passed to Lord Wellington, Generals *Graham*, *Picton*, *Colville*, *Crauturd*, *Vandeleur*, and *Pack*, likewise to the officers and privates of the Artillery and Engineers; and to the officers and privates of the Portuguese army serving under Lord Wellington.—An address to the Prince Regent for erecting a monument to the memory of Major-gen. *Mackinnon*, was then voted.

Mr. *Eden* then moved for the appointment of a Select Committee, to inquire into the Expenditure from the Civil List.

Mr. *Arbuthnot* gave a very full and satisfactory explanation of the expences incurred in his late mission to Constantinople. Lord

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. March 1812.

G. L. Gower stated, that he had disbursed a considerable sum of money out of his own pocket, while attending the Emperor of Russia through Germany.

Mr. *Wellesley* vindicated the expences incurred by Lord *Wellesley* from the charge of profusion: after making due allowances for the reductions, the estimated expence was under 12,000*l*.*

Mr. *Bankes* moved as an amendment, that the Committee should be empowered to inquire into the hereditary and other revenues secured by that House to his Majesty. Mr. *Long* said, that if the Committee had power to send for persons, papers, and records, it would be different from any yet formed. Mr. *Perceval* proposed proceeding by Address to the Prince Regent, for laying the papers before the House. Messrs. *Tierney*, *Bathurst*, *C. Wynne*, *Giles*, *Brougham*, and Col. *Bastard*, contended that it would be better not to agree to the Committee than deprive it of the proper powers.

The question being then put and carried, the Committee was appointed, but the question empowering the members to send for papers and records was negatived by 30 to 27.

11.—Mr. *Creevey*, after an historical account of the imposition of the 4½ per cent. Leeward Island Duties, and the abuses which prevailed in regard to that fund by the numerous pensions paid out of it, such as 5000*l*. per annum to the Earl of Chatham, 1500*l*. to Lady Grenville, and 9000*l*. a year to the late Duke of Gloucester, for 20 years, moved for a Committee to examine into the nature of this revenue, its amount, and application.—Messrs. *Long* and *Perceval* opposed the motion, alleging that these duties formed part of the hereditary revenue of the Crown, and could not be diverted without an express Act of Parliament.—Mr. *Whitbread* observed, that the purity of the opponents of this motion was questionable, as they had each a pension of 1500*l*. a year from the fund.—Mr. *Marriott* suggested, that as the duties were a voluntary gift on the part of the people of Barbadoes, in the exuberance of their loyalty, they should be dispensed with now that the colonies were so heavily taxed, and reduced to such distress. The motion was then negatived by 50 to 19.

Mr. *Eden* then requested that his attendance on the Civil List Committee might be dispensed with, as its powers were so limited.—Refused.

12.—Mr. *Hutchinson* called the attention of the House to the present state of the Marine Corps, which, he said, were not placed upon an equal footing with every other corps in the service, either in respect of rank or emolument. All Generals and Colonels of Marines were Navy Officers; their senior commandants were never placed on the

* See pp. 150, 151.

staff, never obtained either governments or revivements, while both were given to Naval Officers, who enjoyed lucrative situations in Greenwich Hospital, from which, Marine Officers were excluded, though they contributed to the support of that establishment. The three Commanding Officers of Marines, who are always Admirals in the Navy, had from *5*l.** to *5*l.** per day, while the Acting General of Marines had but *50*s.** per day. Marine Officers, he suggested, should have staff allowances in proportion to their rank. The corps consisted of one-fourth of the British Navy; and yet, among 35,000 men, there were but 45 Field-officers; while the Artillery, not exceeding 17,000 men, had 80 Field officers. This might be one cause of the slow promotion. He concluded by moving for a Copy of the Memorial laid before the Board of Admiralty, by the Officers of the Marine Corps.—Mr. Yorke opposed the motion, observing, that it had been under discussion in 1809, when a considerable addition was made to their emoluments and advantages. He was convinced that the Marine Officers were, in general, satisfied with their situation. The motion was then negatived.

On the motion of Sir S. Romilly, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the State of Punishment by Transportation to Botany Bay.

13.—Mr. Whitbread, after a prefatory speech, in which he intimated, from the official papers published by the American Government, that there had been a want of conciliation on our part towards the Americans, and that Mr. Pinkney, during his mission to this country, experienced much neglect and incivility from the Marquis Wellesley, who did not return an answer to many of his notes until after the lapse of many weeks, moved an Address to the Prince Regent, for Copies of the Correspondence between the two Governments, and the different Ministers, on the Part of both Countries.—Mr. Stephen declared that the charges made by the Hon. Mover were unfounded. America, he said, had advanced extravagant and unheard of pretensions, which were incompatible with our maritime rights.—Mr. Curwen spoke with much warmth against the Orders in Council, and the measures of Government. He concluded by expressing a hope that the Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Perceval) would not continue much longer to direct the councils of the country, and that his removal would lead to an entire change of measures.—Mr. Perceval said he did not know what might be the golden dreams in which the Hon. Gentleman had indulged respecting the continuance of the present Administration; but he believed the prospect was not likely to open in so consolatory a manner to the Hon. Gentleman as he appeared to imagine. After defending the conduct of Ministers towards America, he declared that neither the

Orders in Council, nor the Continental System, was the cause of the increased commercial distress that prevailed; but that both had, in fact, counteracted its progress, and diminished its amount. He had no great hope of an amicable termination of the negotiation with America; but though he should regret a war, he did not think that any great calamity would result from it.—Messrs. A. Baring, Wilberforce, and Thornton, spoke at some length; the two latter Gentlemen were against the production of the papers, as it might be prejudicial to the negotiation.—Messrs. Hutchinson, Leicester, Herbert, and Bastard, also spoke; after which Mr. Whitbread replied, anticipating the ill success of his motion, and declaring he was satisfied that he had discharged his duty in bringing the question before Parliament, when we were on the eve of a war with America. The motion was then negatived by 136 to 23.

14.—In a Committee of Ways and Means, the Chancellor of the Exchequer moved a resolution for funding 14,000,000 of Exchequer Bills in the Navy 5 per cents. The terms were, for every 100*l.* principal money subscribed, to give 108*l.* stock; and, as the 5 per Cents. were at 94 on the day the proposition was made, the sum given would amount to 101*l.* 10*s.* 4*d.* to which was to be added 7*s.* 6*d.* the interest for 31 days; but, owing to the subsequent depression, the bonus would amount to 17*s.* 7*d.*—Sir T. Turtton and Mr. Baring expressed doubts whether the market would be able to meet so large an accession. The resolution was then agreed to.

Mr. Secretary Ryder, after stating the measures adopted by Government to quell the disturbances in the County of Nottingham, by granting the assistance of the military, and offering rewards for the apprehension of the offenders, proposed, that the breaking of the frames, which was, by the 28th of Geo. III. made felony, and punishable by transportation, should now be made capital. He added, that many of the frame-breakers were those in whose houses the frames were lodged, that about 1000 had been broken, and from 6 to 10,000*l.* damage inflicted. He attributed the present disturbances to the immense trade carried on about four years ago, when a great extension of our manufactures took place to South America, but which had since greatly decreased, and occasioned the discharge of many workmen. He concluded by recommending the renewal of the old system of watch and ward throughout the country.—Colonel Eyre and Mr. J. Smith (Members for Nottingham) praised the exertions of Government, and likewise the vigilance of the County Magistrates; but the latter was against the extension of the penal code. He attributed the disturbances in some measure to the workmen receiving too low wages, which were not paid

in specie, but in goods and provisions, at an arbitrary valuation.—Messrs. C. Wynne, Sheridan, H. Martin, Herbert, Babington and Whitbread, argued for the appointment of a Committee to report on the subject, which being negatived by 40 to 15, Mr. Ryder's motion was carried by 49 to 11; and his Bill for more effectually preserving the Peace of the Town and County of Nottingham being brought in, was read the first time.

17.—The House went into a Committee on the Bill making the Destruction of Lace and Stocking Frames a capital offence.—Sir Samuel Romilly, and a number of others, strongly doubted the probable efficacy of the measure; but it was carried, 94 against 17; and, after going through its various stages, was ultimately sent up to the Lords.

18.—The Sheriffs of London attended, and presented a Petition from the Corporation against the Regency Canal Bill, to be carried from Paddington to Limehouse.

The Weald of Kent Canal Bill was opposed on its second reading; for it 79, against it 69.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a Message from the Prince Regent, similar to that delivered in the House of Lords, announcing the creation of Lord Wellington an Earl, and recommending a grant of 2000*l.* per annum.

20.—Petitions were presented from the various Artificers, &c. in the Royal Dockyards, praying to be exempted from the Income Tax.—Ordered to lie on the table.

The Local Militia Amendment Bill was read a second time.

21.—An Address was voted to the Regent, expressing the approbation and concurrence of the House to the grant of a pension to Lord Wellington.—Sir Francis Burdett was the only Member who spoke against the grant.

Upon the motion of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, an Address was ordered to the Prince Regent, for the erection of a Monument to the memory of General Craufurd, in St. Paul's.

Navy Estimates, voted on The motion of Mr. Yorke, 500,000*l.* less than last year. In reply to some observations, Mr. York expressed an intention to unite the duty of the Schoolmaster on board ship, to that of the Chaplain; to increase the pay to 200*l.* a year, with a pension of 5*s.* per diem after they had served ten years, to continue till they had obtained church preferment to the amount of 400*l.* per annum. In regard to the enemy's naval force, he said they would have 25 sail in the Scheldt in the course of next summer: 35 sail in the North Seas; they were also building ships at Toulon, in the ports of Italy, and in the Mediterranean. The resolutions were then agreed to.

Lord Palmerston afterwards moved the Army Estimates; in the course of which Mr. Banks objected to the charge for the Paymaster of the Widows' Pensions, held by Colonel M'Mahon, who defended his acceptance of it.—Mr. Banks's amendment was ultimately negatived by 54 to 38.—The different items of the Estimates were then gone through, and the House resumed.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, FEB. 2, 1812.

THE Duke del Infantado has transmitted to the Marquis Wellesley a copy of the Decree passed by the Cortes of Spain, constituting a Council of Regency of Spain and the Indies, composed of the Duke del Infantado, Vice-admiral Don Mosquera y Figueros, Don Villavicencio, Don Rodriguez de Ribas, and the Conde de la Bisbal.

DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 8.

Since the publication of the Gazette Extraordinary of the 21st of January, General Agnew has arrived with despatches, addressed by Lord Minto and Sir S. Auchmuty, containing the report of the military operations on the reduction of Java, the details of which have been already published.

[Here follows a copy of the Capitulation with General Jansens, which differs only in some minute particulars from that previously received.]

WAR DEPARTMENT.—DOWNING-STREET, FEB. 22.

Despatches, of which the following are copies, have been received at the office of the Earl of Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by General the Earl of Wellington, K. B.

MY LORD, Callegas, Jan. 22, 1812.

I have the honour to enclose the returns of the killed and wounded of the troops engaged in the siege of Ciudad Rodrigo, which it was not in my power to transmit to your Lordship in my despatch of the 20th instant.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

The Right Hon. the Earl of Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.

Return of Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of the Army under the Command of his Excellency General Lord Viscount Wellington, K. B. at Ciudad Rodrigo, between the 15th and the 19th days of January, 1812.

Total British loss—1 general staff, 5 cap-

tains, 2 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 1 drummer, 113 rank and file, killed; 3 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 19 captains, 28 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 2 staff, 28 serjeants, 5 drummers, 403 rank and file, wounded; 5 rank and file missing.

Total Portuguese loss—1 serjeant, 18 rank and file, killed; 1 captain, 3 lieutenants, 1 serjeant, 91 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file missing.

General Total—1 general staff, 5 captains, 2 lieutenants, 9 serjeants, 1 drummer, 131 rank and file, killed; 3 general staff, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 2 majors, 20 captains, 31 lieutenants, 5 ensigns, 2 staff, 29 serjeants, 5 drummers, 494 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file missing.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Major-gen. and Adj.-gen.

Names of the Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing, between the 15th and the 19th of January, 1812.

Wounded on the 15th of January—Captain Mulcaster, Royal Engineers, slightly; Lieutenant Skelton, ditto, severely, since dead; Second Lieutenant Alberto, Portuguese Artillery, slightly.

On the 16th January—Captain M'Culloch, Royal Engineers, severely; Lieutenant Marshall, ditto, slightly; Ensign Ashford, 5th Foot, 2d Battalion, severely; Lieutenant Ramage, 74th ditto, slightly; Lieutenant Armstrong, 88th ditto, 1st Battalion, slightly; Lieutenant Flack, ditto, ditto, dangerously.

On the 18th January—Lieutenant Ant. de Carat a Silva, Port. Artillery, slightly.

On the 19th of January—Captain Dynely, Royal Artillery, slightly; Captain Power, ditto, ditto.

Killed on the Night of the 19th January—Major-general M'Kinnon, General Staff; Captain M'Dougall, 5th Foot; Captain Hardyman, 45th ditto; Lieutenant Perse, ditto; Lieutenant Bell, ditto; Captain Dobbs, 52d ditto, 1st Batt.; Captain Anderson, 94th ditto, Captain Williamson, ditto.

Wounded on the Night of the 19th of January—Major-general Craufurd, General Staff, dangerously, since dead; Major-general Vandeleur, ditto, slightly; Brigade-major Potter, 28th Foot, ditto; Lieutenant Thompson, Royal Engineers, severely; Lieutenant Reid, ditto, slightly; Lieutenant Stavely, Royal Staff Corps, ditto; Major Grey, 5th Foot, severely; Captain Dubourdieu, ditto; Lieutenant M'Kenzie, ditto, dangerously; Lieutenant Wilde, ditto, severely; Lieutenant Fairtlough, ditto, slightly; Lieutenant Fitzgerald, ditto, ditto; Ensign Caneh, ditto, ditto; Adjutant Johnson, ditto, ditto; Captain Ferguson, 43d Foot, severely; Lieutenant Patterson, ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Bramwell, ditto, ditto; Captain Milne, 45th ditto, slightly; Captain Martin, ditto, severely; Lieutenant Humphrey, ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Phillips, ditto, ditto; Lieutenant-

colonel Colbourne, 52d ditto, 1st Bat. ditto; Major Napier, ditto, ditto, right arm amputated; Lieutenant Gurwood, ditto, 2d ditto, slightly; Captain Livingston, 60th ditto, 5th Bat. severely; Captain Langlands, 74th ditto, slightly; Captain Collins, ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Feu, ditto, severely; Ensign Atkins, ditto, slightly; Captain M'Lean, 77th ditto, severely; Captain Baird, ditto, ditto; Captain M'Laughlin, ditto, slightly; Lieutenant Smith, ditto, dangerously; Ensign Fitzgerald, ditto, slightly; Adjutant Jones, ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Johnson, 88th ditto, severely; Lieutenant Fairris, ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Beresford, ditto, ditto; Lieutenant William Kingsmill, ditto, ditto; Captain Laing, 94th ditto, ditto; Captain Cairncross, ditto, slightly; Captain Kyle, ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Taylor, ditto, dangerously; Lieutenant Cannon, ditto, severely; Ensign Scott, ditto, slightly; Captain Uniacke, 95th ditto, 1st Bat. severely; Lieutenant Cox, ditto, ditto; Lieutenant Hamilton, ditto, ditto; Captain Mitchell, 95th ditto, 2d Bat. severely; Lieutenant Beddell, ditto, ditto; Captain W. Queade, 1st Regiment Line, Portuguese, slightly; Lieutenant A. C. Leitay, 5d Portuguese Caçadores, ditto.

N. B. Captain the Hon. J. Stanhope, 1st Foot Guards, Aide-du-Camp to Lieutenant-general Graham, wounded slightly on the 14th of January, omitted in the last return.

(Signed) CHARLES STEWART,
Maj. and Adj.-gen.

MY LORD, *Gallegos, Jan. 29, 1812.*

Major-general Craufurd died on the 24th instant, of the wounds which he received on the 19th, while leading the Light Division of this army to the assault of Ciudad Rodrigo. Although the conduct of Major-general Craufurd on the occasion on which these wounds were received, and the circumstances which occurred, have excited the admiration of every officer in the army, I cannot report his death to your Lordship without expressing my sorrow and regret, that his Majesty has been deprived of the services, and I of the assistance of an officer of tried talents and experience, who was an ornament to his profession, and was calculated to render the most important services to his country.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

*The Right Hon. the Earl of
Liverpool, &c. &c. &c.*

Extract of a Despatch from General the Earl of Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool, dated Gallegos, Jan. 29, 1812.

Marshal Marmont arrived at Salamanca on the 22d instant, and the six divisions of infantry of the army of Portugal were collected in the neighbourhood of Alba and Salamanca on the 23d and 24th.

General Souham's division, with about 600 cavalry, and some artillery, were sent to

Matilla on the 23d, and patroled to San Munoz and Tamames. The movement of this division was intended to ascertain the fact of the fall of Ciudad Rodrigo, and they retired again to the Tormes on the 26th.

We have been employed in repairing the damages which our fire had done to Ciudad Rodrigo. For some days it has not been possible to take the place by a coup-de-main; and I hope that in a short time, the works will be in a good state of defence.

WHITEHALL, FEB. 22.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to grant the dignity of an Earl of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, unto the Right Hon. Arthur Viscount Wellington, Knight of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style, and title of Earl of Wellington, in the county of Somerset.

His Royal Highness the Prince Regent has also been pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint Lieutenant-general Thomas Graham, Lieutenant-general Rowland Hill, and Major-general Sir James Auchmuty, Knight, to be Knights Companions of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

[This Gazette contains a letter, transmitted by Admiral Thornborough, from Captain Griffiths, of the *Leonidas*, announcing the capture, on the 16th instant, of the French brig privateer *La Gazelle*, of 14 guns and 91 men, out 32 days from St. Maloes, and had taken the *Arcadia*, from Halifax, laden with timber.]

DOWNING-STREET, MARCH 7.

A Despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been this day received at the Earl

of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Frenada, February 19, 1812.

Since I addressed your Lordship on the 12th instant, I have received intelligence that the first and fourth divisions of the Army of Portugal, and part of General Montbrun's cavalry, as well as the sixth division, are on the Tagus, in the neighbourhood of Talavera de la Reyna and Toledo. It is certain that General Bonet evacuated the Asturias at the time I received the reports that he had done so in January; and I understand, that he suffered considerably in this operation, as well from the effects of the weather, as from the operations of a detachment of the army of Galicia, and of General Porlier's troops. No movement of importance has been made by any of the troops composing the army of Portugal since I addressed your Lordship on the 12th instant. The Guerilla parties continue to increase, and their operations become every day more important. Saomil has lately intercepted the communications of the Army of Portugal in Upper Castille, near Medina del Campo, and he took about 100 prisoners near that town; and the party of Cuesta attacked a body of French infantry, which crossed the Tietar, and obliged them to retire with considerable loss.

I have the honour to be, &c.

WELLINGTON.

[A letter from Captain Richardson, of his Majesty's ship *Semiramis*, to Admiral Thornborough, on the Cork station, likewise appears in this Gazette, giving an account of his having captured the *Grand Jean Bart* privateer, of 14 guns, and 106 men. She is a fine brig, of 220 tons, quite new, copper bottomed, and from her superiority of sailing had previously escaped several times from our frigates.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A MOST adulatory discourse was lately pronounced by the Archbishop of Malines in the metropolitan church of Paris. In some of the passages Buonaparte has, assigned to him, the attributes of the Almighty. The following passage will serve as a specimen of the whole:—It is extracted from the *Rotterdam Gazette* of the 4th inst.

“When he goes to battle, he is the giant arising to run his race. His strength is that of the lion; his rapidity that of the eagle. He strikes, and every thing falls before him—a thousand fall on his right hand, and ten thousand on his left. What land has not been the theatre of his great achievements? Italy saw him arrive by unknown roads, till then forbidden to the audacity of man, to recover in a day the conquests of a year.

The East and Egypt saw him, with dismay, conducting those standards which, in the time of our ancestors, they had trampled under foot. Victory constantly accompanied him, and only stopped at the limits which terminate the world! She will follow him wherever he shall lead you, superb legions of France! magnanimous warriors, who form, around his throne and our country, an impenetrable bulwark. You, the chosen children of this empire, who, uniting the virtues of citizens and warriors, leave far behind you the celebrated heroes of Greece and Rome. For twenty years, and for ever, you have fixed with us that victory, which, deserting our standards, had, during half a century, followed those of our enemies. You have shewn to the astonished and trembling

world what your invincible phalanxes can effect under chiefs worthy to guide you. When discord dyed our cities and our fields with fraternal blood, the honour of the nation appeared to take refuge solely under your standards, as its natural asylum. Turning away your eyes, like respectful children, from the faults of your country, you covered at once her ramparts with your bodies, and her errors with your trophies. Sublime devotedness! Admirable tribute of fidelity and affection! You have taught the nations that the virtues which slumber in palaces are aroused and brought into action under tents!"

The streets of Paris have recently been paved; an improvement which travellers will have reason to rejoice at.

It is announced in several French journals, that an elderly female, residing at a village near Toulouse, who had been long afflicted with a cancer in the breast, was first relieved, and afterwards cured, by the application of houseleek (*joubarbe*). The cure is attested by several physicians.

Gold medals have recently been distributed in France to the Medical Gentlemen who have distinguished themselves in promoting vaccination.

Letters from Holland state, that the French are most rigorously enforcing the Conscription in that country.

The Spanish Governor of Pensicola, on the coast of Catalonia, has, treacherously, surrendered that fortress to the French under Suchet.

As if the horrors of war were not sufficiently afflicting, such has been the infernal conduct of the French in Portugal, that near 3000 persons have been murdered, and not less than 1500 houses burnt.

BASLE, FEB. 19.—“In consequence of the steps taken by Count Gottorp to obtain a divorce, the Court of Baden, which acceded to his desire, sent to him the Baron de Bertheim, accompanied by a counsellor, in presence of whom, on the 18th inst. the act of separation was carried into execution. The Countess Gottorp, although with the most lively chagrin, considered it her duty to acquiesce in the intentions of her spouse, to whom she returned the nuptial ring.

The King of Sicily has abdicated his throne in favour of the Hereditary Prince, whom he had previously appointed Vicar General. Lord Wm. Bentinck is appointed Captain General of the Sicilian army, and General Macfarlane second in command of the British forces. The exiled Barons have been recalled, and the unpopular tax of one per cent. abolished.

The proclamation of the King of Sicily, constituting his son, his Royal Highness Don Francis, Hereditary Prince of the Two Sicilies, his vicar-general in the kingdom of Sicily, is dated Palermo, Jan. 16, 1812, and signed by himself. It transfers to him, with

the most ample title of *Alter Ego*, the exercise of all rights, prerogatives, pre-eminences, and powers, in the same manner as they could be exercised by his Majesty in person. In the letter in which he communicates this determination to the Prince, he says that he has done this, being obliged, through bodily indisposition, and from the advice of the physicians, to breathe the air of the country, to withdraw himself from all serious application, and to disburthen himself of the weight of Government, until it shall please God to restore him to a state of health suitable for conducting it.

The abdication of the King of Sicily in favour of his Son, nearly completes the number of old kingdoms which are now governed by deputies. Great Britain, Sweden, Portugal, Spain, and Sicily, are now governed by Regents or Viceroys.

A capitation tax has been levied throughout the Austrian States, of one florin per head.

A Decree has been published in the Grand Duchy of Berg, in which Napoleon, to the exclusion of his nephew, the Grand Duke of Berg, assumes to himself the sovereignty, by ordering the execution of the same in his sole name and under his own sole authority.

An order has been published at Hamburgh, by which the captains of vessels holding communication with Heligoland are to be punished with death, their vessels confiscated, and the crews imprisoned.

Danish and German Papers state, that the French army is now in full march to attack Russia; that it consists of 200,000 men, commanded by Massena, Berthier, Davoust, and Oudinot; and Bonaparte himself, it is added, means to take the field in person as Director in Chief of the operations of this numerous force.

The Danish Papers state, that a treaty has been concluded between France and Denmark, by which the latter consents to permit any number of French troops to march through her continental territories, provided they do not exceed 3000 men at a time—a fact which, if correctly stated, affords a strong corroboration of the report of approaching hostilities between Russia and France.

Besides Swedish Pomerania, Bonaparte seized the Swedish Isle of Rugen, and all the ships there.

A mutiny broke out in December last among the East India Company's troops in garrison at St. Helena, in consequence of a reduction in their allowance of rum and provisions. The insurgents at one time had got the Deputy Governor into their power, but he was released by the troops under the command of the Governor himself. The result was, that the mutiny was entirely subdued. Seven of the ringleaders were tried and executed.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

A VESSEL, called the *Hope*, belonging to London, Captain William Wildman, on her passage from the island of St. Michael, with a cargo of oranges, bound to London, was unfortunately wrecked under St. Alban's Head, in the island of Purbeck, Dorsetshire, in the night of the 12th of February, 1812; when the Captain and a boy were unfortunately drowned. As soon as the circumstance was known to the respectable inhabitants, they hastened to the spot, to help the distressed, and gave them every assistance possible in securing the remaining property, and rendering every comfort to the unhappy men, by taking them to their houses, clothing, and feeding them, and afterwards raised a handsome subscription, sufficient to pay their expenses to their respective homes, and five pounds for each man besides.

FEB. 28. An Admiralty Session was held at the Old Bailey, before Sir W. Scott, Mr. Justice Le Blanc, and a Bench of Civilians.

James Griffiths, *alias* Hines, Pat. Corbett, James Dunn, and John Brown, were capitally convicted of being found in arms on board a French privateer, called the *Le Cupidon*, on the 23d of March 1810.—The privateer was taken by the *Amazon* frigate, and the prisoners passed as Americans. In defence, the prisoners attempted to justify their conduct by their sufferings in a French prison, and which alone had induced them to go on board the privateer, in hopes of ultimately getting to a British port; but the Judge said, the distresses of the prisoners were no excuse for serving the enemy.—The Jury recommended the prisoners to mercy; and, in passing sentence, the Judge gave them to understand mercy would probably be extended to them.

W. Jemmott was indicted for stealing, on board the ship *Maria*, dollars to the amount of *seventy thousand pounds*, the property of various merchants. It appeared in evidence, that the prisoner, in conjunction with others, had bargained for a vessel called the *Maria*, and they succeeded in the purchase for 700*l.* purporting to have acted in the capacity of agents for Lazarus and Cohen, two Jews. After the purchase of the vessel, it was announced by advertisement at Lloyd's, that she was bound for Pernambuco, at the Brazils. A person named De Sylva was appointed Captain; and, as might have been expected, she was laden with the dollars in question, and other goods, to a very considerable amount. Instead of proceeding on her voyage to the Brazils, she was steered to a port in the West Indies, where the *Maria* was transformed into the *Columbus*, of New York, by being painted from black to yellow. The prisoner was a kind of supercargo on

the voyage; and at Cuba the dollar-chests were broke open, and carried off in a schooner, under the direction of the prisoner and others. The ship was afterwards taken into another port, and sold.—In defence, the prisoner stated himself to have been merely a servant in the employ of the owners, and did not know that the cargo was misapplied when delivered on board the schooner; his Counsel also made a number of legal objections, but they were of no avail. He was found *Guilty*; and Sir William Scott immediately passed sentence of death, in the most awful and impressive manner; observing, that it was no more than charity to inform the prisoner, *that he had little reason to expect mercy on this side the grave*.—Jemmott is a tall man, of most gentlemanly appearance; he did not seem much affected at his fate.

MARCH 2. This morning, on the arrival of one of the Bath coaches at Chippenham, two men, outside passengers, were found dead, and a third, a soldier, was taken off the coach, with some faint signs of animation left, but he expired the following morning.—During the night it had rained both violently and incessantly, and to the cold, added to the drenched state of their garments, the fatal accident may doubtless be attributed.—The bodies were decently interred, attended to the grave by nearly the whole of the inhabitants of Chippenham.

3. Benjamin Tucker, Esq. Surveyor-general of the Duchy of Cornwall, had an audience of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, who was graciously pleased to receive an elegant snuff-box, made of the silver which had been extracted from Wheal Duchy silver mine, in the manor of Calstock, parcel of the Duchy of Cornwall, now working under the auspices of his Royal Highness.

6. In the Court of King's Bench, before Lord Ellenborough and a Special Jury, D. L. Eaton, of Ave-maria-lane, bookseller, was tried, charged with publishing a pamphlet, forming the Third Part of Paine's *Age of Reason*; and which pamphlet, from the report of the trial, is filled with blasphemy and impiety, and is a wicked libel against the Christian religion. That no question may be entertained of its tendency, we extract the following poisonous words.—“He that believes in the story of Christ, is an infidel to God.”—After the Attorney-general had opened his charge, and the publication of the pamphlet proved, Mr. Eaton read a long defence of the tenets contained in the pamphlet; in the course of which, he was frequently admonished by Lord Ellenborough to desist, as the defence was equally outrageous against the Christian religion as the libel itself. He, however, was ultimately permitted to proceed.—The Attorney-general

ral did not deem it necessary to reply.—After a short address from Lord Ellenborough, the Jury returned a verdict of *Guilty*, and the defendant was immediately taken in custody.

9. At the Mansion-house, E. Evans, a porter in the employ of Messrs. Cox and Merle, refiners, of Little Britain, was charged on suspicion of robbing his masters to an enormous amount. The prisoner was employed by the complainants at 22s. a-week; and, in consequence of having missed large quantities of silver, they caused his lodgings to be searched on suspicion. Under his bed were found two large boxes of candles, such as were used in his masters' workshops, and which afterwards turned out to be their property. Upon further search, they found Exchequer bills, and receipts for property in the funds, amounting to nearly 1500*l*. None of this could be claimed by the complainants: the candles, however, having been clearly identified, he was fully committed for trial.

The body of a man, who had apparently committed suicide, was found in a meadow adjoining the turnpike-road between Dorking and Horsham; a brace of pistols were found by his side, and in his pocket a paper, with the following direction:—"Pray be so good as to have me buried, as I lay, in my clothes. I. FRANKLIN."

A serjeant in the Berkshire militia received 400 lashes at the barracks at Nottingham for desertion; he had also been very active in swindling the towns-people of almost every class. He proves (says the Nottingham Paper) to have been a French officer who broke his parole of honour in Devon some time ago.—It may well be asked, how he came to be received into a militia regiment.

16. William Cundell and John Smith, for high treason in the Isle of France, were executed at Horsemonger-lane, in the presence of some thousands of spectators. Their bodies, after hanging nearly 30 minutes, were taken down, and their heads cut off by the executioner, exclaiming, "*Behold the head of a traitor!*"—Macfarlane, Quigley, Armstrong, Parker, and Tweedel, who, for the like offence, were tried at the same time, and found guilty, have received the Royal pardon.

At Bow-street police-office, Thomas Watkinson was fully committed for trial, charged with feloniously stealing a very large quantity of wine of various sorts, the property of Mr. Devie Robertson, from his cellars in Villiers-street, in the Strand.—It appeared, that Mr. Robertson is engaged in a very extensive wine trade, particularly in exporting so much, that he acknowledged he might be robbed to a considerable extent without being able to discover it, his stock being so very large: however, lately, Mr. Robertson suspected that he had been robbed, and three of his porters have been in custody. One of them had been in the employ of Mr. Robert-

son eighteen years, with liberal wages, and, of course, plenty of wine. He declared, that for the first fourteen years he had not robbed his master of the most trifling article, but confessed he had been concerned of a participator in a number of robberies of his master for the last four years.—It appeared, that he had been stealing wine to a very considerable extent; such as hogsheads of Port, twenty-four, twenty, and sixteen dozens of choice Claret and Madeira, which had been sold to tavern-keepers, coffee-houses, private gentlemen, and others. The prisoner was committed for trial.

17. An extent was issued against the estate of Mr. Chinnery, a Chief Clerk of the Treasury. Mr. C.'s deficiencies are stated at 70,000*l*. and the property obtained by the extent is represented to be 30,000*l*. Besides a very considerable income from the Treasury, he had several valuable agencies: his accounts, it is said, had not been examined for several years.—Since the issuing of the extent, he has disappeared.

18. This morning, George Skene, late Chief Clerk of Queen's-square Police-office, who was convicted of having forged certain receipts, for the purpose of defrauding the Treasury, paid the forfeit of his life at the usual place of execution, in the Old Bailey. The deceased was of a respectable family in Scotland; at an early age he went to the East Indies, and, on his return, remained some time in the family of the Earl of Fife, and, at the death of the Earl, married his lady, who was burnt to death about three years since. He was then appointed Second Clerk to Shadwell Police-office, and was removed from thence as First Clerk to Queen-square office; where his conduct had been so uniformly good, that an appointment as a Magistrate had been actually made out for him a few days previous to the discovery of his delinquency. In the earlier part of his life he published some poetical works, of considerable merit.

At the last Old Bailey sessions, Eleanor and Ann Weston were indicted for a conspiracy, with a third person, to charge Mr. Thompson, a Birmingham trader, with bigamy, in marrying Eleanor, one of the defendants, his wife being alive. The indictment charged the defendants with procuring the said third person, unknown, to represent the prosecutor. It appeared, that the prosecutor was a married man, but had cohabited with the defendant, Eleanor, in London, and she had borne a child. It also appeared, by the register-book of St. Bride's parish, that a marriage had been solemnized betwixt the defendant, Eleanor, and a man named Thompson. The prosecutor swore positively, that he was not in London at the time of the marriage; as he went to Birmingham on the 8th of August 1810, and the marriage took place on the 9th, and he remained at home ten days. He also swore, that the signature of Thompson, in the register-book, was altogether a forgery.—In

support of this *alibi*, a banker's clerk swore, to the best of his belief, the signature in the register-book was not Thompson's. The prosecutor's maid-servant swore, that Thompson arrived at Birmingham on the 8th of August, and remained there ten days. In defence, two most respectable witnesses swore positively to the handwriting of the prosecutor in the register-book of St. Bride's, and three witnesses, as respectable, negatived the assertion of the prosecutor and his servant, by proving him to have been in London on the 9th of August, the day the marriage took place; and one of these was a woman who cooked the wedding dinner, and who attended on the day. These witnesses fixed the date by events which occurred. The Common Serjeant recapitulated the evidence in a very full and explanatory manner, commenting on the various evidence, leaving it to the Jury to decide on which side the weight of evidence went. He expressed his sorrow at seeing such cruel and wicked perjury brought into a court of justice; if the story of the prosecutor was true, then it was very dreadful that they should attempt to support the conspiracy by perjury so gross. If their story was correct, it was very dreadful that he should attempt to rid himself of a wife and child, by charging them with so serious a crime; the only motive for which could be, to screen himself from the punishment awaiting on the crime of bigamy, which if the defendants are innocent, he must be guilty of. The defendants were acquitted; and the prosecutor stole away while the Judge was summing up.

A correspondent observes, that a very considerable majority of "the millions that now walk the earth," never before witnessed the circumstance of five Saturdays occurring in February. It is forty years since the same day of the month corresponded with the same day of the week.

Spirit of tar is strongly recommended as a certain remedy for destroying the insect termed *American Blight*, in apple trees, &c. Wherever the insect or white efflorescence appear, the spirit is to be rubbed on with a

hair brush, and also in the crevices; it may be applied at any time of the year. Spirit of turpentine, used in the same manner, is the next best application; but it is nearly twice as dear as the former, and not so effectual.

Contract Prices and Selling Prices of Lottery Tickets, from the Year 1803 to the Year 1811.

	Contract Price.			Sell. Price.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
June, 1803	15	0	8	16	16	0
First Lottery, 1804....	14	15	6	17	17	0
Second ditto	15	16	0	18	7	6
Third, 1804, in 1805 ..	15	13	6	18	12	0
First for 1803	17	2	9	18	17	0
Second ditto	18	3	0	19	15	0
Third ditto	17	18	9	19	8	0
First for 1806	16	12	0	19	15	0
Second	16	14	3	19	15	0
Third	16	10	0	19	16	0
First for 1807	16	19	0	19	16	0
Second	17	13	6	20	19	0
Third	17	4	0	20	19	0
Fourth	16	10	6	20	19	0
First for 1808	17	13	11	21	15	0
Second	17	17	0	21	19	0
Third	16	8	10	21	11	0
First for 1809	13	12	6	21	15	0
Second	19	5	4	24	6	0
Third	18	5	5	22	15	0
First for 1810	16	0	6	21	0	0
Second	15	18	6	23	10	0
Third	14	1	9	19	19	0
First for 1811	15	11	9	21	5	0

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

"Windsor Castle, Feb. 29, 1812.—His Majesty continues nearly in the same state."—Signed by the five Doctors.

The following notice was also shewn, being a communication from the Earl of Winchelsea, as Comptroller General, to Lord Somerville, by command from the Queen:—"The Bulletin will in future be issued from Windsor the last Saturday of the month, and shewn at St. James's Palace on the following day.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

PROFESSOR Stewart, of the East India Company's College, has in hand a "History of the Kingdom of Bengal," from the earliest Periods of (authentic) Antiquity to the Conquest of that Country by the English in 1757. This work will form a Companion to Dow's History of Hindoostan, and Scott's History of the Dekan; but instead of being the translation of one author, will be a compilation from several, whose works will be carefully collated with each other, and will comprise the events of many more years than have been elucidated by any one historian. The very extensive collection of Persian manuscripts lately pur-

chased by the East India Company for their library in Leadenhall-street, in addition to those brought from Seringapatam, (a descriptive Catalogue of which was some time since published) has given access to many volumes, which were formerly scarcely known to Europeans.

Mr. Faulkner, of Chelsea, has issued proposals for publishing by subscription, in one volume royal octavo and demy quarto, "The History, Topography, and Antiquities of Fulham," including the hamlet of Hammer-smith.

Dr. Aikin has undertaken the sole future superintendence and composition of the

Annual Register (originally published by Mr. Dodsley) commencing with the volume for 1811, which will appear in the course of this year.

Mr. R. Semple, author of two Journeys in Spain, is preparing for publication, in a small octavo volume, "A Sketch of the Present State of Caraccas," which place he recently visited for commercial purposes.

Dr. De Lys, of Birmingham, has in the press, in an octavo volume, a translation of "Richerand's Elements of Physiology," from the fifth and last edition, illustrated by notes, and accompanied with a comparative view of the state of Physiology in this country and on the continent.

"The Fine Arts of the English school," a splendid volume, consisting of twenty-four engravings and an ample portion of letter-press, edited by Mr. J. Britton, is nearly ready for publication.

Mr. D. C. Webb will shortly publish, in an octavo volume, "Observations and Remarks on various Parts of Great Britain," during four Excursions made by him in the Years 1810 and 1811.

Professor John Leslie, of Edinburgh, has in the press "A View of the Facts ascertained concerning Heat, and its Relations with Air and Moisture," in an octavo volume.

Mr. Wilson, of Magdalen College, Oxford, has nearly ready for publication, "The Isle of Palms," and other Poems.

Mr. Fletcher, of Blackburn, will shortly publish "Remains of the late Rev. E. White," of Chester, from papers in the possession of the late Mr. Spencer of Liverpool.

A Poem, entitled, "India," will make its appearance in a few weeks.

Mr. Aylmer, Writing-master at Hackney School, has in the press "A New System of Arithmetic," on the principles of Cancelling, for the use of schools.

"Sketches of Cottage Characters," by the author of the Antidote to the Miseries of Human Life, are printing in two duodecimo volumes.

Mr. L. J. A. McHenry, a native of Spain, will shortly publish "A Grammar of the Spanish Language," designed for every class of learners, and especially for such as are their own instructors.

"Sermons on Various Subjects," and

"Letters to a Young Clergyman," by the late Rev. Alphonsus Gunn, are in the press; with a Sketch of his Life, by the Rev. I. Saunders.

The Rev. T. Robinson, of Leicester, has in the press, "Essays on the Prophecies," in an octavo volume.

"The Bioscope; or, Dial of Life," explained, by the author of the Christian's Survey, &c. will shortly be published in foolscap octavo, with an engraving.

An edition of Habington's "Castara," with a Biographical and Critical Essay, by C. A. Elton, Esq. is printing at Bristol; also, an edition of "Decker's Gul's Hornbook," with Explanatory Notes.

John Brady, gentleman, of the Victualling Office, Somerset House, will publish by subscription, in two volumes, large octavo, "A Connected Series of Essays."

A new Novel, from the pen of Miss Burney, may be expected in a few days.

A second edition, in French, of M. Chateaubriand's "Itineraire en Grece et en Palestine," with a Map of the Author's Route, is just ready for publication.

A Dictionary of all the living Authors of Great Britain, is in the press.

"Poems," by George Daniels, embellished with a beautiful Vignette, designed by Corbould, and engraved by Lacy, is in the press.

Laura Sophia Temple has just published "The Siege of Zaragoza."

Mr. George Dyer, formerly of Emanuel College, Cambridge, is about to publish "A Series of Poems, and Disquisitions on Poetry:" the whole is intended as a Sketch of his Studies, Pursuits, &c. in different periods of his life. The Disquisitions aim at being a systematic Work, and to comprehend, 1. General Observations on Poetry. 2. Particular Observations on the different species of Poetry. 3. Observations on the Prosody of Poetry. Two volumes in 12mo. will be published in the course of a month. The completion of the author's design will embrace four volumes 12mo. but the two announced will form an *entire work* in themselves. The Disquisitions have not been published before in any distinct volume of the author's Poems.

BIRTHS.

AT his Lordship's house, in St. James's-place, the Countess of Loudon and Moira, of a daughter.——In Thavies Inn,

Mrs. J. B. Nichols, of a son.——The lady of the Right Hon. Earl Grey, of her seventh son and twelfth child.

MARRIAGES.

MR. Tylney Long Pole Wellesley to Miss Tylney Long, at St. James's church, Piccadilly. The dress of the bride consisted of a robe of real Brussels point lace; the device a simple sprig; it was placed over white satin. The head was ornamented with a cottage bonnet, of the same

material; viz. Brussels lace with two ostrich feathers. She likewise wore a deep lace veil, and a white satin pelisse, trimmed with swansdown. The dress cost 700 guineas; the bonnet, 150; and the veil, 200. The Lady's jewels consisted principally of a brilliant necklace and ear-rings; the former cost

25,000 guineas. Eight hundred wedding-favours were distributed, worth a guinea and a half each, besides numerous others of inferior quality and price. An odd circumstance is said to have attended the wedding: on the arrival of the happy pair at the Hymeneal altar, the bridegroom was applied to by Dr. Glass for the ring; but he had forgotten to procure this necessary testimonial. A messenger was, in consequence, dispatched to a jeweller, who immediately attended with

an assortment, and then the ceremony proceeded without further interruption.—— At Clipston, Northamptonshire, Mr. G. Terrall, of Bixworth, to Miss Watkins of the former place. The courtship commenced on Tuesday, March 10, they were married by licence on Wednesday, and the bridegroom ran away from his *dear spouse* on Thursday.—— In America, by the Rev. Dr. Winter, Mr. Augustus Snow to Miss Harriet Frost.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, at Edinburgh, Lady Catherine Charteris.—— At Falmouth, on his return from Portugal, A. J. Preston, Esq. Captain in the 7th Fusileers, son of Nath. Preston, Esq. of Swainston, county of Meath, and nephew to the Right Hon. Lord Tara, and the Rev. Dean of Limerick.——

JAN. 19. At Hedon, Holderness, aged 27, Miss M. Ellis; on the 12th, aged 14, Mr. J. Ellis; on the 15th, aged 16, S. Ellis; on the 31st, aged 35, five days after the death of her infant child, Mrs. Ann Dearing, wife of Mr. J. Dearing, sister to the above, and daughter of Mr. M. Ellis; and, on the 3d February, the said Mr. Ellis himself; being six persons out of one family in less than one month.

FEB. 15. At Loughrea, Mrs. Daly, wife of A. H. Daly, Esq. She was daughter of the Hon. Paul Gore, and cousin of the Marquis of Abercorn and the Earl of Arran.

17. At Edinburgh, Sir William Maxwell, Bart. of Monreith.

21. In the 72d year of his age, Mr. R. Martin, of Clay-hall, Old Windsor. He formerly kept the Castle-inn.

23. At Plymouth, suddenly, Sir C. Cotton, Commander-in-chief of the Channel Fleet. He was a gallant, persevering, humane, and excellent commander—a good man—a ready friend—and inviolably attached to his King and country. He commanded the *Majestic*, under Lord Howe, on the 1st of June 1794; and, in the following year, he commanded the *Mars*, during the masterly retreat of Admiral Cornwallis, with five sail of the line, from before the whole French fleet; when the *Mars* gallantly engaged the enemy, and her commander was highly extolled for his conduct. Sir Charles, after obtaining his flag, served, first as junior, then as second in command, in the Channel Fleet, during the greater part of the time when the Earl of St. Vincent held the chief command, and, by his conduct, obtained the esteem and friendship of that distinguished Admiral and hero. Sir Charles was, in December 1807, appointed to command an expedition, and proceeded off Lisbon. The kingdom of Portugal being at that time in possession of the French, ample scope was afforded for the exercise of the Admiral's urbanity and compassion, which was fully manifested in the succour he afforded to hundreds of distressed Portuguese families, who sought safety in flight, from their rude and cruel

oppressors, and found an asylum on board the British squadron; at the same time, the Admiral's zeal and loyalty contributed greatly to animate and rouse the Portuguese nation to throw off the shackles of their oppressors, and to rise in arms to rescue their insulted country. Even before the arrival of a British army, the Portuguese nation was, by the Admiral's exertions, roused to a high pitch of patriotism. A landing was effected by a party of marines, at Figueras. The Portuguese standard was reared, round which hundreds were daily assembling; and the post was held until the arrival of Sir Arthur Wellesley, who there, in fact, first disembarked the British soldiers, whose fame, with the gallant hero that commands them, all Europe is now occupied in admiring; and whose conquests British Senators are apparently at a loss for appropriate terms to exemplify and adorn. Sir Charles Cotton long opposed the fatal Convention of Cintra; and, although it is not generally known, thrice returned it to its projectors unexecuted; roundly declaring, he could not sign an instrument so much in favour of a French army twice beaten, with 30,000 British troops in Portugal; at the same time he pointed out to the commander of the army, means by which the French General Kellerman's threats of pillaging and plundering Lisbon might be rendered abortive. Sir Charles was, after his return to England, appointed Commander-in-chief in the Mediterranean, and returned about eight months since to take the command of the Channel Fleet; in which arduous and important employ, he has terminated an useful and honourable life, chiefly spent in the service, and always to the advantage of his King and Country. Sir Charles was made Post Captain, August 10, 1779; Rear-admiral of the Blue, February 20, 1797; Vice-admiral, April 29, 1802; and Admiral, April 28, 1808. He was descended from Sir Henry Cotton, Knt. who lived in the thirteenth century. Sir John, the first Baronet, was High Sheriff of Cambridgeshire when the rebellion broke out, and proclaimed the Earl of Essex a traitor in every market town; he also took up arms for his Sovereign, and was entrusted to carry the plate of the University of Cambridge to the King at Oxford, which he safely delivered thro' many difficulties, being followed by a body of Cromwell's

horse. He was soon after, for his loyalty, obliged to leave his country, lived some years abroad, and died at the age of 74.——At Clapham, Mr. S. Franks, solicitor, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury.——At Market-street, Hertfordshire, at a very advanced age, the Hon. Fred. Cavendish, youngest and only surviving son of the late Lord Charles Cavendish.——Aged 77, A. Leage, Esq. of Craven-place, Kentish-town.

——In the 48th year of her age, after one hour's illness, without previous indisposition, Catherina Margaretta Maria Beck, wife of John Beck, Esq. Comptroller of the Customs at the port of Workington, only daughter of the late Rev. Bryan Allott, Rector of Burnham, in Norfolk, and niece to the Very Rev. the Dean of Raphoe, in Ireland.——At Melton Constable, Norfolk, the seat of Sir J. Astley, Bart. Member for the County, the Hon. Lady Stanhope, eldest sister of the late Lord Delevall, and sister-in-law to the late Earl of Chesterfield. Her Ladyship was twice married, first to Sir Wm. Stanhope, brother to the said Earl, who lived but a few years, and, on his death to C. Morris, Esq. the celebrated Lyric Writer, then an officer in the Guards. Her Ladyship was one of the finest women of the age, and of great understanding and accomplishments. She has bequeathed the whole of her property, which is very considerable, to her nephew, Sir J. Astley, and her jointure of 1000*l.* a-year, devolves to the present Earl of Chesterfield.

——At Powick, near Worcester, Lady Packington, relict of Sir John Packington.

24. Mr. Ehlers, a gentleman in the Hamburg trade. He burst a blood-vessel while sitting in a box at Covent-garden Theatre, and died in five minutes.——Aged 51, Eliza, the wife of J. Dennett, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields.

25. Near Bristol, Wm. Rowley, Esq. late Commissioner of his Majesty's Customs.

26. At Kentish Town, aged 88, Samuel Devis, Esq.——Mr. Salter, of Stafford-place, Piccadilly.

27. In the 71st year of his age, G. Goodwin, Esq. of Studham Lodge, Hertfordshire.——At Farnborough, near Banbury, the Rev. J. Gaskarth, only brother to the Countess of Suffolk.

28. At the Oval, Kennington, T. Deacon, Esq. formerly of the house of Berdow, Wilkinson, and Deacon, of Upper Thames-street.——At Islington, Mr. John Till Allingham, eldest son of Mr. Thomas Allingham, of Colebrook-terrace, aged 37. He was author of "The Marriage Promise," and several other dramatic productions.——At Hoxton, aged 78, Mrs. Spilbury, relict of the late Mr. Thomas Spilbury, of Snow-hill, printer.——At Mullinahone, Bolton Pennetather, Esq.

29. At Mount Henry, in the Queen's County, Ireland, in the 74th year of her

age, the Right Hon. Mary, widow of the late Henry Lord Baron Anally, of Tenne-lick, in the county of Longford. She was the only daughter of Skeffington Randal Smyth, Esq. by the Hon. Elizabeth Moore.

At Upton House, Devonshire, aged 71, G. Olive, Esq. late of Poole, Dorsetshire.

Aged 74, Mrs. Lowe, of Wolstenholme-square, Liverpool, mother of Thomas Creevey, Esq. M. P. for Thetford.

——In Argyle-street, the Countess of Aberdeen.

——At Mitcham, Capt. James Garth, late of the 94th Regiment, and son of the late C. Garth, Esq. formerly Member for Devizes.

MARCH 1. At Bristol Hot Wells, the Rev. J. Fallowfield, M. A. Vicar of Great Grandsden, in Huntingdonshire, and formerly Fellow of Clare Hall; B. A. 1776, M. A. 1779.

——The Vicarage is in the gift of the Master and Fellows of that Society.

——Mrs. Oliphant, wife of Mr. R. Oliphant, of Leadenhall-street.

——In St. Martin's-lane, Dr. Maxwell Garthshore. He was above 80 years of age, and had practised during at least 40 years with the highest reputation, as a physician and accoucheur, in London.

——In North-street, Fitzroy-square, T. Swale, Esq.

3. W. Wilkinson, Esq. of Bontham, Yorkshire.

4. The Hon. Frances Shirley, wife of the Hon. Washington Shirley, and first cousin to Lord Viscount Dudley and Ward.

5. In his 85th year, W. Collinson, Esq. of Langrigg, Westmoreland.——At Updown-place, Kent, Mrs. Elizabeth Plumtre, widow of the late Polidore Plumtre, Esq.

——In Exeter, at the advanced age of 90, James Burton, Esq. late Collector of the Salt Duty at Topsham. He was a most eccentric and extraordinary man; and although his life was extended to a very long period, yet his death was rather sudden and unexpected, being apparently in perfect health a few days previous to his departure. In his person he was tall and upright, and active as the generality of men of a middle age: a week or two before his death he joined a noted jovial club called the "Society of Odd Fellows," and gave a specimen of his vocal abilities, by singing three songs in great style, with much eclat.——In the younger part of his days he belonged to the household of King George II. and attended him at the memorable battle of Dettingen, in Germany: he recollected having several times had the honour of dandling in his arms his present Majesty King George III. when only three months old. Being a most strenuous loyal character, he appeared to feel a peculiar gratification in often repeating the story to his friends. He enjoyed convivial society to a great degree, and had a competence to live upon comfortably, though his fortune was not large: his legacies are very numerous, and among the rest, to four Sunday Schools in Exeter, 10*l.* each.

6. Aged 68, John Emmett, Esq. of Daltons, near St. Albans.

7. Isaac Swainson, Esq. of Frith-street, Soho, and of Heath Lane Lodge, Twickenham, in his 66th year. To those who had the happiness of being intimately known to Mr. Swainson, it would be unnecessary to say any thing respecting his merits; but to others, it is but justice to departed worth, to declare, that he was a warm and even an enthusiastic friend to the cause of humanity in general. "*Humani nihil a me alienum puto*" seemed to be the spring from which all his actions flowed. In his private friendships, and in his personal attachments, his zeal scarcely knew any limits, exhibiting a benevolence of heart rarely to be met with. On all occasions he was particularly anxious to afford every assistance to those who were climbing up the hill of science: fully conscious also of the infirmity of human judgment, he was always the first to make every allowance for what he conceived to be error in others. The greatest part of his valuable life was devoted to the noblest of purposes; viz, an unremitting study how he might most effectually remove, or alleviate, the sufferings of his fellow-creatures, by preparing and administering the celebrated Vegetable Syrup of De Velnos, of which he was the sole Proprietor. This important duty he discharged with fidelity and diligence during a period of thirty years, and with a success which has hitherto been unequalled in the annals of medicine. In the performance of this duty, his liberality was eminently conspicuous: his constant language was, that the greatest happiness of his life consisted in being able to mitigate the sufferings of his fellow men; and his actions always kept pace with his professions. His remains, accompanied by a few select friends, were, on the 14th, interred in a family vault, at Twickenham; where, led on by an ardent desire to increase his knowledge in the vegetable kingdom, he had formed a botanical garden, which has long been the admiration not only of the nobility and gentry in the neighbourhood, but of men of science in almost all parts of the island.——In half moon-street, Piccadilly, D. F. Mitchell, Esq. of Thameston, Aberdeenshire, and late of Prince of Wales Island.

8. Mr. Napper, surgeon, of Chichester. His death was occasioned by paring off some hard skin from his heel, about three weeks before; when he unfortunately cut too deep, and treating it with indifference, a mortification took place, which terminated his existence.——In Cavendish-square, after an illness of only three days, Sir William Langham, Bart.

9. At Leatherhead, W. Blackburn, Esq. late of Aldgate.——In the Island of Jersey, Francis Janvrin, Esq. one of the Magistrates of the Royal Court.——At

Wandsworth, Captain T. Williamson, late Commander of the ship *Perseverance*, from the Southern Fishery.——At Blackheath, in the 80th year of his age, the Rev. A. Burnaby, D.D. Archdeacon of Leicester, and, for more than 43 years, Vicar of Greenwich.

10. In Finsbury-square, Alexander Lindo, Esq.——Henry Homes, Esq. of Gale Hall, and of Penrith, in Cumberland.

11. Aged 75 years, Mr. Boniface, yeoman, of Climping, near Arundel.—He is supposed to have died worth near 200,000*l*.——At Hammersmith Terrace, P. J. De Louthembourg, Esq. one of the oldest Members of the Royal Academy. M. De Louthembourg, we believe, was a native of Switzerland; but had been upwards of forty years in this country, and was held in great esteem by the best characters for the uniform propriety of his conduct, as well as for his extraordinary abilities as an artist. To oblige his friend Garrick, he enriched a drama, intitled *The Christmas Tale*, with scenery painted by himself, and introduced such novelty and brilliancy of effect, as formed a new era in that species of art. His excellence as a landscape painter deserves the highest panegyric. He looked at nature through a warm imagination, and hence sometimes gave a glow and richness to the scenery which he represented, that appeared gaudy and extravagant in the eyes of a cold critic; but where he contented himself with a close and exact representation, nothing could be more faithful, more animated, or more beautiful, than the productions of his pencil. He was equally skilful in the representation of bold, grand, and stupendous scenery, as in that of an ordinary and rustic cast. He was particularly excellent in cattle, and all the animals that are connected with ordinary life; and his works were generally enriched with objects of that description, as well as with human figures, which he sometimes represented in the common pursuits of life, often in situations that indicated a strong sense of humour, and always with appropriate character; but his talents were not confined to the profession of painting only, he was a fine scholar; and what adds to his fame more than all the rest, he was a true christian.

12. In John-street, Berkeley-square, Miss Lowth, only surviving daughter of the late Right Rev. Robert Lowth, Lord Bishop of London.——In Gracechurch-street, Mr. J. Dunbar, linen-draper.

13. At James Male's, Esq. at Belle Vue, Shropshire, Mr. W. Hinchley, aged 72 years, during 58 of which he continued the faithful steward of that family.——At Flint-hall, Buckinghamshire, Mr. W. S. Bond, of Great Trinity lane, London.——In Old Burlington-street, the Earl of Uxbridge.—His death was hastened by an unlucky event which happened a few days ago. Two of his ser-

vants were helping him to walk from one room to another, and one of them quitted his Lordship's arm, in order to shut the door; the other servant had not strength enough to sustain his master singly, and they both fell; in consequence, one of the Noble Lord's ribs was broken, and he lingered till Friday. His Lordship was born June 18, 1744, and married, April 11, 1767, Jane, eldest daughter of Arthur Campagne, Dean of Clonmacrois, in Ireland. He is succeeded in his titles and honours by his eldest son, Henry William Lord Paget. His Lordship was Lord-lieutenant of the counties of Anglesea and Stafford, Keeper of the Castle of Carnarvon, Ranger of Snowdon Forest, and Vice-Admiral of North Wales, Pembroke-shire, and Carmarthenshire.

14. In Pimlico, Mr. Baker, one of the porters at the Queen's Palace. About six weeks since he was bit by a dog, but no alarming symptoms appeared till Thursday afternoon; when, being in the Lodge, his conduct appeared rather extraordinary; he, however, continued there all night; but on Friday the hydrophobia exhibited its usual horrid appearances, which continued till four o'clock on Saturday morning, when death released him from his sufferings.——At Maryland-point, Essex, T. Kilner, Esq.

15. At Buckingham-house, Pall-mall, the Most Noble Mary Nugent, Marchioness of Buckingham, Lady of the Marquis of Buckingham, and Baroness Nugent, of Carlanstown, in Ireland, in her own right. Her Ladyship was the daughter and heiress of the late Robert, Earl Nugent, was married to the Marquis, in 1774, and created Baroness Nugent, in December 1800. Her Ladyship complained of an affection in her eyes, but had not been materially ill till Sunday night, nor were her physicians seriously alarmed till the morning preceding her death. By her decease Lord George Grenville becomes Baron Nugent, of Carlanstown; and he is heir to the Nugent estate.——The Hon. Lieutenant-general Vere Poulett, of Addington-house, Buckinghamshire.——Mr. Edward Brown, merchant, of Lime-street-square.

16. Aged 63, Mr. Hugh Gibson, of Watling-street.——At Blackheath, ten days after the decease of her venerable husband, Mrs. Burnaby, aged 76, relict of the Rev. Dr. Burnaby, and heiress of the late John Edwyn, Esq. of Baggrove, Leicestershire.——In Half-moon-street, Piccadilly, Wm. Jones, Esq. late of Madras.——At Blackheath, in the 75th year of his age, Lieutenant-general Thomas Davies, of the Royal Artillery.

17. At Worcester, from the rupture of a blood-vessel, Mrs. Temple, wife of Colonel Temple; a lady whose rare endowments of mind and heart justly entitled her to the respect, esteem, and admiration of all who had the happiness of knowing her.——Samuel Waddington, Esq. of Leman street.

19. At Wimbledon, in the 78th year of his age, John Horne Tooke, Esq. He had been distinguished, for nearly half a century, in the literary and political world, and was the last surviving writer of the School of Junius. Peace to his manes! We will not disturb his ashes. With many eccentricities, Mr. Tooke was a man of a most lively and brilliant wit. He possessed the faculty of shining in private conversation, in a superior degree, to any of his later contemporaries, Professor Porson excepted, who, in some measure, divided with him, while he lived, the admiration of their acquaintance. As a man of general learning, and more especially as a Philologist, Mr. Horne Tooke will rank among the most eminent men of his day. The sagacity and excellence of his philological labours have never been disputed; and it has only been regretted, that those talents which might have been turned to such good public account, in the pursuit of such studies, should at any time have been diverted from them to politics.

DEATHS ABROAD.

OCT. 2, 1810. In the Straits of Malacca, whither he had gone for the recovery of his health, William Robert Irwin, Esq. of the Civil Service of Fort St. George, and Judge and Magistrate of Madras. He was the second son of Eylis Irwin, Esq. of the kingdom of Ireland, and was prematurely cut off in the 32d year of his life, to the unspeakable regret of his amiable wife and affectionate parents, who knew and prized his worth.——Also Lieutenant Huddleston Irwin, of the 5th Regiment of Native Cavalry, who on the 20th December 1810, followed his beloved brother to an early grave. He entered originally into the naval service, and served three years on board H. M. S. Sanspareil, Admiral Lord Hugh Seymour, in the West Indies. On the death of his Lordship he returned home, and in 1804 embarked for Fort St. George, as a Cavalry Cadet. His form and constitution promised an extended life; but a long and violent disorder had reduced him to a languid state; and the intelligence of his brother's death, co-operating with a relapse of his complaint, suddenly terminated his existence, in his 22d year, beloved by his brother officers, and lamented by his family, who were overpowered with the intelligence of this awful dispensation of Providence, while their hearts yet bled for the loss of an elder son!

[A gentleman, high in station at Fort St. George, thus addresses a friend in London on this afflicting subject:]

"The constitution of the elder brother, W. R. Irwin, had been long visibly on the decline. He was of a spare habit, a pallid complexion, and had often a low hectic cough, which his confinement, and the in-

cessant duty of a Judge and Magistrate, in all probability increased. He certainly possessed great and extraordinary abilities; and I know not a Company's servant more deservedly admired and esteemed. His loss is truly a public one; in which the service is deeply interested, and most sincerely mourns, as he was one of the brightest ornaments.

"The other son of our friend, Huddleston Irwin, the officer, was also a very promising young man, though of a different character; his manner and habit of life not admitting of that leisure for the improvement of his mind by which his brother had so distinguished himself. He was, however, frank, sensible, and zealous in discharging the duties of his profession; and had his life been spared, might, in time, have shone forth in his proper sphere, at the head of a regiment of cavalry. I hear he got wet in crossing a large river in Tinnwelly, which produced a fever and disorder in his bowels, which terminated fatally.

"When the first impression and violence of Mr. Irwin's grief shall have, in some measure, subsided, it will prove a never-failing source of satisfaction to him to reflect, that, emulous of his example, and tracing steadily his footsteps in the East, his sons proved themselves worthy of such a parent, and acquired a fair, a high, and unblemished reputation. That their mortal career, though short, was strongly marked throughout its progress by talents, probity, and honour: that in life they were respected and beloved; and in death, regretted and deplored!"

At Calcutta, Mrs. Johnson, wife of Major Johnson, of the 86th Regiment, and second daughter of Lieutenant-general Hewitt, late Commander in Chief in India.

At the Cape of Good Hope, on the 15th of Dec. 1811, after an illness of eight days, Dr. Vanderkemp, a distinguished Missionary to the Hottentots, and other nations of South Africa, under the patronage of the Missionary Society of London. Dr. Vanderkemp was a Graduate of the University of Edinburgh, had practised for some years as a physician in Holland, and had attained considerable eminence in his profession. At that period of life, when the desire of repose induces most men to retire from scenes

of activity and labour, this venerable man was impelled by feelings of the purest benevolence and most exalted philanthropy, to undertake a mission to some of the most ignorant, uncultivated, and unpromising of mankind, and cheerfully to expose himself to all the fatigues and privations which such an arduous enterprise involved. His labours were unremitted, his prudence was not inferior to his zeal, and his success in promoting civilization and Christianity in a place which he found both literally and morally a wretched wilderness, was such as to afford his benevolent mind no mean recompence for his disinterested and persevering exertions.

In November last, in St. Andrew's parish, Jamaica, at the advanced age of 132 years, Ann Thomas, a free black woman. She retained her faculties to the last.

At Vienna, Field-marshal Baron de Stutterheim.

Major-general Robert Crauford, with our army in Portugal, of the wound he received when leading on the light division of Lord Wellington's army, in the most gallant and able manner, to the storm of Ciudad Rodrigo. At the time he was wounded, he was considerably advanced before his division, animating them to storm the breach. During the long period of thirty-three years he had devoted himself to the service of his country in the most indefatigable manner, quite regardless of his own comfort, convenience, and safety, but sedulously attentive to the comfort and convenience of his troops, as far as circumstances would permit. They always looked up to him with the utmost confidence and attachment. There cannot be a stronger proof of the regard the light division bore him, than the following circumstance:—Upon his return to Portugal last spring, he joined his division when the army was drawn up to receive Massena's attack at Fucite d'Honore, and as soon as he appeared at their head, the whole division gave him three cheers in the presence of the enemy.

In Portugal, of a fever, Capt. G. P. Johnson, of the 81st Regiment.

At Paris, Isaac Titsingh, formerly Counsellor Extraordinary of the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, and Ambassador at the Court of Peking.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Croydon Canal	22l. per share share.	West India	157l. ditto.
Grand Junction	240l. ditto.	Commercial Road	127l. ditto.
Grand Surry	140l. ditto.	East London Water Works.	74l. per share.
Kennet and Avon	28l. ditto.	Grand Junction ditto.....	3l. ditto. disc.
Leeds and Liverpool.....	190l. ditto.	South London ditto.....	20l. ditto.
Wilts and Berks	28l. ditto.	West Middlesex ditto	30l. ditto.
Commercial Dock	152l. ditto.	Albion Insurance	52l. per share.
London	117l. per cent.	Globe ditto	113l. ditto.
		Imperial ditto	68l. ditto.

23d March, 1812.

Messrs. J. WOLFE and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM FEBRUARY 26, TO MARCH 23, 1812, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank Stock	3 per Cent. Reduc.	Consols	per Ct	4 per Cent. Consol	Navy 5 per Cent	Long Anns.	Imp. 3 per Cent	Imp. Anns.	Irish 5 per Cent	India Stock.	India Bonds.	So. Sea. Stock.	Old So. Sea. An.	Nw So. Sea. An.	Exche. Bills.	State Lot. Tickets.	Omno.	Cons. for Acc.
Feb. 26	230	62½	62 a ½		78½	93½	16 7-16	60½			178½	16s pr.	68½			8s pr.		—	62 a ½
27	230½	62½	62 a ½		78½	93½	16½				178	17s pr.				7s pr.		1½ dis.	62½ a ½
28	230½	62½	62½ a 61½		78½	93½	16½				177½	16s pr.				6s pr.		1½ dis.	62½ a ½
29	230½	62	61½ a ½		78½	92½	16½		5 9-16			15s pr.				4s pr.			62 a 61½
Mar. 2	230½	62	61½ a ½		78½	93	16½					16s pr.				5s pr.		2 dis.	62
3	231	62	61½ a ½		78½	95	16 5-16				177½	17s pr.			61½	5s pr.			61½ a ½
4	230½	62	61½ a ½		78½	93	16½	60½				17s pr.		61½		6s pr.		2½ dis.	61½ a ½
5	230½		61½ a 60½		78	92½						17s pr.				6s pr.	211 18s		61½ a 60½
6			60½ a ½			91½		59½				17s pr.				6s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
7			60½ a ½			90½		59½	5½			17s pr.				6s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
8			60½ a ½			91						16s pr.				5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
9			60½ a ½			91½						16s pr.				5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
10			60½ a ½			91½						14s pr.				5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
11			60½ a ½			91		59½				12s pr.				5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
12			60½ a ½			91½						12s pr.				5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
13			60½ a ½			91½						11s pr.				5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
14			60½ a ½			91½						15s pr.				5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
15			60½ a ½			91½						15s pr.				5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
16			60½ a ½			91½						15s pr.				4s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
17			60½ a ½			91½						13s pr.				4s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
18			60½ a ½			90½						12s pr.	65½		60½	4s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
19			60½ a 60			90½						10s pr.				4s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
20			60½ a 59½			90½						8s pr.				2s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60½
21			59 a 59			89½		58				4s pr.				2s pr.	211 18s		59½ a 60½
22			59½ a ½			89½						3s pr.	64½			1s pr.	211 18s		59½ a 60½
23			59½ a ½			90½						3s pr.	63½			2s pr.	211 18s		59½ a 60½
24																			
25	holiday																		

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N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices of each Day are given; in all the rest, the highest only.

THE European Magazine,

For APRIL, 1812.

[Embellished with 1, a Portrait of His Royal Highness the DUKE OF SUSSEX;
and, 2. a View of BLACKWELL-HALL.]

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Acknowledgments to Correspondents	242	LONDON REVIEW.	
A Biographical Sketch of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex	243	Vardill's Pleasures of Human Life	275
Remarks on 1 Ep. to Corinth. C. 1. V. 12.	246	Jones's Biographia Dramatica [Continued]	280
Hints respecting the Improvement of the Cultivation of the Early Potatoe	247	Patrick's Chart of Ten Numerals in Two Hundred Tongues	285
Vestiges Revived. By Joseph Moser, Esq. New Series. No. IX.	249	Stokes's Sermons	286
Heraclitus's Reply to Simplex	255	Rowden's Pleasures of Friendship	287
Nugæ. No. IV.	258	Hale's Considerations on the Causes and the Prevalence of Female Prostitution	ib.
The Philosophy of Coin	259	St. Quentin's First Rudiments of General Grammar	ib.
Some Account of the Trial of the Pix On Light	263	The Chronicles of the Chad-Wickites	288
On the Duration of the Universe	ib.	Raimond et Angeline	289
Heraclitus's Reply to Hypochondriacs and S. W. X. Z.	264	Extract from the Turkish Spy	290
Suggestions respecting Jones's Biographia Dramatica	265	Method of making Rice Bread	291
Observations in regard to an exact Imitation of Nature, in the Qualities of Earth, Water, and Degree of Heat required for the Production of Vegetables	266	Medicinal Virtues of Blackberries	ib.
On Frugality	268	Prices of Bullion	ib.
The Baron: a Fragment [Concluded]	269	Return of the Effective Strength of the Regular and Militia Forces	ib.
Observations on a Passage in Shakespeare	271	Gross and Net Amount of the Taxes in the Parish of St. Marylebone for the Year 1810	ib.
On the Suppression of fraudulent EO Tables at Fairs and Races	ib.	Theatrical Journal;—including Fable and Character of Prejudice (altered to The Sons of Erin)	292
Cure for Rheumatism	ib.	Poetry;—including Anacreon's Third Ode—Sonnet—Spring—Horace's Third Ode—Elegy—Epitaph	293
An Account of the Quantity of Corn, &c. imported into Great Britain	272	Parliamentary Intelligence.	
Comparative Statement of the Population of the several Counties of Great Britain, in 1801 and 1811	273	Intelligence from the London Gazette.	
		Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.	
		Literary Intelligence.	
		Births—Marriages.	
		Monthly Obituary.	
		Price of Stocks.	

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At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburg, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SERJANT, at the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. April 1812.

I i

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE feel ourselves under particular obligations to the Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A. for permitting us to make an abstract of his unpublished Sketch of the Life of Charles Brandon Trye, inserted in our last.

We have been favoured with a small series of *Letters from the South of China to a Friend in Ireland*, the insertion of which shall commence in our next Number.

Maria—M. P.—M. D.—Philo—and Adolescents, have been received.

T. W. came too late for insertion in this month's Magazine.

"*Euripides, great WARRIOR of Greece*," will never do.

Such rhymes as *sieges* and *Venus*, *pudding* and *Trajan*, are inadmissible, were there no other objection.

The article sent by *W. B. J.* would be charged by the Stamp Office as a direct Advertisement.

The Epitaph sent by *S. L.* and the Elegiac Lines by *J. S.* are not of general interest enough for a Magazine.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from April 4 to April 11, 1812.

MARITIME COUNTIES.								INLAND COUNTIES.							
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans			Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans			
Essex	131	8 73	0 63	0 43	2 59	0	Middlesex	129	11 70	7 64	2 43	5 62	9		
Kent	119	0 56	6 59	0 39	4 36	8	Surrey	139	8 70	0 65	4 45	6 64	10		
Sussex	129	0 00	0 00	0 42	3 60	0	Hertford	121	0 60	0 53	6 40	0 58	6		
Suffolk	125	9 00	0 60	5 38	1 57	8	Bedford	111	10 64	0 52	5 35	10 57	0		
Cambridge	115	7 00	0 50	5 32	4 57	0	Huntingd.	126	4 00	0 58	10 36	0 58	1		
Norfolk	118	9 64	0 59	8 39	6 58	1	Northampt.	123	8 70	0 66	10 34	4 57	9		
Lincoln	117	2 00	0 66	6 35	10 58	2	Rutland	120	6 00	0 74	6 37	6 60	0		
York	110	10 82	8 60	6 36	1 60	11	Leicester	111	2 75	4 67	1 34	8 57	5		
Durham	113	0 00	0 00	0 36	8 00	0	Nottingh.	128	0 69	0 72	6 56	10 58	4		
Northumb	106	1 71	2 55	6 37	2 60	0	Derby	110	0 00	0 61	4 36	4 59	4		
Cumbevl.	112	3 76	8 51	7 41	2 00	0	Stafford	127	2 00	0 73	6 40	10 65	11		
Westmorl.	118	0 72	0 57	7 43	3 00	0	Salop	132	1 97	8 80	7 41	0 00	0		
Lancaster	119	11 00	0 00	0 42	2 65	4	Hereford	124	2 67	2 74	1 36	5 69	3		
Chester	122	0 00	0 83	6 00	0 00	0	Worcester	130	1 65	8 69	2 38	4 63	0		
Gloucester	135	2 00	0 67	5 00	0 00	0	Warwick	127	2 00	0 69	3 37	6 67	1		
Somerset	130	8 00	0 69	6 00	0 64	8	Wilts	126	0 00	0 67	2 41	4 67	8		
Monmouth	140	8 00	0 80	0 00	0 00	0	Berks	133	11 00	0 63	6 13	0 64	4		
Devon	124	9 00	0 75	9 00	0 00	0	Oxford	132	10 00	0 65	1 36	2 59	9		
Cornwall	126	1 00	0 75	1 38	2 00	0	Bucks	129	4 00	0 59	4 37	9 57	11		
Dorset	131	8 00	0 71	4 42	0 72	0	WALES.								
Hants	132	0 00	0 67	2 41	6 00	0	N. Wales	115	4 00	0 58	0 32	0 00	0		
							S. Wales	120	0 00	0 91	2 31	8 00	0		

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1812	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1812	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Mar. 25	29.50	34	NE	Snow	Apr. 9	30.14	40	NE	Fair
26	30.29	32	N	Fair	10	29.98	43	NE	Ditto
27	30.14	42	SSE	Ditto	11	29.96	42	NE	Ditto
28	29.43	54	S by W	Rain	12	29.98	41	ENE	Ditto
29	29.26	52	S	Ditto	13	30.00	43	E	Ditto
30	29.34	50	SW	Ditto	14	29.97	43	E	Ditto
31	29.80	43	NE	Fair	15	29.80	47	NE	Ditto
Apr. 1	29.49	46	S	Rain	16	29.61	50	E	Ditto
2	29.70	48	W	Fair	17	29.81	37	N	Ditto
3	29.45	52	SW	Rain	18	30.08	45	S by E	Ditto
4	29.63	48	N	Ditto	19	30.03	46	N by W	Ditto
5	30.10	53	S	Fair	20	30.04	45	NNE	Ditto
6	30.17	51	S by W	Ditto	21	30.14	43	NE	Ditto
7	29.94	46	S	Ditto	22	30.07	47	N	Ditto
8	30.02	40	NE by E	Rain	23	30.00	43	N	Ditto



*His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex
 Deputy Grand Master
 and R. W. M. of the Lodge of Antiquity.
 Engraved by T. Blood for the European Magazine
 from an Original Painting by J. Drummond. A. R. A.*

London, Published as the Act directs by J. Moxon, Cornhill, 1794.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR APRIL, 1812.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH

OF

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF SUSSEX, K.G. &c. &c.

DEPUTY GRAND MASTER OF THE ANTIENT AND HONOURABLE FRATERNITY OF FREE
AND ACCEPTED MASONS; AND R. W. M. OF THE LODGE OF ANTIQUITY, No. 1.
ACTING BY IMMEMORIAL CONSTITUTION.

[WITH A PORTRAIT.]

Learn this——

And thou shalt prove a shelter to thy friends ;
A hoop of gold, to bind thy brothers in ;
That the united vessel of their blood,
Mingled with venom of suggestion,
(As, force perforce, the age will pour it in)
Shall never leak, though it do work as strong
As aconitum, or rash gun-powder."

SHAKESPEARE, *Henry IV. Part 2.*

THIS beautiful passage from our immortal bard will bring to recollection a most important scene ; and, while it inculcates a moral lesson, shew in a very amiable light the excellent Prince to whom it was addressed. Without meaning further to advert to the play of which we have been speaking, and which is a drama truly English, let us observe, that we have, this month, the honour to embellish our Magazine with the Portrait of a PRINCE, equally amiable in his manners, equally benevolent in his heart ; and in talents, classical learning, and attic eloquence, greatly superior.

BIOGRAPHY has been frequently resorted to as the acme of historical genius : to display character with effect, has often been stated to be the test of historical composition, although these observations then only referred to the picture of antecedent manners, and the history of antecedent men. How much more difficult it is

"To catch the manners living as they rise ;"

to hold up the mirror to elevated personages ; and, in order to elucidate their real likeness, to present their historical

and literary portraits to the public, will easily be conceived. This, however, as far as our very slender materials would allow, we have attempted ; and although we must wish that the subsequent Memoir had been, both in extent and in composition, more worthy the illustrious Prince to whom it adverts, we can only observe, that we hope it will be considered as a notice to some writer, whose talents are superior, and who may, on this foundation, erect a work more concomitant to the subject.

His Royal Highness AUGUSTUS FREDERICK, the sixth son of our venerable and most beloved Sovereign, was born at the Queen's Palace, on Wednesday, January 27, 1773, and baptized by the Archbishop of Canterbury on Thursday the 25th of February following.

After receiving the rudiments of education under the care of instructors appointed by His Majesty, the Prince, having been created a Knight of the Garter, June 2, 1786, was sent to the University of Gottingen, and, with his Royal Brothers Ernest and Adolphus Frederick (now Dukes of Cumberland and Cambridge), was entered there

July 6; each of these illustrious Brothers being accompanied by a governor, a preceptor, and a gentleman. The expenses of their table were fixed at 600 crowns per week, including two grand institution dinners, to which the professors and some students were invited. The Princes were here taught the German language by Professor Mayer, Latin by the celebrated Heyne, Religion by the Ecclesiastical Counsellor Less, and Morality by the Counsellor Feder; each of which masters was rewarded by an extraordinary appointment of 1000 crowns per annum.

Having finished his education in this celebrated seminary of learning, his Royal Highness, with an attendance suited to his high rank, commenced his travels by a tour through Germany; after which he visited Italy, and resided four years at Rome, where he lived in habits of great intimacy with Pope Pius the VIth; and in which city he married, on the 3d of April 1793, Lady Augusta Murray, daughter of John Earl of Dunmore; to whom he was re-married in London, at the parish-church of St. George, Hanover-square, on the 5th of December 1793; and by whom he had a son, born January 13, 1794; which child was, we think, followed by a daughter. This marriage, however, was, in August 1794, declared null and void, as being in violation of stat. 12 Geo. III. c. 11. which enacts, that no descendant of the body of King George II. (other than the issue of Princesses married into foreign countries) is capable of contracting matrimony without the previous consent of the King, signified under the Great Seal.

His Royal Highness afterwards visited the other principal courts of Italy; as Naples, Venice, Turin, &c. and then went to Switzerland, where he made a stay of considerable length. From that country he proceeded to Berlin, where he resided, we believe, about two years, during which time he received the most marked attentions from the Prussian Court.

His Royal Highness now returned to England; whence, however, after a short stay, he embarked for Lisbon in 1800, where he resided about four years; and here we may consider him as having commenced his public life; for, not only had he to contend with political intrigue at that court, and to take a very active part in public affairs

of importance, particularly against the French Ambassador, General Lannes; but it was during the early part of his residence at Lisbon (*i. e.* on the 7th of November 1801) that he was created a Peer of the Realm, by the style and titles of Baron of Arklow in Ireland, Earl of Inverness in North Britain, and Duke of Sussex.

To us, who are wholly out of the reach of state secrets, it may appear unaccountable, that the Duke of Sussex is the only one of the Royal Brothers that is wholly unprovided for, except by the national allowance granted to all the Princes. The Prince Regent was (when only Prince of Wales) Colonel of the 10th regiment of dragoons; the Duke of York, a Field Marshal, Commander-in-chief of all the Land Forces, Colonel of the 1st regiment of foot guards, Colonel-in-chief of the 60th (or Royal American) regiment, and of the Royal Dublin regiment of infantry, Lord Warden of Windsor Forest and Great Park, Warden and Keeper of New Forest, Hampshire, &c. &c.; the Duke of Clarence, Admiral of the Fleet, and Ranger of Bushy Park; the Duke of Kent, a Field Marshal, Colonel of the 1st regiment of foot, Governor of Gibraltar, and Keeper of Hampton Court Park; the Duke of Cumberland, a General in the Army, President of the Board of General Officers, and Colonel of the 15th regiment of Dragoons; and the Duke of Cambridge, a General in the Army, Colonel of the 2d, or Coldstream regiment of foot guards, and Colonel-in-chief of the German Legion.

It certainly is not for us to inquire, why the illustrious subject of this article should alone have been neglected by ministers in the distribution of employments or emoluments, civil or military; but that it appears to us a peculiar hardship we shall show, by stating that the same law which annulled his Royal Highness's marriage, bound him to the maintenance of his espoused lady, and to the payment of her debts; which we have heard, out of the national allowance of 18,000*l.* per annum, is a clear deduction of 4,000*l.* But even this income, we are told, is still farther reduced in a material degree, by the gradual liquidation of debts in Portugal, contracted on account of losses, to a very large amount, sustained by the entrance of the French into Lisbon; and for which the Royal Duke has never received any compensation.

That his Royal Highness possesses strength and decision of mind, and is not deficient in talents that might adorn public life, may be fairly inferred, from the circumstance of his having, on certain great occasions, highly distinguished himself as a parliamentary speaker; more particularly in two orations delivered by his Royal Highness in the House of Lords, on the Regency Question, December 27, 1810, and January 28, 1811; which excited much attention throughout the country, as strongly demonstrative of the sound constitutional knowledge of this illustrious member of the house of Brunswick. His Royal Highness's remarks upon the mode of proceeding by Bill to the appointment of a Regent, and on the proposed restrictions under which that Regent was to be appointed, were so acute, that we cannot but recommend them to the notice of the reader. The two speeches were published, together, in 4to 1811.

In the recent case of the Catholics, his Royal Highness took a part no less decided. He seconded the Earl of Donoughmore's motion, on the 21st inst. for referring the petitions of the Catholics to a Committee; and enforced his opinion in a speech which evinced such a profound acquaintance with the subject, such a depth of reading in the decrees of the various councils in different ages of the world, as must astonish persons who may have been led to suppose, because the Duke of Sussex has no public or specific employment, that, therefore, his life is spent in ease and apathy. We have only read this speech, which does his Royal Highness great honour, through the medium of a newspaper; * whose report of it, however, occupies rather more than six close columns. The truth is, that his Royal Highness is of a studious turn; to which, perhaps, he may have been particularly induced by the misfortune of a most distressing asthmatic habit; to which he thus alluded in the speech last mentioned:—

“ These sentiments are the consequence of long and serious inquiries, and have been greatly influenced by deep and religious meditations. Since the last time I ventured to intrude myself upon the attention of this House, domestic calamities and serious indisposition have almost constantly visited

me: it is in such moments as those, my Lords, when it appears as if a few instants would separate me for ever from this mortal life, and the hopes of a better console me in the hour of anguish and sorrow, that all prejudices cease, and that man views human events, unbiased by prepossessions, in their true light, inspired with Christian charity, and calmed by a confident reliance on the mercy of the Omnipotent: at those times, when one may be said almost to stand face to face with one's Creator, I have frequently asked myself, what preference I could urge in my favour to my Redeemer, over my fellow-creatures, in whose sight all well-intentioned and well-inclined men have an equal claim to his mercy. The answer of my conscience always was—follow the directions of your Divine Master, love one another, and do not to others what you would not have them do unto you. And upon this doctrine I am acting. The present life cannot be the boundary of our destination. It is but the first stage: the infancy of our existence: it is a minority, during which we are to prepare for more noble occupations; and the more faithfully we discharge our duties here below, the more exalted will be the degree of protection and felicity that we may hope to attain hereafter. How should I feel, if I were excluded from those civil rights which are denied my fellow-creatures? This is a question that, in my opinion, can be answered but in one way; especially, convinced as I am, that civil immunities, guarded by mild and secure boundaries, cannot endanger either Church or State.”

Having observed that his Royal Highness holds no appointment of emolument under government, it is necessary we should state, that he, some years since, was elected to, and graciously accepted, the command of a volunteer corps, called the Loyal North Britons, of which he still continues Lieutenant-Colonel.

As our ENGRAVING (executed from a Portrait by S. Drummond, Esq. A.R.A. now in the Exhibition) points out to the reader his Royal Highness's relation to the Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, it would be improper to dismiss this article without adverting slightly to his services in that character. His Royal Highness, while at Berlin, formed a valuable connexion between the Royal York Lodge, in that city,

and the Grand Lodge of England; and, upon every occasion, used his utmost exertions in promoting and diffusing the benefits of that truly benevolent association. During his stay at Lisbon, the Grand Lodge of Paris had sent several deputies, officers of the frigate *La Topaze*, to assemble the Portuguese Free Masons in Lisbon, and grant them warrants to form Lodges. The Duke of Sussex, however, advised them, rather than do that, to form Lodges of themselves, and send a representative to the Grand Lodge of England, to be acknowledged by that body; in which case, the political independence of the country could not be biassed by the masonic connexion of the Portuguese Lodges with the Grand Lodge of France. The beneficial effects of this advice were shown in a remarkable circumstance. When Junot took possession of Portugal in 1808, he intimated to the Freemasons' Lodges in Lisbon, that he would visit them, being himself a mason, provided they would take down the portrait of their Prince Regent, which, according to the custom of those lodges, is always suspended over the chair of the master; and, should they think proper to place, in its stead, that of Napoleon, who was then *de facto* the master, or sovereign, of the country, he, General Junot, would accept the office of Grand Master in Portugal. The spirit of independence, however, had taken such root among those Lodges, that they agreed, one with the other, rather to discontinue their meetings, and almost to dissolve their association, than submit to the proposition of Junot; and they declined his proffered support.

To the honour that his Royal Highness has conferred on the Lodge of Antiquity, in this country, we have already adverted, in our Memoir of WILLIAM PRESTON, Esq. Vol. LIX. pp. 326, 327. The sedulous attention paid by the Royal Duke to the character and interests, the honour and happiness of that Lodge, is very apparent in the pre-eminent station which it now holds in the Fraternity. Nor have his Royal Highness's well-known zeal and ability, as a mason, escaped the notice of his Royal Brother, the Prince Regent; who, on the recent demise of the venerable Admiral Sir Peter Parker, appointed the Duke of Sussex Deputy Grand Master of ENGLAND.

J.

REMARKS ON 1 Ep. to CORINTH. C. I. V. 12.

Λέγω δὲ τοῦτο, ὅ, τι ἕκαστος ὑμῶν λέγει·
'Εγὼ μὲν εἰμι Παύλου, ἰγὼ δὲ Ἀπολλῶ,
ἰγὼ δὲ Κηφᾶ. Ἐγὼ δὲ Χριστοῦ· μεμεί-
ρισται ὁ Χριστός;

Hoc autem dico, quod unusquisque vestrum dicit: Ego quidem sum Pauli, ego autem Apollō, ego verō Cephæ. Ego verō Christi; divisusne est Christus?

THE apostle understood, that there were contentions among the brethren; and as a proof of it he alleges the following instances. One saith, I am of Paul; another, I am of Apollos; another, I am of Cephas. But, saith the apostle, I am of Christ; is Christ divided? Gratitude would prompt these new converts to express their obligations to their respective teachers; by whose preaching they had been rescued from ignorance, and enrolled among the faithful. Still the mode of expression, which had been employed on this occasion, and which the apostle here recites, was, in his judgment, exceptionable. It partook, he thought, of party-spirit, and would ultimately produce animosities and heresies. For who, he asks, was Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas? They were the servants of Christ; estimable for the office they sustained, and worthy, as the apostle speaks, of double honour. But the zeal of these new converts had, it seems, carried them beyond the limits of discretion. Not satisfied with conferring on their spiritual benefactors a due portion of respect, they proceeded further: they called themselves after *their* names. The name of the servant stood prominent; it occupied the first place; while that of the master was suppressed. They named themselves after Paul, Apollos, and Cephas; but of Christ, in whose name they had been baptized, and from whom they had been denominated Christians, no mention was made. The apostle has supplied the defect; ἰγὼ δὲ Χριστοῦ. Say not, I am of Paul; but I am of Christ through the preaching of Paul. These [*I am of Christ.*] are the apostle's own words. He seems to have considered himself as an interlocutor in this debate; and undertook to check its malignant progress by this seasonable intervention.

Οὐ τοῦτο ἰγκαλιῶ, διότι λέγουσιν,
ἰγὼ δὲ Χριστοῦ· ἀλλὰ διότι οὐ πάντες
τοῦτο λέγουσι. Μᾶλλον δὲ καὶ ἅφ'
ἑαυτοῦ τοῦτο τίθει.

R.

HINTS respecting the IMPROVEMENT of the CULTIVATION of the EARLY POTATOE.

AT a period like the present, when, although it has been correctly ascertained that there is no *real* scarcity, yet that such a deplorable event, except we husband our resources, has, at the same time, on all hands been agreed, may probably occur; it, we conceive, behoves us, as anxious for the good of the public, to use every mean, however contracted our power may be, to ward off the evil which is said, by many writers, to be impending. With a view to further their *prudent* and *beneficent* efforts, we, without further apology, republish the following important paper, which seems to us the emanation of *knowledge* founded upon *experience*; respecting which we were, about the time when it was written, informed by a gentleman who had a large garden near *Mill-bank, Westminster*, was, in its system, easy to be reduced to practice; and, therefore, are, from all the experiments that he made, fully assured, that all the efforts at the improvement of that valuable root the *POTATOE*, some of which were of the kind subsequently detailed, had uniformly been attended with success. We have to the Report also subjoined the advertisement from the Board of Agriculture on the same subject, which goes the full length that we wished in stimulating the landholders, &c. to exertions in the cultivation of the important root that it recommends for the increase of human food; and which is, by the said Honourable Board, as well-timed as, if its recommendations are adopted, it will be advantageous to the PUBLIC.

THE REPORT of the COMMITTEE of the BOARD of AGRICULTURE, concerning the CULTURE of POTATOES, being too voluminous for those, to whom it may be most useful, to read it with necessary attention, the following Extract of that useful Work is subjoined:—

"CULTIVATION OF THE EARLY POTATOE.

"Cut the sets, and put them on a room floor, where a strong current of air can be introduced at pleasure; lay them thin, about two or three layers in depth, cover them with oat-shells or saw-dust, to the thickness of about two or three inches: this, at the same time that it screens them from the frost,

affords a moderate degree of warmth, which causes them to vegetate; but, at the same time, admits air enough to harden the shoots: the doors and windows are to be open as often as the weather is mild enough to admit of its being done with safety. The sets must be frequently examined, and when the shoots have sprung an inch and a half, or two inches, the covering is to be carefully removed, either with a wooden rake or with the fingers. In this manner they must remain until the planting season, taking care to give them all the air possible by the doors and windows, when it can be done with safety; by this method the shoots will become green, put out leaves, and be moderately hardy. In this way *four crops have been raised*, upon the same ground, in *one year*; taking care always to have sets from the repository ready to put in as soon as the others are taken up. A crop of winter lettuce is sometimes raised afterwards from the same land.

"We are enabled to say from experience, that *two crops* may be obtained from the same ground yearly, with great ease, and afterwards a crop of coleworts or greens.

"TO RAISE TWO GOOD CROPS IN ONE YEAR.

"The method that has, from experience, been found most successful, is, to plant the ground in the spring, with the best early potatoe (managed in the way already quoted from the *Lancashire Report*); these will be ready in the beginning of summer: the soil should then be ploughed once, and planted either with the large white Kidney or Killimanca, the sets of which should be out at least six weeks or two months before they are planted. They should be kept in a place where both air and light may have free access to them, by which means their shoots will be strong and vigorous; and as they will then have no frosts to encounter, they will grow immediately when they are put into the earth. The operations of planting should be performed with the greatest care, in order to preserve the shoots from being broken, as in that case the crop will be rendered considerably later.

"Perhaps there is no way of doing this so completely as with a stick; in this way the plant is not only placed at a proper depth, but the shoot is preserved and set upright in such a way, that the top is equal with the surface,

It will certainly be objected to this mode of planting, that it requires more labour than the ordinary method of dropping the sets into the furrow; but, when properly considered, this objection will vanish, as three people with dibbles will plant as many in one day, as two persons could do in the ordinary way.

"If this comparison as to the difference of expense is just, and we believe it is very near the truth, it will appear that dibbling requires only a third more labour than dropping the sets into the furrows; to balance which the young tender roots are preserved, none of the plants are liable to be bruised by the horses feet, and the work is regularly and accurately performed.

"N. B. The Royal or Cumberland early is most recommended for the first crop, it being of a large size, very prolific, of an excellent flavour, and ripens early enough to admit of another crop.

"The reason for preferring the Kidney or Killimaqua, for the second crop, is obvious: both of these are more productive than any of the early potatoes; and as the price, at an advanced period of the season, is always considerably lower, any potatoe that will produce a greater bulk will be more profitable.

"There is, besides, another reason of considerable weight; it is found, from experience, that when successive crops of potatoes are taken from the same land, the second and succeeding crops are always more abundant when a different kind of potatoe is planted. This circumstance is well worth the attention of farmers, as, by a due observance of it, they may plant potatoes for years upon the same soil with profit to themselves, and without injury to the property.

"A crop of this kind of potatoes will be ready to take up about the beginning or middle of October. Indeed, if the real kidney is planted, they will be ready in September, when sufficient time will remain either for a crop of greens, coleworts, or a broad-cast crop of turnips, to be eaten off in the spring with sheep. These are not matters of conjecture; the author of the present Memoir had, last year, two very abundant crops of potatoes from a patch of ground in his garden, which was afterwards planted with coleworts, which

were very large before the winter set in. No manure was made use of for the first crop of potatoes, and only a small quantity of new earth (part of the sub-soil of the same garden) was given to the second. It is worthy of remark, that the second crop was not planted till the end of June; and though the season was exceedingly dry throughout, the crop was very productive."

As the extending the culture of potatoes, and in particular the obtaining an early crop, must be extremely beneficial to the poor, it is humbly submitted to the gentlemen of every parish, whether it will not be humane and politic to furnish, at their expense, seed to all such poor as may be inclined to cultivate the same; and in order to make such cultivation as extensive as possible, will it not promote that end greatly, by suffering the poor to plant upon all the head-lands, and such other places where corn cannot be sown; and also on the road sides, and all other waste lands as the poor will take the trouble of breaking up?

Board of Agriculture, Sackville street, April 17, 1812.

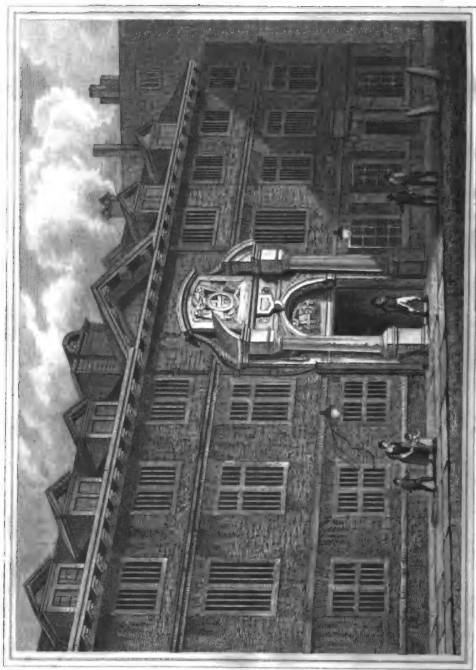
The Board of Agriculture, taking into consideration the deficiency of the late crop of wheat, and being satisfied that a great increase of human food may be obtained by a more extended cultivation of potatoes, they strongly recommend to landholders and farmers a more extended culture thereof (more especially for the present season), in all soils and situations calculated for that purpose.

With a view of facilitating the culture of potatoes, they submit to landholders the propriety of permitting the growth thereof where prohibited by existing leases, to such an extent as the circumstances of the case will admit of. The Board, likewise, earnestly recommend to lords of manors and their copyholders to grant portions of waste, for the purpose of potatoe-gardens; to the cottagers in their neighbourhood; and they are also of opinion, that labourers, farm-servants with families, and the inhabitants of small towns and villages, should be encouraged to cultivate potatoes on land that would otherwise be made fallow.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SYDCLAIN, President.

20

20



WEST FRONT OF BLACKWELL HALL.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUM-ADJACENT COUNTIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

New Series. No. IX.

DESCRIPTION OF BLACKWELL-HALL, LONDON.

(Elucidated with a View of its Western Front.)

Rejoice, ye nations! vindicate the sway
Ordain'd for common happiness. Wide o'er
The globe to traqueous let Britannia pour
The fruits of plenty from her copious horn.
What can avail to her, whose fertile earth
By ocean's briny waves are circumscrib'd,
The armed host, the murdering sword of war,
And conquest o'er her neighbours? She ne'er
breaks

Her solemn compacts in the lust of rule:
Stagnous of arts and trade, she ne'er disturbs
The holy peace of states. 'Tis her delight
To fold the world in harmony, and spread
Among the habitations of mankind
The various wealth of toil, and what her
FLEECE

To clothe the naked, and her skilful looms
Peculiar give."

Dyer's Fleece, Book iv.

IN contemplating the ancient quadrangular building of which the annexed PRINT exhibits the western front,* and which is now corruptly, as we shall subsequently have occasion to state, termed BLACKWELL-HALL, we are induced, from commercial circumstances, to place it in the same point of observation in which we have formerly contemplated the cloth halls of Leeds, Huddersfield, and other clothing towns in the North; the drapery-market of Shrewsbury; or that, for pieces of a superior quality, at Bradford (Wills); or the Serge, &c. warehouses of Exeter,† which

* Situated in King street, near Guildhall.
† A very considerable part of the woollen trade of the metropolis was, antecedent to the Reformation, derived from the demand of peculiar kinds of fabrics for the clothing of the monastic orders; and, since that period, the same kind of stuffs have, from the confinement, been greatly in request, from the west of England, for the same purpose. What has been the fate of this branch of business, since the period of the French revolution, we have not, at present, the means of ascertaining. We can remember, that the late Sir Joshua Reynolds, speaking to some of the royal academicians and students respecting drapery in Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. April 1814.

draw to that provincial centre the Duroys, Long-cells, and other exportable woollen productions of the circumadjacent districts; these, as we have observed, we have contemplated; and from their wide-extended commercial arms have, recurring to Blackwell-hall, considered it as once within their grasp, being originally the metropolitan centre of an immense manufacturing circle, the dépôt of materials which were formerly diffused through the whole system, the body which set the limbs of foreign and domestic traffic in motion; and, consequently, from the site that it now occupies, have taken an ideal view of the ancient Staple, Beam, Stallages, Tronages, &c. that were once fully employed upon it; the bustle of domestic dealing, and the cheerful crowd of civic and country chapmen that flocked to it as a MART; and, of course, have reflected on the importance to this kingdom of the WOOLLEN TRADE and the WOOLLEN MANUFACTURE, both of which are, we conceive, very aptly alluded to in our motto. As a subject of inquiry, involving matters in themselves extremely curious, and leading to speculations that, from their connexion with the commerce and the arts of Britain, might be rendered extremely useful, the rise, operation, and progress, of the wool staple, and of the woollen manufactory, would, to descend fully upon it, claim the expansion of numerous pages; here, however, we are, proverbially speaking, obliged "to cut our coat according to our cloth;" and, therefore, having contraction in prospect, can only afford to it a few columns. The manufacture

general, and the draperies of the Cartoons and of several of the ancient statues in particular, observed, that no texture of cloth would fall into such grand, solemn, and, at the same time, picturesque folds, except its fabric was of wool. This he illustrated by the dresses of the *fiaturs*, on the continent, which, he said, were, in some degree, similar to those he had spoken of; and further, that a species of woollen cloth, which we think was termed *Devonshire cloth*, would elucidate his position. A piece of this cloth was, in consequence, procured, and parts of it tried on the lay figure, placed in all the variety of attitudes and forms which those celebrated graphical and sculptural models presented; and it was found, that they correctly assimilated with the ideas of Sir Joshua, and fully convinced every one, that the male draperies of the ancients, and of Raphael, Michael Angelo, &c. could only have been copied from garments whose fabric was of wool.

of wool, in a great variety of forms, flourished, we know, among the *Romans*,* who had learned the art of weaving from the *Grecians*, and of dying from the *Persians* and the *Tyrians*: but what portion of these scientific attainments they left with the *Britons*, when they abandoned this island, is unknown.

That the *Britons*, who had not, by the *Romans*, been encouraged to make any great progress in arts, science, and manufactures, although they had of these learned sufficient to render them superior to their neighbours, which is not, if we consider the barbarous nations of the *North*, saying much, were left in a state of apathy, which not only repressed their ideas but impeded their exertions, is certain. Roused, however, at length, by that grand stimulative to industry, necessity, the object that almost at first presented itself to their sensibility was their want of clothing; they could not, like their remote ancestors, bear the climatural changes. In consequence, it appears that they revived the so long neglected woollen manufactory;† for we find

* The *Toga* and *Tunica* were the common garments of the *Romans*. The former was, sometimes, called *Vestis forensis*, yet it was white, according to *Horace*:

Festos albatuſ celebret.

Lib. li. Sat. 2.

for the *Romans*, however they might apparel themselves for the bar, always wore white robes at feasts and on holidays. The difference betwixt the *Toga alba* and the *Toga candida*, upon which much learning has been wasted, was this, they were both made of wool, although, in the first, this material was left in its natural colour, but in the second it was bleached, sometimes chalked, to an artificial whiteness. Respecting the dresses of the *Romans*, numberless instances occur, which prove that the *Prætexta*, the *Palla*, the *Sordida*, the *Picta*, *Purpura*, *Palmata*, &c. which were upper garments, were all manufactured of wool: they were dyed of different colours, of which the *Tyrian purple* was the most esteemed. From the description of these gowns, it appears, that the texture of many of them was fine, and that they were very curiously wrought; circumstances which shew the flourishing state of this manufacture.

† That, so early as A.D. 14, the ancient Britons had a manufacture of some kind of drapery, appears from *Cæsar's* observation, that those who were distant and less civilized were clothed in skins; which proves, that

that, A.D. 500, a common article of dress among them was, like that of the ancient *Romans* and modern *Highlanders*, a cloak or plaid (*peplum*, *pallium*, *sagum*), adorned with a variety of colours, which was, probably, of home manufacture.‡

From this period, it is not, for our purpose, necessary to trace the progress of the woollen manufactory through the reigns of the *Saxons*, *Danes*, or even of the first *Normans*.§

Towards the close of the eleventh century,|| the manufacture of woollen cloths, &c. was extended far and wide over the country; for, besides the Flemish weavers in *Wales*,¶ who were,

the nearer and more civilized had clothing of a better and more comfortable kind; and that could scarcely be any other than woollen cloth, which, in its improved state, has long been the great and favourite staple manufacture of England.—*Annals of Commerce*, vol. i. page 134.

‡ Adman, l. iii. c. 1. Ibid.

§ In the time of the Conqueror, the art of manufacturing wool, which had been long practised in his hereditary dominions and their appendant Isles, it is not to be doubted, received, in one or two branches, great improvement from the introduction of Norman weavers, knitters, spinners, &c. who taught the English to weave flannels, and to make all kinds of hose then in use. These were not only settled in *London*, but in different provinces, where they, in *Hampshire* for instance, till very lately, retained their pristine customs.

|| Temp. William I.

¶ These Flemish weavers exhibit an extraordinary instance of colonization, arising not from war or conquest, not from the effect of political measures or the prevalence of religious opinions, but from the immediate and inscrutable dispensation of Providence: had these poor, but ingenious, people, (a) who were, by an encroachment of the sea, driven from their own country, and in this sought an asylum, under the protection of the Queen, their countrywoman, first arrived in *Wales*, the improvements they introduced in the art of weaving fine cloths would have travelled, in those times slowly, to the metropolis; but when they came to *London*, the King, foreseeing the advantage that might be made of their skill, dispersed them into different parts, particularly the *North*, where they and their descendants, for a long series

(a) They were the inventors of the art of making broad, or, as they were afterwards termed, *superfine*, cloths, and, indeed practised all the higher branches of the weaving art.

probably, the instructors of all the rest, and the company or gild of *Weavers* established in *London*, which was very ancient,* and from a circumstance which connects itself with the subject of the Plate that we have attempted to elucidate, we find, that from the earliest time they were settled on or near the spot where *Blackwell hall* at present stands; for the gild of *Weavers* was, at very remote times, held in the *Bassinghaugh* (*Basinghall-street*). In this place, on the west side and toward the south end of the street, formerly stood the mansion termed *Bakewell-hall*, and antecedently, from the family of the *Bassings*,† *Bassing's-hall*. The rise of this ancient building is so enveloped in the clouds of antiquity, that, like many other instances of the same nature, fancy has given to it an origin so evidently fabulous, as not to be worth repeating. All, therefore, that, in this respect, we can rest upon with any degree of certainty, is, that although, as we have observed, it was a fabric of considerable antiquity, yet the ground floor of it was laid subsequent to the time of the *Norman Conquest*, as appeared from the circumstance of its having been piled upon vaults, and

of years, continued to instruct the English; but *Henry I.* finding that they did not well agree with his other subjects, about A.D. 1111, transplanted the whole of them to a district taken from the *Welch*, called *Ros* (now a part of *Pembrokeshire*), where their posterity, who can, both by the character of their countenances and their language, be to this day distinguished from their neighbours of the principality, still continue to reside: they speak *English*; and are so similar, in general, to the inhabitants of this kingdom, that the district which they inhabit has been frequently termed, *Little England beyond Wales*.

* Incorporated by *Henry II.* and confirmed by him in the 39th year of his reign, 1134.

† Of this family, which once held a very high rank in the city of *London*, many notices still appear upon its records. In the year 1214, 16th of *King John*, a time of great troubles, both political and religious, *Solomon Basing* and *Hugh Basing*, barons of this realm, were sheriffs; and in the year 1216, 1st *Henry III.* *Solomon Basing* was mayor. *Adam de Basing*, the son of *Solomon*, was, in 1243, 28th *Henry III.* one of the sheriffs; to him the said king, 1243, gave and confirmed certain messuages in *Aldermanbury* and *Milk-street*, and the advowson of the church of *St. Michael Basinghall*.

formed of a stone‡ like that used in the foundation of the cathedral of *St. Paul*, when erected by *Mauritus*, Bishop of *London*, and his successors. *Bassinghall*, respecting the use to which it was first appropriated there have been various opinions, was once said to have been a *Temple*, or *Synagogue*, for the *Norman Jews*: it was then supposed to have been a church for an assembly of the Christians. Both these opinions are combated by *Stow*, in whose time, although the family was extinct, the ancient fabric was standing: but as, from this circumstance, it is much easier to tell what it actually was, than what it probably was not, we must recur to the family of the *Bassings*, whose metropolitan mansion it seems to have been. The sculptured and stuccoed arms of this family appeared, as was the fashion of those times, in and upon a great number of places and parts of the house: they were externally to be seen in the iron and stone work, and internally were particularly displayed in the painted escutcheons that, placed as close to each other as possible, adorned the hall: these the inde-

‡ So much attached was *William* to his native country, that he encouraged the use of *Normandy stone* and *Normandy timber* in all metropolitan and public buildings.

§ These arms were, a *Gerond* of twelve points, *Or* and *Azure*. The *Bassings*, therefore, from the manner in which the arms were inserted in the walls, it appears, were the builders of this house: they were, likewise, the owners of the ground, from which the ward takes its appellation. The family of *Basing*, or *Bassingbourne*, whose armorial bearings were the same, it appears, were settled in *Cambridgeshire* (a) from a very early period, near to a water, or bourn, and was, therefore, called *Bassing at the Bourn*, contracted to *Bassingbourn*, and, lastly, to *Basing*. The town of *Bassingbourne*, three miles from *Rovston*, takes its name from them. One of the representatives of this family, named *Walter*, had, in 1265, the royal licence to convert his mansion-house into a castle; from which, although there are no remains, the manor still retains the appellation of *Castle Manor*. In 1321, *Mary Lady Basingbourne* founded an hospital at *Wicken*, for seven poor men, who were each allowed a *farthing loaf*, a *herring*, and a *penyworth of ale*, daily, besides fuel and clothing. From this large

(a) With respect to this, it has been properly suggested, that a part of the family of *Basing* lived in *London*. From the ancient term, *Basing-house*, *Kingsland-road*, it seems their country residence was in *Shoreditch*.

fatigable *Stow* had frequently seen and noted before the dilapidation of the building began.*

Respecting the ancient hall of the *Bassings* having been sometimes known by the appellation of *Bakewell-hall*, it is said to have arisen from a person of this name who dwelt in the said house in the 36th *Edward III.*: and it is further stated, that, in the 20th *Richard II.* the king granted licence, so much as was in him, in consideration of the sum quantity of *ale* (at least a gallon) (b), it seems, that the good lady was herself apprehensive, that the pickled or dried (red) ber-rings, which was the way they were, in hospitals, &c. eaten in those times, should make her pensioners thirsty.

* There is, from authentic records, reason to believe, that, antecedent to the erection of *Bassingshall*, another building, equally large, but adapted to the residence of the civic magistrates, had occupied its site; for we find, on the spot, *Godfrey de Magun* (or *Magnaville*), portgrave in the times of *William the Conqueror* and *William Rufus*; *Hugh de Buck*, in the reign of *Henry I.*; *Aubery de Vere*, Earl of Oxford; and, after him, *Gilbert de Becket*, in the reign of King *Stephen*. After him, *Godfrey de Magnaville*, son of *William*, the son of *Godfrey de Magnaville*, Earl of Essex. These were either portgraves, or sheriffs of London and *Middlesex*. In the reign of *Henry II.* it was occupied by *Peter Fitzwaller*, probably the father of *Robert*, the standard-bearer of London; and, after him, by *John Fitzneget*: when, as we have before stated, it came into the possession of *Solomon Bassing*, who rebuilt the mansion-hall, as it was termed, which it probably much wanted, having, according to the records, stood considerably more than 133 years.

(b) 1316, 10 *Edward II.* the king ordered, that ale should, in London, be sold for one penny a gallon, and that no wheat should be malted. Mum was then a very common drink in the metropolis; as, indeed, it appears to have been even so late as the beginning of the last century, e. g.

"The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of mum,
Till all tun'd equal send a general hum."

Pope.

This distich, taken from the *Dunciad*, possesses a latent beauty in being peculiarly applicable to the locality of that part of the poem whence it is extracted. A famous house for the sale of *mum* was, about the time the poet alludes to, and perhaps much later, situated near the north-east corner of *Fleet-bridge*, now the site of the *Albion Fire Insurance Office*: and it may be further observed, that *Mum*, i. e. a strong beer brewed from wheat (malted), was a favourite liquor at the adjacent *Mug-houses* in *Salisbury-court*, which, it is well known, were destroyed in a riot 1716.

of 50*l.* paid into the *Hanaper*,† to *Thomas Bakewell*, *John Frost*, *William Parker*, and *Stephen Spilman*, citizens and mercers, that they the said messuage called *Bakewell hall*, and one garden in the parish of *St. Michael's Bassingshaugh* and of *St. Laurence in the Jewry*, and one messuage, two shops, one garden, and other appurtenances, might give and assign to the mayor and commonalty for ever, *ad opus communitatis*.

It will here be proper to remark, that, after our genealogical disquisitions and observations, we return to the commercial use of the ancient buildings on the spot we now contemplate; an inquiry which, like the former, we deem both curious and necessary. *Blackwell-hall*, at the period last mentioned, namely, about the middle of the fourteenth century, rises into very considerable importance, from its being made the central point of the woollen manufacture of the whole kingdom. The convenience which the north side of London presented for the setting-out and arrival of pack-horses,‡ which were originally the mode by which wool, piece-goods, and all other kinds of commodities,§ were conveyed inland, has been, in these *Vestiges*, before mentioned: their method of travelling was in strings; they were muzzled, that they might not loiter on the road, to feed on the grass with which it was bounded; they used, at stated times, to be assembled from different parts at their watering-places, termed *stations*, which were generally distinguished by a cross on the top of a conduit: those on the north side of London were at *Shoreditch church* and the end of *Golden-lane*;||

† This sum was paid by the corporation of London.

‡ Pack-horses. So termed from carrying packs of wool according to their strength. We think, the common horse-load was one pack. The weight of a pack of wool was 17 stone 2 pounds, i. e. 240 pounds.

§ In the reign of *Edward III.* the wool exported to France amounted to 250,000*l.*; an enormous sum for those days. But those authors are mistaken who have asserted, that the manufacture of wool had, in this kingdom, made little progress until the fifteenth century; the statutes, incorporations, grants, taxes, and numerous other public documents and public regulations, prove directly the contrary.

|| The *Upper* and *Lower Pack-horses*, at *Turnham-green*, were, probably, in ancient times, the *stations* for the *Western* counties, whose wool-staple was, for some time, at *Westminster*.

thence, when they had refreshed, or were collected, they proceeded toward their inns in town, or on their stages; the former of which, from those circumstances, it must be observed, were, in the vicinity of *Blackwell-hall*, whether the goods were obliged to be carried, extremely numerous. The hall itself became, of course, a very great and important market, as may be seen by the following extract from

"An Act of the Common Council held *August 1*, in the 8th year of *Henry VIII.* concerning *Blackwell-hall*.

"WHEREAS by an act of Common Council, in the 22d year of King *Richard II.* it was ordained and established, that no manner of person should bring or convey any woollen cloths into the city to be sold, except they were first brought, harboured, and discharged, at the common market of *Blackwell-hall*, therefore ordained, provided, and of old time accustomed, upon pain of forfeiture of the said cloth so harboured and laid contrary to the said ordinance, &c. &c."

Having, from this instrument, sufficiently established the antiquity of the cloth hall of *Bassing*, which, in the reign of *Edward VI.* seems to have been nearly conducted upon the same plan as those of *Leeds*, *Huddersfield*, and other places, already mentioned, all cloths, wheresoever made, if sent to *London*, were, as stated, under pain of different forfeitures, obliged to be lodged and marked in *Blackwell-hall*; though we must re-observe, that the whole neighbourhood may, from the earliest times, be considered as the woollen market of the metropolis, as there were in it numerous warehouses, and great accommodations both for travellers and horses. Respecting the flourishing state of the woollen manufacture through the subsequent ages, we have little to add to what has been so ably said by former and contemporary writers.* Until other fabrics were so gene-

rally brought into competition with those of *wool*, it was the theme of national pride and exultation; though still it happily continues our grand staple commodity.

"To *Colchis* erst tho' *Jason* sail'd from *Greece*,
Great Britain now may boast the GOLDEN FLEECE."

About the middle of the sixteenth century, it is stated, that *Blackwell-hall* having, in the long course of ages that it had stood, become ruinous,†

the various operations of clothworking, and was, most unquestionably, extremely curious; nor have we forgotten the futile, though mischievous, attempts of that rascal *PUNCH* to mar or impede the labours of the loom. We have, we think, formerly seen the figure of the Bishop carried about in his sacerdotal, with a *wool-comb* in one hand and *fleece* in the other, and also remember underneath a sign of this ingenious prelate something like this verse:

Let *woolcombers* praise
The good Bishop *Blaize*.

ST. BLAIZE, for he was both canonized and kalendered, (a) we find, by the legend, was Bishop of *Sebastis*, a city of *Armenia*, a district of *Asia*, bordering on the south-east bank of that immense lake, the *Black Sea*. We read, that he fled from the persecution of *Dioclesian* in the early part of the fourth century; that he landed at a small town in *Cornwall*, where his sanctity was such, as to induce many pious persons to come to him: the town, consequently, improved, houses accumulated, and it was, to do him honour, distinguished by his appellation. His effigy is still preserved in the church, which was dedicated to his memory; and a festival is still held in the parish, probably on the day of his canonization, in commemoration of him, as he is still considered as the inventor of the art of *combing wool*. These festivals are common among the *woolcombers* in most parts of England: but although we would not wish to detract from the merit of the good Bishop, we fancy he had no more to do with *woolcombing* than *St. Crispin*, for instance, had with *shoemaking*.

† In order to commemorate one of the last tenants of this venerable mansion, we shall quote the following verses (certainly not for their poetical merit), which were inscribed on an ancient tomb in the adjacent church of *St. Michael Bassishaw*.

"In chirurgery brought up in youth,
a knight here lieth dead;
A knight, and eke a surgeon such
as England seld had bred.

(a) The commemoration of *St. Blaize*, who still retains his situation in our almanacks, was the 3d of February. His *weekes* were, of course, commenced on the vigil of that day.

* Although the subject of *wool* has been eulogized in every species of writing, we have from few of those productions received greater pleasure than we derived from having, in very early life, seen it woven into a kind of drama, which, in the shape of a puppet-show, of which Bishop *BLAIZE* was the principal character, was exhibited in all parts of *England*, particularly in the clothing counties. In the progress of this truly patriotic piece, it displayed

and being, consequently, deemed in danger of falling, *Richard May*, merchant tailor, left, by his will, towards the erecting the external walls of a new fabric, the sum of 300*l.* upon condition that the same should be executed within three years after his decease; whereupon the old *Blackwell-hall* was taken down, and, in the month of February following its dilapidation, the foundation of a new, strong, and beautiful storehouse being laid, the works, in every department, were so diligently prosecuted, that within the space of ten months after, that is to say, in the year 1558, the whole of the edifice was finished in a manner highly creditable

“ For which so sovaigne gift of God,
wherein he did excell,
King *Henry VIII.* call'd him to Court,
who lov'd him dearly well.

“ God gave the gift; the king gave goods,
the gift of God t' enhance :
Where God and such a prince do joyne,
such man hath happy chance.

“ King *Edward*, for his service sake,
bade him rise up a knight :
A name of praise; and ever since
he Sir *John Ailife* hight.

“ Right worshipful in name and charge,
in *London* liv'd he then :
In *BLACKWELL HALL* the merchant chief,
first shrieve, (a) then alderman.

“ The hospitals bewail his death,
the orphan children moan,
Their chief erector being dead,
their benefactor gone. (b)

“ Dame *Isabel*, who lived with him
his faithful wife and make
With him (as dearest after death)
doth not her knight forsake.

“ The knight the 24th of October
yielded up his breath ;
And she soon after follow'd,
to live with him in death.”

In this church was buried Sir *John Gresham*, whose name is his eulogium; and also under the communion-table is the following inscription, which, for its antiquity, ought to be recorded: “ *Hic jacet Richardus Surich quondam Rector istius Ecclesie. Qui obiit 13 Novemb. An. Dom. 1359 cujus animæ proprietur Deus.*”

(a) The name of Sir *John Ailife* does certainly appear in the list of sheriffs in the year 1548, which was the year of his death, which happened on October 24: so that he only survived his office three weeks and four days.

(b) This alludes to the foundation of *St. Bartholomew's Hospital*, in the last year of *Henry VIII.* and 1st *Edward VI.* and also of *Christ's Hospital*, &c.

to the architect, and satisfactory to the corporation. The charge for the erection of this large building seems to us, even considering the comparative valuation of money betwixt those times and these, to have been extremely moderate, it only amounting to the sum of 2,500*l.* which, if the space of ground that was covered, the height to which the building was carried, and the various storehouses and other apartments adapted to the reception and sale of the numerous articles of woollen manufacture, as well as the raw material, that were brought thither for domestic traffic and for exportation, are considered, seems to us so small a charge as to be almost incredible.

This building, which was sometimes termed the *New BLACKWELL HALL*, continued, as a commercial *dépôt*, to flourish extremely until the year 1666, when it was destroyed in the general conflagration; and as it is probable that, during the suspension of trade which that dreadful event occasioned, and the consequent confusion of property, the people were more intent upon erecting dwelling-houses than halls, it does not appear that its renovation was set about for some time, nor was its building finished until 1672 or 3, when it rose in the state that it appears at present; respecting which, allowing for the injury that it has received from time, no material alteration has occurred.

The present building is, in its exterior, square; its interior consists of two quadrangles of brick, separated by a transverse, through which there is a passage from the lower or eastern court, the entrance to which is through the gate in *Basinghall-street*, to the upper, the gate to which is, as we have stated, in *King-street, Guildhall*. This, the aspect of which is towards the west, is the principal front of the building, and, consequently, the subject of our VIEW, has, as will be observed, a door-case, full large enough for the edifice, constructed with some degree of architectural taste, adorned with two columns of the Doric order, with their entablature, and a pediment, in which are the king's arms, and a little lower the arms of the City of London, enriched with *Cupids*, and surrounded with more appropriate ornaments. With respect to the attic pediment and cornice we do not say any thing, because we think that they rather assimilate better

with the building (which must be considered as a great *store-house*) than the *gate*; for this reason, also, the iron-barred windows, although they give to it the appearance of a prison, will pass uncensured, when it is considered that these safeguards were absolutely necessary, in order to secure the immense property that the different apartments to which they belong have contained. A part of this hall, which is not in itself, we believe, of the commercial consequence that it formerly was, is now consigned to the use of the commissioners of the land tax; the sash windows in whose chambers certainly, in some degree, derange the general architectural symmetry: the whole building, however, from the circumstances we have stated, and also from its hastening to decay, becomes a curious object.

In this large edifice are* the *Devonshire, Gloucester, Worcester, Kentish, Medley, Spanish*, and *Blanket* halls, &c. in which upon each piece of cloth is paid a penny for pitching, and a halfpenny per week resting; and the profits, which are said to amount to about 1100*l.* *per annum*, are applied toward the support of *Christ's-hospital*, the governors of which have the whole management of those warehouses.

There are, as we have hinted, several statutes relating to the regulation of this market, with respect to the factors and others concerned in or connected with it, which are already so well known, that it is not necessary even to refer to them.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

March 10, 1812.

PERMIT me to occupy a little more room, in answer to the reply of Simplex to my former notice of his first essay or letter.

His commencement is singular: "I should have made no reply to your Correspondent Heraclitus's illiberal attack, &c. had not the insinuations therein been entirely unfounded and unjust; else it should have passed without notice as *vox et præterea nihil*;" which,

* Perhaps we should rather say *were*; for, in consequence of revolutions so common in all commercial transactions, by which commodities force themselves into new channels, we understand that *Blackwell Hall*, as a mart and central dépôt, is not considered of the importance in the woollen trade that it once was.

in order to be clear, ought to have been thus expressed: "Had Heraclitus's insinuations been well founded and just, my theory would have been overturned, and, of course, I should have had no defence to make; and, in that case, his attack (which would have had the effect of refuting my system) would have been *vox et præterea nihil*." A most profound conclusion, truly!

We then come to a *modest* insinuation, that he has "discovered a theorem that embraces, bears through, and perfectly explains and reconciles, all the movements, &c. of the celestial orbs." From this it should seem, that what he has before advanced fully accounts for the exact proportions which the velocities of the planets bear to each other according to their distances, the squares of their revolutions being proportionate to the cubes of the distances. Also, why they describe equal areas in equal times? Why the circumstance of their projectile and attractive forces not balancing each other in every part of their orbit, causes them to describe ellipses instead of circles? Why, after being drawn nearer and nearer to the sun from the aphelion to the perihelion, they do not continue to be drawn nearer, describing a spiral, and, at length, falling into the sun, instead of re-ascending to their aphelion? Why the planets meet with mutual disturbances, arising from the various effect of their mutual attractions at different distances, and in different positions,—requiring the employment of equations in calculating their places, and which corrections agree with experience? Why it is not the centre of the earth that describes the elliptic orbit, commonly called the elliptic, but the common centre of gravity of the earth and moon; and which is found to correspond with observation? Why the moon's orbit is dilated when the earth is in perihelion, and contracted when in aphelion? Why the form of the lunar orbit changes according to the position of the sun with regard to the line of the apsides, being more oval or eccentric when he coincides with that line, and more circular when at right angles? Why the inclination of her orbit to the ecliptic changes with the position of the nodes, being more inclined when the line of the nodes coincides with that of the syzgies, and *vice versa*? Why her nodes, as well as those of the planets, except Jupiter, have a retrograde motion, and

Jupiter's a direct ? and why the lines of the apsides of all the orbits, both primary and secondary, have a direct motion ? Why the poles of the equator describe a circle round those of the elliptic, by a retrograde motion, causing an apparent arc of the fixed stars in the contrary direction, completing its period in about 26,000 years ; and this motion not equable, but varying in quantity according to the position of the moon's nodes ? Why the obliquity of the ecliptic is continually diminishing, besides a periodical change it undergoes every 18 years and 228 days, being the period of the moon's nodes ? * I never knew that the word "theorem" was applied to any but mathematical problems, capable of mathematical demonstration. Therefore, till Simplex accounts for the above phenomena on his principles, this word is misapplied. May I then hope that, in your next publication, he will either point out those parts of his compositions which embrace, bear through, and explain, all these facts, or that he will then condescend to favour us with them.

To proceed. Our author still asserts, that "*Sol is inhabited as ALL OTHER of the celestial orbs ARE, &c.*" and brings forward a host of respectable authorities in his favour ; though in whose writings I can discover *no such assertion*, as they only state the sun to be a solid globe, and, therefore, *perhaps*, inhabited.† I would here attempt to shew, that there is no necessity for *supposing*—much less "arrogantly" *asserting*, that "*Sol is inhabited*," in order to support a wild conjecture, as it would lead me into too wide a field of argument, than I have now either time or room to indulge in.

Come we now to the "absurd" part of Simplex's letter. As I cannot readily call to mind in what part of Sir Isaac Newton's works he speaks of the computed heat of the comet of 1680 ; I can only say, with the ingenious Fergusson, that "Newton computed the heat of the

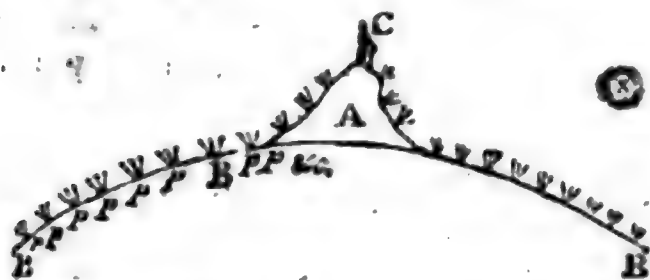
* Vide "*Theoria Lunæ juxta Systema Newtonianum* — Auctore Tobia Mayer, 1767." Also, the "*Physical Theories of M. La Grange*" and "*M. de la Place*." Likewise, "*Astronomie de la Lande*," &c. &c.

† Who is Lambert ? I must except this astronomer from those "in whose writings I can discover, &c." as I never before heard of him. Indeed, my knowledge of philosophers is very scanty.

comet that appeared in 1680 to be 2000 times hotter than red hot iron, &c." (9th edition, p. 38.) But if *he* did not state this, who did ? For all the authors whom I have consulted upon the subject, agree precisely with the above quotation : and Simplex expressly says, "absurdly stated." Whether, however, there has been any degree of *absurdity* in this statement, or, rather, computation, I think there is a much greater degree of *absurdity* in roundly asserting, that the comet received "no additional heat !" I wonder he had not gone on to say, that the comet received no heat *at all* during any part of its revolution, and ended by applying the same theory to the planets, and, consequently, that all our sensations of heat and light are purely ideal :—for this is the necessary consequence of embracing his theory. Why does he not say that the degree of heat does not depend on the perpendicularity of the rays, but because facts would contradict him ? And it is only for want of this species of evidence, as it regards other orbs than our own, that we are liable to be "blown about with every strange wind of doctrine." As I must not enlarge here, I will only observe, that I admire the idea (contained in his first letter) "of the inconceivable noise and roar" of the comet's tail, being not a little assisted in my imagination by the wind, at this moment, howling ; and by the din of a cascade into a reservoir, with which I am nightly entertained. I cannot think this "perpetual" stunning to be essential to the convenience of the cometarians, who, to enjoy it, must certainly have some very peculiar ideas of music. If *proved* to be so, there was no occasion for the "*perhaps*," nor for the "*beyond all possibility of human conception* ;" as it must have been not only conceived, but actually heard.

It was the doctrine of Newton, that bodies heated or illuminated by others were so in a degree inversely as the squares of their distances. This our author calls "mere speculation," and attempts to confute it by reference to "the cold on the summit of the Chimborazo, &c." Here he talks of the greater proximity to the sun, viz. 4 miles — in 95 millions ! What a prodigious difference ! A grain of sand on a globe of 9 inches diameter ! Surely he fancied, like children and peasants, that the sun was only a few yards above the

tops of the hills! Now to confute this formidable objection, in the completest manner, would occupy too much of your interesting publication, which might, perhaps, be much better devoted to the introduction of miscellaneous information, than the insertion of a refutation of doctrines, which aim at the exposure and subversion of those well digested, and mathematically demonstrated, ones of Newton and his disciples. I cannot, however, but observe, that a man on the top of a mountain may consider himself, in a comparative degree, detached from the earth; the mountain he stands on being infinitely small in comparison of the whole globe; and, therefore, cannot afford him much heat; and he is at a considerable distance from the level surface of the earth, from every point of which caloric is continually radiating. He is, besides, partly deprived of that covering which a warm atmosphere affords us at the surface. To illustrate this by a figure. Let us suppose BBB



to be a section of the earth's surface; A a mountain; C a man on the summit; S the sun; p p p p p, &c. &c. an infinite number of points on the surface, from which caloric is radiating. The further any body is placed from the radiating points, the less they must be heated by them. In all this, I have not taken into consideration the effect produced by the atmosphere receiving heat from the earth, and diffusing it all around and over us; which the man on the mountain must feel in a less degree; for, not only is the air rarer, but there is a smaller quantity over him; and bodies, equally heated, cool quicker or slower, according to the coolness or heat of the medium in which they are placed. Therefore, if a body is placed in a medium heated to the same degree as itself, it cannot become cooler, till the medium itself becomes cooler: so that the man on the mountain must perceive the heat leaving his skin much faster on that account. And not only men, but the surface of the mountain itself, and the

circumambient air, must experience the same degree of cold, occasioning "perpetual ice and snow."

If this conclusion will not satisfy your Correspondent Simplex, I will treat more fully upon the subject; as well as enter into a slight examination of his other two essays, on another occasion. Indeed, the field that this controversy has led me into is so wide, that I have not, by any means, done justice to many of the topics on which I have touched. It is not improbable, therefore, that I may, if I have opportunity and inclination, before your next publication, renew my correspondence, and supply what is deficient, without waiting for the reply of Simplex. In the mean time, suffer me to observe, that my ideas of "arrogance" do not at all tally with those of Simplex. And I submit it to his judgment, which of the two is the most arrogant; he who is content to rest his credit on the superstructure which Newton has raised, or he who condemns it at once as "mere speculation?" He who would defend the fame of a profound astronomer from the attacks of a mere dabbler in philosophy, or he who conjures up an imaginary theory, and requires a blind reception of it? He who desires not "to be wise above that which is written," or he who undermines the works of celebrated philosophers, by ascribing to them opinions which they never entertained, in order to shelter himself, under their mantles, from the well-founded animadversions of one who cordially embraces their real doctrines?

How far Simplex merits the "wit, irony, abuse, menaces, and castigations," which he says I have heaped upon him, is a point which must be left for the consideration of your numerous readers. I am free, however, to acknowledge the mildness and candour of your Correspondent, whose temper I would not willingly try by "unworthy insinuations" or "illiberal attacks."

With many apologies for this intrusion upon the patience of such of your readers as do not interest themselves in subjects of this nature, I beg leave to subscribe myself, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

HERACLITUS.

NUGÆ.

No. II.

THAT BEN JONSON pillaged the Greek and Latin Classics whenever it suited his convenience, is well known to every scholar who is acquainted with his works. It was objected to him by his contemporaries, and is acknowledged by his commentators, who have tracked him in many of his predatory incursions, and restored part of his plunder to the lawful owner. I am not, however, aware that the following passages have been noticed by any one, as forming part of those in which he has levied contributions upon the Ancients.

In his "Catiline's Conspiracy," the following rant occurs, where Cethegus undertakes to kill Cicero:

"Enquire not. He shall die.
Shall, was too slowly said. He's dying. That
Is yet too slow. He's dead."

Act iii. S. 8.

But no one, surely, will doubt that this was taken from Seneca's "Hercules Furens."

"Lycus Creonti debitas poenas dabit;
*Lentum est, DABIT; DAT: hoc quoque est
lentum; DEDIT.*" ver. 643.

In the following pretty epigram on Sal. Pavy, whose name appears among those of the actors subjoined to some of Ben's plays, he was indebted for the leading idea to Martial.

"An Epitaph on S. P. a Child of Queen Elizabeth's Chapel.

Weep with me all you that read

This little story:

And know for whom a tear you shed

Death's self is sorry.

'Twas a child, that so did thrive

In grace and feature,

As Heaven and Nature seem'd to strive

Which own'd the creature.

Years he number'd scarce thirteen,

When Fates turn'd cruel,

Yet three fill'd Zodiacks had he been

The Stage's jewel;

And did not (what now we mean)

Old men so duly,

As, sooth, the Parcæ thought him one,

He play'd so truly.

So, by error, to his fate

They all consented:

But viewing him since (alas, too late)

They have repented;

And have sought (to give new birth)

In baths to steep him;

But being so much too good for Earth

Heaven vows to keep him."

Epig. cxx.

Compare now this with Martial's

"Epitaphium Scorpi.

"Ille ego sum Scorpis, clamosi gloria Circæ,
Plautus, Roma, tui, deliciae breves:
*Invida quem Lachesis raptum trieteride nonâ,
Dum numerat palmas, credidit esse senem.*"

Lib. x. 58.

One of the symbols of PYTHAGORAS was Πῦρ μαχαίρα μὴ σκαλιῦν. Whoever wishes to investigate the occult meaning of this precept may consult Diogenes Laërtius in loc. Lib. viii. p. 503. edit. Meibomii; Athenæus, lib. x. p. 158. vol. 4. edit. Schweighæuser.; and Plutarch πρὸ παιδων ἀγωγῆς, §. 17. p. 29. edit. Wytttenbach. and after he has found it, he may, perhaps, hardly think it "worth the search." The Tartars, however, who probably know as little of Pythagoras "as the Pope of Rome," "in consequence of certain traditions, consider many indifferent actions as criminal. One is, to thrust a knife into the fire, or any way to touch a fire with a knife." See the Travels of John de Plano Carpini, in Kerr's Collection, Vol. i. p. 131.

In 1729, Dean Swift published "A modest proposal for preventing the children of poor people in Ireland from being a burden to their parents or country, and for making them beneficial to the public," the humour of which one could hardly expect to be misunderstood. In 1740 came out the "Memoirs of Martinus Scriblerus," in whose character the following traits, at least, are intended to designate Swift. "In politics, his writings are of a peculiar cast, for the most part ironical, and the drift of them often so profound and delicate as to be mistaken by the vulgar. He once went so far, as to write a persuasive to people to eat their own children, WHICH WAS SO LITTLE UNDERSTOOD AS TO BE TAKEN IN ILL PART." That this was really the case, will appear from the following quotation from an amusing French romance published in 1736; consequently prior to the "Memoirs of Scriblerus," and subsequent to the "Modest Proposal." Describing the wretched condition of Harpesile (evidently indicating Ireland, whose armorial ensign is a Harp), the person speaking proceeds: "Enfin, la misère est si grande, même chez ceux qui tiennent des terres à ferme, quo pour en faire connoître l'excès, et porter le gouvernement à y remédier, on

Docteur de ce païs-là imagina de présenter une requête au Roi et à son Conseil pour obtenir qu'il fût permis d'égorger les petits enfans pour les manger : et qu'ainsi les peres et meres pussent les vendre, soit après leur naissance, soit même dès le tems de la grossesse, pour les livrer à certain âge au gré de l'acheteur. Ah quelles idées horribles me présentez-vous, s'écria TITI ! quelles horreurs ! C'est précisément, reprit FORTESERRE, ce que vouloit inspirer le Docteur qui avoit fait cette requête. Il faisoit voir l'utilité de sa demande, en ce que cela contribueroit à rendre la disette moins grande : parce qu'en mangeant ces enfans, on hâteroit la diminution du peuple, et qu'on épargneroit ainsi d'autres animaux. Il y faisoit remarquer un avantage pour les peres, en ce que la vente de leurs enfans leur procureroit quelque argent : et qu'ils seroient délivrés du soin de travailler à leur avoir du pain, et de la douleur de ne pouvoir souvent leur en donner assez. Il y trouvoit un avantage considérable pour les meres et pour les enfans, en ce que ceux qui voudroient les acheter, nourriroient bien les meres dans leur grossesse, et pendant qu'elles allaient, afin que leurs nourrissons fussent plus gras et plus délicats : d'où il arriveroit que les femmes grosses et les nourrices auroient du moins dans leur vie quelques bonnes années de nourriture ; que leurs enfans ne commenceroient pas à souffrir avant même que d'être nés ; que pour le tems qu'ils seroient au monde, ils seroient bien traités, et que la mort même leur seroit un bien, puisqu'elle préviendrait leurs misères. Eh ! quel effet a produit cette requête, demanda TITI ? Rien que je sache, repondit FORTESERRE, mais je vous assure qu'elle a été faite, et que je l'ai vue imprimée. Changeons, je vous prie, de conversation, dit TITI : de telles idées répandroient trop de noir dans mon esprit : Songeons à préserver nos campagnes d'un état aussi cruel." — Histoire du Prince Titi, Vol. iii. pp. 79—81. T. E.

THE PHILOSOPHY OF COIN.

IT is a circumstance which has lately struck us as rather extraordinary, that while so much has been said and written upon the weighty subject of BULLION, and while COIN has become rather a medium of controversy than a medium of commerce, its scientific properties

and mechanical emanation should have entirely escaped observation. It is true, that the late Lord Liverpool, in a most admirable work upon the coins of this realm, carried their investigation further than any modern writer on the same subject had done ; but they still remain to be contemplated in a point of view, respecting which it was not necessary for his lordship to place them, and in which they did not, consequently, come within the scope of his consideration. This point, which may, with propriety, be termed the *philosophy of coin*, has been, in some degree, recognized by the ingenious author of the following speculation, which we, therefore, with pleasure, insert, with the addition of a few notes on parts of it where we deemed them relevant to the subject.

Some Account of the TRIAL of the PIX.
By the Rev. ROGERS RUDING, B.D.
F.A.S. in a Letter to William Bray,
Esq.

(From the "*Archæologia*," Vol. XVI.
just published.)

THE wisdom of our ancestors is in few circumstances more conspicuous, than in the jealousy with which they guarded the integrity of the Coins, and in the expedients which they adopted for that purpose. Their utmost care was exerted to preserve the standard inviolate, by assays made, within the Mint, in the presence of officers who were mutually checks upon each other ; and before the monies were allowed to be issued, they were submitted to the public trial of a jury, composed of men who, by their professional knowledge, were well qualified to decide upon their purity, and who were bound by a solemn oath to return a true verdict.

As this trial, although an open one, is but little known, it may not be uninteresting to trace it from the earliest period in which it is to be found on our records ; to state the changes which it has undergone ; and the manner in which it is conducted in the present times.

Its technical name is derived from the *pix*,* or box in which the coins that

* *Pix*, derived from *Pixis*, a box. This is, also, the term applied to the case, small chest, or box, in which the consecrated Host is, in Roman Catholic countries, deposited.

"Fortune is Bardolph's foe, and frowns on him,
For he has stol'n a *Pix*, and hang'd most
be." SHAKESPEARE'S *Henry V.*

have been selected for examination are contained. This box is secured by three locks, the keys of which are respectively in the keeping of the Warden, Master, and Comptroller of the Mint. It does not appear that the *ancients* had any such public trial;* and the earliest notice of the *Pix*, which I have met with in any modern foreign Mint, is in the reign of Philip VI. of France,† in the fourteenth century: but whether the passage in which it occurs relates to a public trial, cannot be determined.

The invention of it in this kingdom, or, at least, its introduction into our courts, is, probably, of high antiquity; for in the ninth or tenth year of Edward I. it is mentioned as a mode well known, and of common usage.‡ In one of those years, the King, by his writ, commanded the Barons of the Exchequer to take with them Gregory de Rokesele (then Master of the Mint), and straightway, before they retired from the Exchequer, to open the boxes of the assay of London and Canterbury, and to make the assay in such manner as the King's Council were wont to do, and to take an account thereof, so that they might be able to certify the King touching the same, whenever he should please.§

From this record, which is the most

Hall and Hollingshead confirm this circumstance, and add, that this *Pix* was stolen out of a church; but it seems, according to the ancient acceptance of the term, that it was generally applied to small boxes in which things of value were deposited. In this sense it was, probably, understood by the Romans, from whom it descended to us. It is well known, that the first monies were of pure gold or silver; but it being found convenient, both in the eastern and the western empires, to alloy them with baser metal, the trial of the *Pix*, or more private assays, became necessary at certain times, particularly after revolutions, &c. to ascertain their exact value. By the same rule, in this country, after great debasements of the coin, a trial of the *Pix* was demanded, to reclaim it to the ancient standard.—FORTON.

* Arbutnot's Tables, page 8.

† Du Cange, sub voce *Assia*. The circumstance there referred to is not noticed by Le Blanc, in his History of the French Money.

‡ It appears by the patent roll of the 6th John, 1204, that a statute concerning clipped money was made: this was succeeded by another law, or regulation, entitled the assize of Coinage, which most unquestionably alluded to the Touch or Trial of the *Pix*—probably before a jury.—EDIT.

§ Madox, Hist. of the Exchequer, Vol. I. p. 291.

ancient hitherto discovered relating to this trial, it appears, that, previous to the above date, it had usually been made before the King's Council; but that, by the authority of the writ above quoted, it was then to be held in the court of Exchequer, in the presence of the Barons. It was afterwards taken from their cognizance, and came again under the power of the Lords of the Council in the Star Chamber, where it is found to have been in the year 1595 (as appears from a verdict of that date),|| and where it continued until 1699, when it again became subject to the court of Exchequer,¶ under which it has remained to the present time.

From memoranda of assays, which are still preserved in that court, it seems that this trial used to be made annually; and the same is stated to have been the regular practice until the Usurpation, when it was held at such times as the state pleased.** At present, I believe, it is not customary for the Master to require it to be held until, upon his removal from the office, it becomes necessary, in order that he may receive his quietus.

As the authority under which these trials were held occasionally varied, so did, likewise, the persons who sat as judges in the court. Thus, as we have seen above, they were first the members of the King's Council, then the Barons of the Exchequer, and again the Members of the Privy Council as Judges of the Star Chamber, where, sometimes, the King himself presided; as did James I. at an assay which was made upon the 9th of May 1611.

In 1643, a committee of Lords and Commons was appointed by order of Parliament, for the purpose of making this trial.††

At one period (in 1649), the Court was held before the Lord President of the Council of State, the Commissioners of the Great Seal, and others of the Council of State, and Committee of Revenues, by virtue of an act of Parliament:‡‡ at another (in 1657), by the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, assisted by the Lords Commis-

|| Mint Roll in the Exchequer.

¶ Pollett's MS. notes on Conduit's Observations on the Trial of the *Pix*.

** Answer of the Moniers to Blondeau, pages 25. 27.

†† Pollett's MS.

‡‡ Folkes, p. 100.

tioners of the Treasury, the Justices of the several Benches, and Barons of the Exchequer, or some of them, under the authority of a warrant signed by the Protector *Cromwell*;* and it is now composed of such Members of the Privy Council as are expressly summoned for that purpose; the Lord High Chancellor, or, in his absence, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presiding.

The manner in which this trial was formerly conducted in the court of Exchequer, appears, from a verdict of the eleventh year of *Henry VI.* to have been by an assay made in the presence of the court, and of other persons who were appointed to assist, by the King's Assay Master, and to have been determined without the intervention of a jury.†

The earliest notice which has occurred, in which the judgment of professional artists was required to sanction, as a jury,‡ the judgment of the Court, is dated in the thirty-seventh of *Elizabeth*, when a trial was held in the Star Chamber.§

The number of the jurors has occasionally varied considerably. No less than nineteen names appear to the verdict of the thirty-seventh of *Elizabeth*:// and, in 1651, the Monitors speak of a jury of twenty-four men:¶ whilst the number usual at the present time is no more than twelve.

As I have not been able to discover any ancient ceremonial, by which the forms of this trial were regulated, I must now proceed to state the modern practice of summoning the Court, and conducting the business of it.

Upon a memorial being presented by the Master of the Mint, praying for a Trial of the *Pix*, the Chancellor of the

Exchequer moves his Majesty, in Council, to that purpose. A summons is then issued to certain Members of the Privy Council, to meet at the house which is now allotted to the office of Receiver of the Fees in his Majesty's Exchequer, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on a certain day. A precept is likewise directed, by the Lord High Chancellor, to the Wardens of the Goldsmiths' Company, requiring them to nominate, and set down, the names of a competent number of sufficient and able freemen of their Company, skilful to judge of, and to present the defaults of the coins, if any should be found, to be of the jury, to attend at the same time and place. This number is usually twenty-five, of which the Assay Master of the Company is always one.

When the Court is formed, the Clerk of the *Goldsmiths'* Company returns the precept, together with the list of names; the jury is called over, and twelve persons are sworn. The President then gives his charge, which used formerly to be general, like the oath, to examine by fire, by water, by touch, or by weight, or by all, or by some of them, in the most just manner, whether the monies were made according to the indenture, and standard trial pieces, and within the remedies. But, in 1754, the Lord High Chancellor Talbot directed the jury to express precisely how much the money was within the remedies;** and the practice which he thus enjoined is still continued. The other parts of the charge necessarily vary according to the ability of the President, and his knowledge of the subject.

When it is concluded, the *Pix* is delivered to the jury, and the Court is commonly adjourned to the house of the President, where the verdict is afterwards delivered.

The jury then retire to the courtroom of the Duchy of Lancaster, whither the *Pix* is removed, together with the weights of the Exchequer and Mint, and where the scales which are used upon this occasion are suspended, the beam of which is so delicate, that it will turn with six grains, when loaded with the whole of those weights, to the amount of 48 lb. 8 oz. in each scale.

The jury being seated, the indenture, or the warrant under which the Master has acted, is read. Then the *Pix* is opened, and the money which had been

* *Folkes*, page 99.

† *Ibid.* page 60, note.

‡ Yet of the Goldsmiths' Company, incorporated 16 *Richard II.* A.D. 1392, it is said, "Once a year a jury is taken, consisting of twenty-four persons, who go up to the Court, and then, in the presence of the Lords of the Council, some pieces of money that had been coined the foregoing year, and that had been taken out of the *Mint*, is exactly assayed and weighed; which pieces were taken out of the said *Mint*, and kept under several locks by several persons till this time: and hereby special care is taken that the English coin want neither weight nor purity. *Seymour*, Book iv. Chap. viii.—*Editor*."

§ Roll in the Exchequer.

¶ *Ibid.*

¶ Answer to *Blondeau*, page 27.

** *Air*, *Conduitt.* *Pollett's MS.*

taken out of each delivery,* and enclosed in a paper parcel under the seals of the Warden, Master, and Comptroller of the Mint, is given into the hands of the foreman, who reads aloud the indorsement, and compares it with the account which lies before him. He then delivers the parcel to one of the jury, who opens it, and examines whether its contents agree with the indorsement.

When all the parcels have been opened, and found to be right, the monies contained in them are mixed together in wooden bowls, and afterwards weighed.

Out of the said monies so mingled, the jury take a certain number of each species of Coin, to the amount of one pound weight, for the assay by fire. And the indentive trial pieces of gold and silver,†

* By this term is to be understood the monies which have been coined within certain periods, and the pieces are thus set apart from the gross sum for trial.

From every journey, as it is technically styled, of gold or silver, two pieces, at the least, are taken at hazard, one for the private assay, the other for the public trial.

A journey of gold is fifteen pounds weight, a journey of silver sixty pounds.

† The trial pieces are in the custody of the Auditor and Chamberlains of the Exchequer, who produce them in obedience to a warrant which is directed to them by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. If the Master has reason to suspect that the trial pieces which are specified in the indenture are inaccurate, he has a right to demand that they may be compared with the indented standard trial pieces, which were made in the seventeenth year of Edward IV. To these pieces, whose corresponding parts are kept in the Exchequer and in the Tower, the following certificate is annexed, which will show with how much solemnity these standards were prepared, and their purity attested :

"The first day of July, the xvij. yere of the reigne of Kyng Edward the Fourth, Robert Hill, William Wodeward, John Kyrkeby, and Miles Ades, were sworn upon the holy Evangeliste in the Sterre Chamber, before the Chaunceler of England, Tresorer, and Pryve Seale, and many other noble Lords of the Kyng's Councell spiruall and tempall, to make this standard of xxij. carraits iij. greynes and an halfe of p^rite fyne gold, and half a greyne of allay, accordyng to the old standard, as it appereth in the record in the Kyng's Chauncery and Eschequer, of Kyng Edward the ijde and Kyng Richard the Secunde, Henry the iiijth, the vth, and the vjth, Kyngs of England. The which Robert Hill, William Wodeward, John

of the dates specified in the indenture, being produced by the proper officer, a sufficient quantity is cut from either of them, for the purpose of comparing with it the pound weight of gold or silver which is to be tried (after it has been previously melted and prepared), by the usual methods of assay.

When that operation is finished, the jury return their verdict, wherein they state the manner in which the coins they have examined have been found to vary from the weight and fineness required‡ by the indenture; and whether, and how much, the variations exceed, or fall short of the remedies which are allowed; and according to the terms of the verdict, the Master's quietus is either granted or withheld.

ROGERS RUDING.

* * * We have extracted, from the lately published volume of the *Archæologia*, the foregoing account of a very curious, and hitherto almost unknown, public Trial. It is, as we understand,

Kirkeby, and *Miles Ades*, have certified that this standard is truly made as is aforesaid."

The certificate which is annexed to the silver agrees with the above, except that it is stated to be of "xj. greynes and ij. pennyweight of p^rite fyne sylver, and xviij^d weight of allay."

‡ In few arts have the moderns arrived to a greater degree of perfection, than in that of assaying the precious metals. It is astonishing with what a degree of precision even the smallest variation is discovered. It was, by the late *Lord Liverpool*, observed, (a) that, "In several experiments, or trials of the *Pix*, made by the Goldsmiths' Company on twenty-eight millions of gold coin sent into circulation, there has been recorded no deviation in fineness. By the Mint indentures, if the gold coin does not vary more than 20 grains in fineness or in weight in the pound, or in both together, which is called the *remedy*, such gold coin is allowed to pass as *standard*; or, in other words, it is to be considered as perfect as the officers of the Mint are under any legal obligation to coin it." (b)—EDITOR.

§ The remedies are wisely intended to compensate those unavoidable errors to which all human workmanship is liable. They are an allowance of one-sixth of a carat, or forty grains, in the pound weight of gold, and of two pennyweights in that of silver, considered either as to fineness, or weight, or both of them taken together.

The moneyers are, however, at this time, so expert, that these quantities are much greater than are necessary.

(a) *Treatise on the Coins of this Realm*, p. 182.

(b) See Records of the Trial of the Pix.

abridged from a more full account which Mr. Ruding is about to publish in "The Annals of the Coinage of Britain, from the earliest Period of authentic History to the End of the Fiftieth Year of his present Majesty, George III.;" a Prospectus of which is printed on the cover of our Magazine.
—EDITOR.

ESSAY V.

LIGHT.

THE velocity of this emanation of ELECTRICITY, viz. the solar rays, is near 200,000 miles in one second of time, being 11,850,000 miles in one minute, or three millions of times swifter than the velocity of a ball fired from a cannon; and takes only $8\frac{1}{2}$ minutes in coming from the Sun to the Earth, a distance of 95 millions of miles.

The particles of which Light is composed are so extremely minute, that, from the flame of a candle, in one second of time, there fly out 10,000 millions of more particles of light, than there are visible grains of sand in the whole Earth; all in straight lines.

We must, therefore, find it totally impossible to conceive, or form any adequate idea of, the incomprehensible numbers of particles of light that fly from the Sun, that immense body of light, continually every minute, and in every direction around him;—no comparison can be made, even by considering the difference between the glorious and refulgent blaze of light of the Sun, —never ceasing for an instant;—and the trifling weak light of a candle,—of only momentary duration.

Let it be considered, also, that every Fixed Star (of which there are innumerable millions) continually emits an equal blaze of the most glorious and refulgent Light;—and we must instantly confess, that the particles of Light are, in number alone, infinitely surpassing the power of man to comprehend, or form the least adequate idea of, and beyond all calculation, or even conception.

With the above velocity, the light of the Sirius, the nearest of the Fixed Stars, is one year and 80 days in reaching this Earth—a distance of 7,600,000,000,000 of miles; and there are many, very many, of the Fixed Stars seen by the naked eye, whose light has taken 50 or 100 millions

of years to reach us; and infinite millions more of Fixed Stars, seen only by the aid of glasses, whose light has been 10,000 millions of years coming to this globe, yet we can see them!!

This, most certainly and evidently, sets all assertions of limited time at defiance.

Besides this, every Fixed Star is, at the least, as far distant from any other as the Sirius is from the Sun, viz. 7,600,000,000,000 of miles; and above 150 millions of them have been discovered, within only a few degrees of the heavenly expanse, by our still very deficient powers;—some so distant, that their light has been from 50 to 200 millions of years in reaching the Earth; which has been ascertained and established by Sir Isaac Newton.

SIMPLEX.

ESSAY VI.

THE DURATION OF THE UNIVERSE.

AS far as the understanding of man can comprehend, matter or substance cannot be formed or produced from nothing; nor can it be annihilated, or reduced to nothing:—*ergo*, upon this principle, or data, the matter of the Universe has been in existence from eternity,—so far as can be reconciled to our reasoning faculties.

We know but little of light; but we *do know* that it is the most subtil and swift in its motion of all substances, flying with a velocity of 11,850,000 miles in a minute.—We know that our Sun is an immense orb of light, one of infinite number of millions (indeed in number beyond all calculation or comprehension) of Fixed Stars, of a similar nature, that emit light (each with a system of planets revolving round him); and we know that many of them are at such immense distances, that their light, flying with the above velocity, takes above 50 millions of years to reach this Earth;—yet we see them,—and thereby know that they must have existed above 50 millions of years,—else we could not see them.—But, to a certainty, they must have existed infinitely longer than any number of millions of years,—yet can have existed no longer than this Earth and all our solar system;—which, however, has been asserted and believed to have been only 5815 years in existence,—and that all these immense masses of material substance, the millions of

millions of Fixed Stars or Suns, with their planets 10,000 times still more numerous, were only *then created*, and *from nothing*;—and all for the use or pleasure of the insignificant reptile man!!

What egregious folly! What insupportable vanity! and most consummate and impious arrogance!

SIMPLEX,

"I saw a smith stand with his hammer thus,
The whilst his iron did on the anvil cool,
With open mouth swallowing a tailor's
news." SHAKESPEARE.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

ASSAILED as I am by three such powerful antagonists as Messrs. Simplex, Hypochondriacus, and S.W.X.Z. it is well if I fall not beneath their "knotty and combined" attacks. Resting, however, upon the justice of my cause, I will attempt to stand my ground, if I am but allowed fair play. I shall take them in the same order as one boy does two or three others whom he is compelled to fight. "Come," says he, "behind the hay-stack, and then, one down l'other come on."

To my scientific opponent, Simplex, I have already replied. I shall now, therefore, proceed to a brief notice of the formidable Hypochondriacus's neat defence of the "aged, the infirm, the solitary, and more particularly of the female part of the community;" in whose "extreme agitation" and "sleepless nights"* he "sincerely sympathizes," inasmuch, no doubt, as he himself has experienced the same feelings, resulting from causes equally alarming as those commonly entertained by *hypochondriacs*. He has thought proper, for reasons best known to himself, to designate me as "a young man in the enjoyment, &c." forgetting, in the warmth of his generous ardour and quixotic gallantry, that 'stoicism' and "insensibility" are, by no means, characteristic of youth. But waving this very unimportant question, I am constrained to acknowledge, that the report I took the liberty of troubling you with, in my last, is a little "carica-

tured," and that, in fact, one of the objects I had in view, by transcribing it, was, by good humour, and, perhaps, *homely* satire, to arouse the *hypochondriacal* part of your readers from the state of terror and apprehension into which they were so lamentably sunk. That I have, at least in part, succeeded, the communication of their able representative, Hypochondriacus, affords ample proof.

In answer to S.W.X.Z. I have to observe, that if the *feelings* of my *neighbours* have been worked upon, by my account of "the *oratory* displayed at the parish meeting," I can only lament that their sense of injury is of so quick a nature, as to lead them to mistake what was meant as a *harmless joke* for a *serious affront*; and S.W.X.Z. is much deceived, if he thinks that even "Mr. Heraclitus" would hesitate to trust "the management of the point in question" to his very sincere friend "Mr. Turpentine;" of whose ability to manage *that*, and almost any other, public concern, he entertains not the shadow of a doubt. But, it seems, your Correspondent has entered a *caveat* against my doctrine, "that the stagnation of trade has no effect in making thefts more frequent." As this is a mere matter of opinion, I can only repeat, "that when men are deficient in an honest principle, the having employment, or being out of work, makes no difference in their dishonest propensities; and they are as ready to commit their atrocious crimes under one circumstance as another." And the instances to which he refers me, "in the small town" of which he proudly *boasts himself an inhabitant*, and in Nottingham, only prove, that those inclinations which in better times lay dormant, or were indulged in only by stealth, are now necessarily called into more glaring and desperate exercise.

And now, sir, as the oil in my lamp is nearly exhausted, and the voice of our midnight guardians from men of "vicious aspect" informs me it is high time to grant an armistice of my bodily, or, as Hypochondriacus has it, my "physical," powers; you will excuse me if I abruptly quit the subject, by wishing you, and Messrs. Simplex, &c. a very good night.

HERACLITUS.

April 8, 1812, 12 o'Clock, P. M.

* Here a query naturally presents itself. How could Hypochondriacus be "privy to the sleepless nights"—"of the female part of the community?"

JONES'S BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,
I HAVE read through the new and enlarged edition of the *BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA*, by Mr. Stephen Jones, with much pleasure and satisfaction. In contemplating the valuable accession of matter, and the immense labour he must have undergone, I admire his industry, and am astonished at his perseverance in a toil, which, however pleasant the result of it may prove to his readers, could not possess any great *agrémens* for himself. The eulogy which you have passed upon the work in your last two Numbers, appears to me to be most justly merited; and as from its intrinsic merit, and the increasing interest of the subject, there can be no doubt of the *BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA* soon coming to another edition, I trust Mr. Jones will permit me, in the spirit of good will, to suggest, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, two or three remarks which I have made in the perusal of his work.

Vol. i. p. 357. art. HOLMAN. Dr. Barrow has, for many years, retired from the management of "the excellent seminary in Soho-square." I think, but am not positive, that he was succeeded by Mr. Nicholson.

Ibid. p. 462. art. MANLEY. The statement, that Sir Roger Manley was "author of the first volume of that admired work, *The Turkish Spy*. One Dr. Midgeley, an ingenious physician, related to the family by marriage, had the charge of looking over his papers: among them he found that manuscript, which he reserved to his proper use, and by his own pen, and the assistance of some others, continued the work till the eighth volume was finished, without having the honour to acknowledge the author of the first"—is, I think, too positively asserted. The fact, to say the least, is doubtful: and perhaps even that qualified expression will not be allowed, after reading the following extract from D'Israeli's *Curiosities of Literature*.

"In Mr. Boswell's 'Life of Johnson' is this dialogue concerning the writer of the '*Turkish Spy*.' 'B. Pray, Sir, is the '*Turkish Spy*' a genuine book.' J. No, Sir. Mrs. Manley, in her '*Life*,' says, that her Father wrote the two first volumes; and in another book, '*Dunton's Life and Errours*,' we find that the rest was written by one Sault, at two

guineas a sheet, under the directions of Dr. Midgeley.' [Vol. iv. p. 213. edit. 1811; where see Mr. Malone's note, corroborative of the subsequent account from D'Israeli.]

"I do not know on what authority Mrs. Manley advances that her father was the author; but *this lady was never nice in detailing facts*. Dunton, indeed, gives some information in a very loose manner. He tells us, p. 242, that it is probable, by reasons which he insinuates, that one Bradshaw, a hackney author, was the writer of the '*Turkish Spy*.' This man, probably, was engaged by Dr. Midgeley to translate the volumes as they appeared at the rate of 40s. per sheet. On the whole, all this proves at least how little the author was known while the volumes were publishing, and that he is as little known at present by the extract from Mr. Boswell.

"The ingenious writer of the *Turkish Spy* is JOHN PAUL MARANA, an Italian ———

"Charpentier gave the first particulars of this ingenious man. Even in his time, the volumes were read as they came out, while its author remained unknown. Charpentier's proof of the author is indisputable: for he preserved the following curious certificate, written in Marana's own hand-writing.

"I, the under-written John Paul Marana, author of a manuscript Italian volume, intitled, — "*L'Esploratore Turco, tomo terzo*," acknowledge that Mr. Charpentier, appointed by the Lord Chancellor to revise the said manuscript, has not granted me his certificate for printing the said manuscript but on condition to rescind four passages. The first beginning, &c. By this I promise to suppress from the said manuscript the places above marked, so that there shall remain no vestige; since without agreeing to this, the said certificate would not have been granted to me by the said Mr. Charpentier; and for surety of the above, which I acknowledge to be true, and which I promise punctually to execute, I have signed the present writing. Paris, 28th September, 1686. John Paul Marana."

Vol. ii. pp. 134—137.

Vol. ii. p. 82. Art. THE CAPUCHIN.
"—the Rev. Mr. Jackson, who has since put an end to his existence, as is supposed, while on his trial at Dublin, in 1795, for high treason." There is a little ambiguity in this expression,

M m

though I presume Mr. Jones meant no more than that it is not quite certain that Jackson committed suicide. This, however, was the Coroner's verdict.

"The Coroner's Inquest sat on the body, and brought in their verdict Suicide. It was afterwards opened by Surgeons Adrienne and Hume; whose opinion was, that he died by poison, but of what kind they could not tell." *The Freemasons' Magazine*, Vol. iv. p. 358.

"A Clergyman, of the name of Jackson, was apprehended on a charge of treason, tried, condemned, and would have been executed, had he not escaped the sentence of the law, by the commission of suicide." *Gifford's Life of Pitt*, Vol. v. p. 370.

Ibid. p. 107. Art. CLEMENTINA. I have some little doubt respecting the originality of the *repartie* mentioned in this article. In the "*Dictionnaire d'Anecdotes de Traits singuliers et Caractéristiques*," the first edition of which was published in 1765, under the head "*Comédie Française*," the following anecdote occurs:

"Une de ces sociétés de beaux esprits, dont Paris est rempli, avoit élevé jusqu'aux nues une piece nouvelle, qui tomba à la premiere representation. On étoit le lendemain tristement assemblé, sans dire mot. Enfin, une jolie femme, qui la premiere avoit donné son suffrage, rompit le silence. Je ne conçois pas, dit-elle, pourquoi on ne rejoue pas cette piece: car elle n'a pas été sifflée?" Parbleu! Madame, je le crois bien, répondit brusquement un étranger, et comment voulez-vous quel'on siffle quand on haille?"

Ibid. p. 221. Art. FANCY'S FESTIVALS. I suspect Thomas Jordan of plagiarism. The excellent lines here quoted are to be found (in a less polished form, I allow) in Quarles's *Divine Fancies*, Lib. j. 39.

"Of common Devotion.

"Our God and Souldiers we alike adore,
Ev'n at the brink of danger; not before;
After deliverance, both alike requited;
Our God's forgotten, and our Souldiers' slighted."

p. 20.

Quarles died in 1644.

Vol. iii. p. 405. Art. THE WIDOW RANTER. The remark, that Dryden's Prologue, "like Bayes's, might serve for any other play as well as this," is very just. It had already seen service in the year 1678, as the Prologue to *Shadwell's True Widow*.

If you should think these remarks too trifling to find a place in your *Miscellany*, or that they will encroach too much upon your pages, you have my free consent to burn them. In that case, though I shall have lost my labour, I do not mean to lose my temper, but still to continue, Sir,

Your sincere well-wisher,

London, April 6, 1812. EREUNETES.

OBSERVATIONS in regard to an exact IMITATION of NATURE, in the QUALITIES of EARTH, WATER, and degree of HEAT required for the PRODUCTION of VEGETABLES.

WHSOEVER applies himself to the study of Plants, will be soon agreeably surprised with the capacious field it opens for enquiry, where the human mind may range at large, and every day make fresh discoveries equally useful and entertaining. If, for instance, we attentively consider the circumstances in which particular vegetables are spontaneously produced, we shall immediately discover a sure and successful method of cultivating them by art. Linnæus justly observes, in a curious paper upon this subject, in the first volume of the Swedish Acts, that the directions given in many books of gardening are founded merely on random practice; it being from wild plants alone that a rational method of culture can be deduced. He adds, that all plants grow somewhere wild; and that the business of art is to imitate their natural climate, or the joint concurrence of earth, air, water, and heat.

The earths, or soils, in which vegetables grow, are far from being such simple bodies as most people apprehend; they are compounded of all the kinds of mineral earths, together with that, into which animal and vegetable substances themselves are resolved, by putrefaction, and blended together in various proportions. They may, however, be commodiously arranged into four classes, in regard to the present enquiry, according to the particular ingredient which prevails in the composition, clayey, chalky, sandy, including those which abound either with sand itself, or with such earthy or stony particles, as do not, in the least, imbibe, or are affected by, water, and black, vegetable, and animal mould. Each of these soils produces plants peculiar to itself, and which degenerate, or perish, in others.

It is on sandy hills, that fir, and other resinous trees attain to their vigour, and shed the turpentine and balsams. The galeopses, as the above-mentioned author observes, are the natural growth of black earth, and die in sand; whilst the ornithopus flourishes in sand, and perishes in black mould.

Under air may be included, the vicissitudes of solar light, diffused throughout the atmosphere; which light seems to affect vegetables independently of heat, and in a manner hitherto inexplicable. All plants grow weak and slender in the confined air of hothouses, and much more so if the solar light is excluded. Plants whose flowers are naturally the most odoriferous, if raised in a perfectly dark place, either do not flower at all, or bring forth flowers which have hardly any smell. The jessamine tree, whilst it covers the outside of a wall with its fragrant flowers, is not observed to produce a single one upon such branches as have forced their way within, even into a warm, an airy, and a light room. High hills in different parts of the world, the Lapland Craggs, the Alps, Olympus, and Ararat, bring forth similar plants; many of which are never met with in lower grounds. These plants grow extremely quick; Nature making amends for their shortness of summer by a continual agitation and renewal of air; they are small, but loaded with innumerable seeds. Removed into gardens, they grow, more slowly, to a larger size, but abort, or produce little fruit. River, stagnant, spring, and sea, waters, and watery and dry soils, have each their peculiar plants. Succulent plants rot from the quantity of water which many others require. It is observable, however, that land, as well as aquatic vegetables, may be raised and supported for a length of time, by placing the roots, washed clean from the earth, in water alone. It seems as if water and air, or the contents of waters and of the atmosphere, were universally the immediate matter which affords aliment to vegetables; as though the earth served only as a matrix for vegetables to keep them firm, and to preserve moisture about the roots; as if the difference of soils consisted wholly in their being more or less soft, or compact, so as to be easily, or with difficulty, penetrated by the tender roots, and in their more or less readily imbibing, and effectually retaining wa-

ter. Thus clay absorbs water very slowly, its particles expanding in proportion as they are moistened, so as to prevent the further progress of the liquor. If water be poured into a cavity made in a lump of dry clay, great part of it evaporates, without being soaked in. Chalk, on the other hand, very quickly imbibes water, transmits it to every part of the mass, and does not easily let it go; whilst sand suffers it to percolate, instantaneously, through the interstices of the grains, without imbibing any into its substance. With regard to heat, the plants of the torrid zone, according to Linnæus, require between the fiftieth and sixtieth degree of Fahrenheit's thermometer; those of the temperately warm, as the southern parts of Europe, the Cape, Japan, or China, between the thirtieth and fortieth; those of the temperately cold, not above thirty-eight. These seem to be nearly the mean degrees of heat of the respective climates. The plants of cold climates will not bear the heat of warm ones, any more than those of the warm can support the cold. Some of the Cape plants, in the heat of the torrid zone, grew, at first, amazingly; but soon after they lost their leaves, and were, with difficulty, kept alive. In this, however, there is a considerable latitude. Plants may be raised in a climate not their own, provided the difference is not very great; by degrees, they become, as it were, naturalized to it; if once they have produced seeds, these seeds are much less apt to miscarry, and produce hardier plants than such as are brought immediately from their native country. Tobacco, from seeds of our own growth, ripens a month sooner than such as is raised from foreign seeds. It was by following Nature, that the ingenious botanist, above-mentioned, has been so successful in bringing up the vast variety of plants that have fallen under his care. The "*Rubus caule unifloro foliis ternatus*," was, some time ago, he tells us, thought incapable of being raised about Stockholm, till attention to its natural climate taught to keep it covered with snow during the winter and great part of the spring. Musa, the most specious plant in nature, had stood near an hundred years, in the Dutch botanic garden, and could not be made to blow. On considering its native country, Surinam, where the weather is dry for one half year, and

rainy the next; it was kept long without water, and, afterwards, watered abundantly. It now flowered, and perfected its fruit; and, by the same management, another Musa was made to flower the next year. He observes, that we can easily imitate Nature in regard to earth, water, and the degree of heat, and wishes we could equally imitate her in the renewals and agitations of the air. This also it is in the power of art to effect. The principle that warm air ascends above cold, affords means of obtaining constant changes and successions of air wherever there is warmth and cold. Dr. Hales has applied this principle to the improvement of common hot beds. If an aperture is made at the top of one end of the frame, and at the bottom of the other, and a descending pipe inserted into this last, a stream of fresh air will continually pass over the surface of the bed. This air may be warmed before its admission, by carrying the pipe that conveys it through the hot dung. What is here effected by the heat of dung, may be done in hot-houses by that of fire. A pipe heated by the fire, and reaching to a considerable height in the house, will occasion a continual circulation of air in the house; that which is warmed in the pipe ascending, whilst the colder air at the bottom comes in to supply its place, and, receiving warmth from the tube, ascends in like manner; and this uninterruptedly whilst the heat continues. If the lower part of the pipe is made to communicate with the external air, it will bring in fresh. If the fire-place opens immediately, or by a pipe, into the house, the colder part of the air at the bottom will pass off through the fire; for fire requires a large quantity of air for its support, whilst fresh air is brought in and warmed by the other pipe. Stronger and more sudden agitations of air, sufficient to raise a moderate wind among the plants, may be obtained occasionally by mechanic impulse. When the outer and inner doors of the room are made with a proper cavity between, they serve for a ventilator; the check which bounds the cavity on one side being made of a circular curvature, that the inner door, in its motion backwards and forwards, may fit close to it all the way. The inner door furnished with a valve at bottom, which, on pulling the door backwards, receives a part of the air of the house into the cavity, and

with another at the top, by which, on pushing the door forwards, the air is forced out again, with strength sufficient to give a considerable shake to almost all the plants in a large hot-house. The outer door should also be furnished with valves, through which, by a few reciprocations of the inner door, the external air is plentifully pumped in, or the internal air driven out; all the valves being made to open occasionally outwards or inwards, secured on either side with buttons.

M. N. G.

ON FRUGALITY.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,
ALLOW me to thank you for your readiness in inserting my communication *Anti-Heraclitus* (and also for correcting me with regard to another matter); and I am induced once more to trouble you, by begging the insertion, in your well-conducted Magazine, of the following little Essay on "Frugality."

Your obedient servant,

S. W. X. Z.

"Use not to-day what to-morrow may want." *Econ. Hum. Life.*

And happy will that man be, who makes the above admirable advice the motto of his life. He may then behold unmoved the fleeting allurements, the short-lived pleasures, and the uncertain joys, the dream of life holds out to entice him from the path of duty. Firm in mind and in action, he husband his resources, and places as a guard over his means the strong arm of Frugality. Then when the winter of his days shall come, retiring from the busy hum of men, and from the fatigues of a bustling life, he can treat himself with some of those enjoyments his former career had won, and with a heart-felt pleasure extend the hand of Charity to the more needy of his brethren; with no feelings of the slight diminution of his wealth, save those of self-praise and self-gratification.

It is a melancholy reflection, that of so many who have started in the race of life with the brightest prospects that birth, health, or fortune could bestow, so comparatively few have reached the goal with honour to themselves. Forgetting

That Fortune, made up of toys and impudence,

A common jade that has not common sense,"

Duke of Buckingham.

is but an uncertain and changeable companion, they ardently press forward in pursuit of pleasure, not considering that the path, though flowery for awhile, will eventually prove thorny and rugged. The race-course and the gaming-table, the pleasures of the bottle, and the still more dangerous allurements of the wanton, catch the young and the giddy by surprise—who, giving not a moment for reflection, rush headlong into the jaws of destruction,—and not considering that what is theirs to-day—to-morrow may be another's—they squander, with a shameless prodigality, that noble competency their ancestors had procured for them, by making virtue their guide, and frugality the maxim of their lives.

The above thoughts were suggested by a perusal of your Correspondent's letter on the value of money, &c. &c. by the example of a simple "Tester"—and he might have told the sons of Luxury, that less than a sixpence per diem for a considerable time subsisted the "mighty mind and athletic body of Samuel Johnson."—But there is one part of his "Petition" which requires, I think, some little reprehension—his oblique attack on Mr. Asperne for enhancing the price of his Magazine—And it is but justice due to that Gentleman to remind "Tester," that, but with one or two exceptions, the European Magazine is now delivered at a less sum than any other periodical publication—and, taking it "for all in all," where shall we find a better; and "if it be measured rightly," Tester will find he has no just cause for complaint.

April 6th, 1812.

S. W. X. Z.

THE BARON:

A FRAGMENT.

(Concluded from page 190.)

"THIS is a strange whim of the Baron's," said Gustavus to Bernard, when he returned. "Strange, indeed!" replied the wood-cutter, "surely he is beside himself?"—"I will not say so much as that," returned Gustavus; "but I'm sure he acts in a very odd manner. Who, but he, would have thought of crossing the forest such a night as this, without either horses or torches? And who, but he, would venture to go into the haunted castle, espe-

cially at night?"—"What you say is very true," answered Bernard; "pray who is this Baron, as you call him?"—"Why there, again, you puzzle me," replied Gustavus, "I know no more about his history than the child unborn. I only know that he is called the Baron. But who his parents were, and from whence he derives his title, I cannot tell. He's a very good master to me, that I must say, in regard to wages and living; but very surly, Bernard, very surly.—"Aye, so he seems, Gustavus," said the wood-cutter, "though I can't say but he has been very civil to me; and, if he returns, will reward me well, I hope. D'ye think so, Gustavus?"—"No doubt of it, Bernard, no doubt of it," answered the other, "he's main generous, I can assure you."—"Didnt ye meet with any ghosts on the forest?" asked the wood-cutter.—"I believe we did, too," replied Gustavus; "there were a power of hobgoblins, I can tell you. I was frightened out of my wits; but the Baron made quite light of it. I never saw such a man. He turned all I said into ridicule. There was one ghost had got a lanthorn dangling up and down, like a man a hanging. We were after following it at first, till I found it out to be what it was. My master called me a fool for my pains, but took care to profit by them, for he followed another direction."—"Like enough," said Bernard, "that's just the way with your quality. Yet he don't seem afraid to go into the castle this time o' night."—"That's true again," replied Gustavus, "really I don't know what to think of him. Suppose we take another draught of your wine, my honest fellow; 'tis well tasted."—"So all my friends say," returned Bernard, "you are heartily welcome; however, I wish I had better to offer you."—"Oh, it's very good, I'm sure," said Gustavus, "you neednt apologise. I hope it will send me to sleep. Yet, I don't wish that, neither, for I'm sure I shall dream of nothing but apparitions." Bernard brought out a fresh flask of wine; and they both set to and enjoyed themselves till sleep overcame their faculties. In the mean time, the Baron was at the castle, in a very different mood. By dint of application he succeeded in forcing the gate; which, as it had never been touched since the Duke died, was become quite rusty. No sooner had he passed the threshold than it flew back with a loud noise, which would have appalled a

weaker heart than the Baron's. He proceeded to the porch, with as much expedition as a man could be supposed to exert under such circumstances. The door of this he found shut. The cold dew ran down upon his hands as he endeavoured to force it open. It resisted all his efforts for some time, till, at last, by the application of his whole strength, it gave way, with a creaking noise. The Baron entered the castle. The air was damp and cold; the wind whistled between the massy colonades that supported the hall; and nothing could, as yet, be distinguished. As the Baron walked onwards, a hollow sound attended every step, which the vaulted roof of the castle echoed to the porch, and the porch returned to the hall. This reverberation had the effect of thunder. The castle shook to its foundation; for it had suffered from neglect. The Baron stood for a moment in silent contemplation. He thought he heard a groan. He looked to the part from whence it appeared to proceed, but could see nothing. He pressed forward with cautious steps. A second groan saluted his ear. He drew his sword. A dim blue light seemed to arise from a distant part of the hall. The Baron moved towards it, and perceived that it led him to another door of the hall, some distance from that by which he entered. This he opened, and found himself in a long passage, for so the wind, which rushed through the hall, and from thence into the porch, proclaimed it.

The Baron stopped. He heard every door that he had passed slam too, and silence was again restored. He turned his head towards all parts of the passage, but saw nothing. No light had hitherto arose to cheer his footsteps. But on a sudden music struck up, and lights appeared. The Baron was surprised; but staid not long to contemplate it. He saw a lamp before him, which he took up, and carried in his left hand. The naked sword was in his right. At the other end of the passage he saw a flight of stairs, which he would have ascended, had he not also perceived some steps which appeared to lead to vaults below. A scream, like that which he had already heard twice in the forest, was succeeded, as then, by an extinction of the lights, and a termination of the music. The lamp, which he held in his hand was now of infinite service. He carefully descended by the narrow staircase. Indeed, caution was necessary;

for the air had become so humid and putrid, by having remained so many years stagnant, that the light of the lamp could scarcely be supported, and the little that it did yield, was not sufficient to dissipate the gloom, two feet on either side of the intrepid Baron. The breaches of time were here pretty visible. The descent was dangerous. He was necessitated to creep, rather than walk down, as some of the stone steps were so encrusted with moss, as to be quite slippery. At length, having gained the base, he hesitated a few minutes before he could resolve which way to bend his steps. Immediately at the foot of the stairs he recognised a leaden crucifix; to which he instantly made obeisance. This religious act inspired him with fresh courage. To the right of the image was a cell. He entered it, but could only discern some rusty armour, and tarnished plate, having on them the coronet of a duke. He left the cell, and walked steadily along the passage, to the further end of it, at which was an iron door. This he essayed to open, but it resisted all his efforts. He examined the fastenings, and found that it was secured by a bar of iron, fixed to a staple, and locked by a padlock. This appearance of care and secrecy roused the Baron's curiosity to the highest pitch. He looked about the ground for a key, but could find none. He determined at endeavouring to force the staple. Having placed his sword in its scabbard, and his lamp on the ground, he pulled forcibly at the padlock; the staple gave way; the bar fell; and the vaults shook. The Baron repossessed himself of his lamp; which, as soon as he pushed open the door, fell from his hand, and was dashed in a thousand pieces. He waited not to lament his irreparable loss, but again drew his sword, and marched into the vault. It was silent, damp, and dark. He heard a groan. It pierced to his very vitals. A blue light arose before him, and he had scarcely time to welcome its assistance, when he beheld the apparition of a female before him. He surveyed its form, and discovered that the mantle, which was thrown loosely over it, was dyed in blood; and that this blood flowed in torrents from the head and body of the spirit. The countenance was stern and commanding. The baron mused for a moment, and then attempted to approach it; but was instantly commanded to stop. A man late like

this he had never before received; and every circumstance conveyed to his troubled mind the idea of a miracle. He was motionless; and, for a moment, even his verbal faculties denied him their use. When they were recovered, he demanded of the spirit its business with him? It spoke not, but pointed to a roll of parchment, that lay in an iron chest at his feet, the lid of which was open. This he took up, and endeavoured to unroll; but it was so hurt by the moulderings of time and neglect, that it began to crumble into dust. However, after infinite care, he was able to distinguish words, which sufficiently justified the appearance of a spirit to decipher. The Baron made an effort, and addressed himself to the forbidding figure before him.—“I need your assistance,” said he, with a tremulous voice, “to comprehend this mystery.” The spirit moved a bare and shrivelled arm, and pointed to another corner of the vault. He looked. What must have been his feelings, when he beheld a human skeleton lying in a contracted state upon the bare ground! He immediately understood the import of the word, which he had just read. They were the bones of a body, which the spirit before him had heretofore animated.

There is a climax of courage which a mortal may reach, but beyond which he cannot go. To this point the Baron was now arrived. Imprest with a feeling of inexpressible horror at the sight, his arm became unnerved. His senses forsook him; and he sunk upon the ground. How long he remained in this situation is uncertain; but, when he recovered, the spirit had vanished; all was darkness again; and he could devise no means of extricating himself from the gloomy abyss into which he felt himself plunged. He had a perfect idea of every circumstance that had taken place; was ashamed of his weakness; and resolved, when he should regain the open air, to make known the foul murder, and bury the bones of the duchess, his mother, in a manner suited to her rank. He again grasped the parchment, determined to explore his way out of the vaults, and claim his right to the Duke's estate and title, but

Nov. 19, 1811.

T. AMICUS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR,

I CANNOT avoid troubling you on a note in your last, to the *Vestiges Revived* (with which, by-the-bye, I have been in general much gratified), page 175, note (a). It contains a curious argument; namely, “because children *are* generally weaned at nine or ten months old,” sucking babes could not have been able to speak in Shakspeare's time. I would only beg the writer to turn to *Romeo and Juliet*, Act I. Scene 4 (3 in some editions); and he will find, that, though the present race of mothers, debilitated as they are by modern manners, are obliged to deprive their offspring of their natural food at nine or ten months, it was not customary, in the good old times, to wean children before they could talk. In this, the practice of our ancestors agreed with that of the classic ages. See Langhorne's *Life of Plutarch*, prefixed to his works, p. liii—lvi. Shakspeare's allusion, therefore, was a strong poetical expression, but perfectly allowable.

Yours, &c.

S. N.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR,

I HOPE the provincial magistrates in every part of the kingdom will exert themselves to suppress the fraudulent EO tables which so much abound at the different fairs and races in the country. I have often been astonished that the magistracy should suffer these low itinerant gamblers to plunder the unwary with impunity, especially as all these illegal tables may be immediately demolished on the spot, and the proprietors are afterwards liable to be proceeded against for the penalty.

Inner Temple. A CONSTANT READER.

At the last *Egham* races, more than twenty of these tables were in full play at one time; and at *Epsom* they are generally more numerous.

CURE FOR RHEUMATISM.

IT is said to be a specific for rheumatism, to apply a cabbage-leaf to the part affected. Choose a perfect leaf, cut off the protuberant stalk at the bark, and place it on the part with a bandage of flannel at going to bed. It will produce a local perspiration, and, on two or three repetitions, effect a cure.

An ACCOUNT of the QUANTITY of CORN, GRAIN, MEAL, and FLOUR OF ALL SORTS, imported into GREAT BRITAIN,

In Twelve Years, from 1775 to 1786, both inclusive;—in Twelve Years, from 1787 to 1798, both inclusive;—and in Twelve Years, from 1799 to 1810, both inclusive:—Distinguishing each Species and each Year; and stating the Annual Average Quantity of all Sorts imported during each Period.

YEARS.	WHEAT and Wheat Flour.	RYE and Rye Meal.	BARLEY and Barley Meal.	OATS and Oat Meal.	INDIAN Corn and Meal.	BEANS.	PEASE.	MALT.	TOTAL of All Sorts.	ANNUAL AVERAGES.
	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Quarters.	Qrs.	Quarters.	Quarters.
1775	575,250	34,156	133,838	386,397	9,609	32,701	14,896	....	1,186,844	
1776	21,568	3,415	8,433	369,495	....	19,055	19,133	....	441,099	
1777	233,905	18,455	7,981	366,465	....	35,127	28,696	....	690,628	
1778	106,616	9,327	42,715	201,196	....	30,165	27,769	....	417,787	
1779	5,954	1,695	7,085	354,710	....	14,591	29,154	....	412,490	
1780	4,245	....	352	196,344	....	7,407	17,716	....	226,061	
1781	162,276	10,743	56	109,103	....	3,243	14,508	....	299,933	
1782	81,259	....	13,186	37,920	....	3,730	4,951	....	141,046	
1783	584,014	81,326	145,565	229,548	109	29,964	2,418	....	1,072,941	
1784	215,817	54,779	78,536	270,835	46	28,674	18,466	....	637,153	
1785	107,968	28,761	67,392	383,571	15	9,355	7,458	....	604,526	
1786	50,999	3,645	65,455	486,652	....	34,015	1,697	....	642,452	
	2,149,170	216,291	570,586	3,392,236	9,779	248,030	186,862	....	6,772,954	564,413
1787	60,245	7,048	41,637	519,196	28	40,752	2,330	....	671,236	
1788	149,667	....	11,479	420,613	17	9,820	1,188	....	592,784	
1789	109,762	14,845	11,128	428,880	54	162	229	....	565,066	
1790	219,351	21,685	29,719	741,058	10,546	33,511	3,552	....	1,065,436	
1791	463,591	56,378	61,135	790,732	1,248	12,743	1,982	....	1,387,802	
1792	22,417	13,027	118,520	968,061	5,677	38,452	4,802	....	1,170,964	
1793	490,392	55,522	147,165	709,816	2	29,720	18,553	....	1,451,251	
1794	327,902	25,531	128,568	853,636	1,600	90,242	40,368	....	1,467,848	
1795	313,793	22,242	18,070	449,749	20,586	15,807	20,263	....	860,516	
1796	879,206	163,900	40,032	767,747	28,311	35,206	32,711	....	1,947,102	
1797	461,767	8,252	61,192	584,116	111	17,391	17,818	....	1,153,662	
1798	396,721	6,052	116,485	745,361	21	12,327	21,683	....	1,299,526	
	3,894,814	495,437	788,140	7,978,962	68,201	342,167	165,479	....	13,633,215	1,136,101
1799	463,182	22,808	19,538	510,557	2	4,800	8,756	....	1,029,640	
1800	1,264,529	145,005	150,976	544,046	11,142	15,796	26,796	....	2,139,275	
1801	1,424,761	150,530	113,966	583,016	76,792	16,246	44,218	....	2,409,569	
1802	647,664	15,502	15,252	546,947	5,189	5,793	10,671	2,308	1,249,302	
1803	373,722	4,099	14,027	501,633	716	1,738	23,992	25	919,949	
1804	461,146	2,645	11,596	717,654	24	11,928	19,648	....	1,224,854	
1805	920,83	24,267	43,301	468,954	24	10,736	10,217	....	1,478,333	
1806	310,342	1,015	5,385	523,850	112	3,406	1,559	....	845,649	
1807	400,759	7,392	22,131	743,047	1,068	13,765	6,071	....	1,194,221	
1808	81,466	5,172	32,501	490,812	4,302	10,739	12,882	1,228	639,112	
1809	448,487	13,602	27,827	1,098,322	1,265	29,966	33,102	533	1,653,162	
1810	1,530,691	91,042	26,317	545,480	87	13,226	12,262	893	2,221,951	
	3,327,573	83,109	462,875	7,274,295	100,872	140,139	210,120	4,983	17,004,031	1,417,003

Custom-house, London, 15th January 1812.

WILLIAM IRVING.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of the POPULATION of the several Counties of GREAT BRITAIN, in the Years 1801 and 1811; shewing the Increase or Diminution thereof: Together with the present State of the Returns called for by an Act of the last Session of Parliament.

ENGLAND.

COUNTIES.	POPULATION 1801.			Increase.	Diminution.	POPULATION 1811.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Bedford	30,521	32,870	63,391	6,870	—	33,171	37,017	70,188
Berks	52,821	56,391	109,212	9,061	—	57,300	60,517	117,817
Buckingham ..	52,094	55,550	107,644	10,806	—	56,298	61,437	117,735
Cambridge	44,081	45,76	89,840	11,761	—	50,736	50,885	101,621
Chester	92,750	98,29	191,040	35,289	—	110,341	116,190	226,531
Cornwall	39,868	98,401	188,269	28,898	—	103,310	113,357	216,667
Cumberland	54,577	62,85	117,427	16,314	—	63,433	70,311	133,744
Derby	79,401	81,711	161,112	24,315	—	91,194	93,925	185,119
Devon	157,240	135,761	343,001	40,507	—	179,533	153,755	333,288
Dorset	53,661	61,631	115,292	9,374	—	57,717	66,970	124,687
Durham	74,770	83,591	160,361	19,444	—	81,777	95,025	176,802
Essex	111,356	115,081	226,437	26,036	—	124,839	127,631	252,470
Gloucester	117,180	135,629	252,809	27,727	—	129,546	148,990	278,536
Hertford	43,933	45,230	89,163	4,819	—	46,214	47,669	93,883
Huntingdon	18,541	19,011	37,552	4,630	—	20,401	21,806	42,207
Kent	151,374	156,220	307,594	63,261	—	181,925	188,360	370,285
Lancaster	322,336	330,473	652,809	135,378	—	394,104	434,205	828,309
Leicester	63,943	66,130	130,073	20,338	—	73,368	77,035	150,403
Lincoln	102,445	106,111	208,556	13,994	—	109,707	117,844	227,551
Middlesex	373,635	444,474	818,109	131,917	—	433,036	517,006	950,042
Monmouth	22,173	23,400	45,573	5,692	—	23,715	25,339	49,054
Norfolk	129,843	143,522	273,365	18,611	—	133,076	153,906	286,982
Northampton ..	63,417	63,340	126,757	9,598	—	69,279	73,074	142,353
Northumberland ..	73,357	83,744	157,101	13,060	—	80,333	91,776	172,109
Nottingham	68,556	71,792	140,348	22,540	—	79,057	83,843	162,900
Oxford	53,780	53,834	107,614	9,334	—	59,140	60,064	119,204
Rutland	7,978	8,371	16,349	24	—	7,931	8,489	16,420
Salop	82,561	83,071	165,632	27,061	—	96,030	98,661	194,691
Somerset	126,927	146,823	273,750	29,430	—	141,422	161,231	302,653
Southampton	103,667	113,783	217,450	25,691	—	118,434	126,917	245,351
Stafford	118,696	120,455	239,151	57,370	—	148,738	147,763	296,501
Suffolk	101,094	103,340	204,434	23,468	—	111,866	120,033	231,899
Surrey	127,138	141,905	269,043	54,308	—	151,811	172,010	323,821
Sussex	78,797	80,511	159,308	22,934	—	93,775	95,470	189,245
Warwick	99,945	108,248	208,193	10,703	—	104,437	111,406	215,843
Westmorland	20,177	21,441	41,618	4,369	—	22,205	23,931	46,136
Wilt	87,330	92,727	180,057	8,721	—	91,560	102,468	194,028
Worcester	67,631	71,701	139,332	21,660	—	78,261	82,740	161,001
York, E. Riding ..	68,437	70,976	139,413	27,220	—	81,205	86,148	167,353
—, N. Riding	74,905	80,603	155,508	2,693	—	77,505	80,699	158,204
—, W. Riding	276,005	287,948	563,953	89,049	—	321,651	331,351	653,002
Totals	3,987,935	4,343,409	8,331,344	1,167,966	—	4,555,257	4,914,143	9,469,400

WALES.

	Males.	Females.	Total.	Increase.	Diminution.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Anglesey	15,775	18,031	33,806	3,286	—	17,467	19,623	37,090
Brecon	15,394	16,240	31,634	6,117	—	16,521	19,221	35,742
Cardigan	20,408	22,546	42,954	7,376	—	23,793	26,543	50,336
Cardiff	31,439	33,871	65,310	9,900	—	36,030	41,137	77,167
Carmarthen	19,586	21,931	41,517	7,491	—	23,241	25,771	49,012
Denbigh	22,247	31,100	53,347	3,881	—	31,129	33,111	64,240
Flint	19,577	20,041	39,618	6,896	—	22,711	23,801	46,512
Glamorgan	34,190	37,333	71,523	9,743	—	39,378	41,891	81,269
Merioneth	12,896	15,611	28,507	1,418	—	14,303	16,611	30,914
Montgomery	22,914	25,004	47,918	2,628	—	24,700	25,341	50,041
Pembroke	25,406	26,874	52,280	4,333	—	27,433	33,161	60,594
Radnor	9,547	9,701	19,248	2,749	—	10,571	11,228	21,799
Totals	257,178	284,301	541,479	65,834	—	289,414	317,966	607,380

SCOTLAND.

SHIRES.	POPULATION 1801.			Increase.	Diminution.	POPULATION 1811.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
Aberdeen.....	55,625	67,457	123,082	13,821	—	60,972	75,950	136,903
Argyll	33,767	38,092	71,859	13,726	—	40,673	44,910	85,583
Ayr	39,666	44,640	84,306	19,648	—	48,506	53,449	101,954
Banff	16,067	19,740	35,807	—	1707	14,911	19,189	34,100
Berwick	14,294	16,327	30,621	158	—	14,466	16,313	30,779
Bute	6,552	6,239	12,791	242	—	5,543	6,488	12,033
Caithness	10,183	12,426	22,609	810	—	10,603	12,811	23,419
Clackmannan....	5,064	5,794	10,858	1,152	—	5,713	6,295	12,019
Dumbarton	9,796	10,914	20,710	3,479	—	11,369	12,820	24,189
Dumfries	25,407	29,190	54,597	8,363	—	29,317	33,615	62,960
Edinburgh	54,224	68,730	122,954	23,490	—	64,905	83,541	148,444
Fife	11,763	14,942	26,705	1,403	—	12,401	15,707	28,108
Glasgow	42,952	50,791	93,743	7,529	—	45,962	55,501	101,272
Forfar	45,461	53,666	99,127	8,137	—	48,151	59,115	107,266
Haddington	13,890	16,096	29,986	1,178	—	14,232	16,932	31,164
Inverness	33,801	40,491	74,292	4,123	—	33,749	42,666	76,415
Kincardine	12,104	14,243	26,347	1,090	—	12,580	14,852	27,439
Kinross	3,116	3,609	6,725	520	—	3,466	3,779	7,245
Kirkcudbright..	13,649	15,592	29,241	4,473	—	15,781	17,896	33,684
Lanark	66,100	78,399	144,699	43,053	—	83,688	103,064	191,752
Lanlithgow	8,129	9,715	17,844	1,607	—	8,874	10,577	19,451
Nairn	3,639	4,618	8,257	—	6	3,530	4,721	8,251
Orkney and Shetland	20,793	26,031	46,824	—	671	20,151	26,002	46,153
Peebles	4,160	4,573	8,733	1,200	—	4,846	5,089	9,935
Perth	58,808	67,336	126,144	8,727	—	64,034	71,059	135,093
Renfrew	36,068	41,988	78,056	14,540	—	44,960	50,636	95,596
Ross & Cromarty	25,494	29,849	55,343	5,510	—	27,640	33,213	60,853
Roxburgh	15,818	17,869	33,687	3,548	—	17,118	20,117	37,235
Selkirk	2,356	2,714	5,070	819	—	2,750	3,137	5,889
Stirling	23,875	26,930	50,805	7,349	—	27,745	30,429	58,174
Sutherland	10,425	12,692	23,117	512	—	10,488	13,141	23,629
Wigtown	10,570	12,348	22,918	3,975	—	12,205	14,686	26,891
Totals....	731,581	864,487	1,596,068	208,180	2384	825,377	979,487	1,804,864

SUMMARY.

	POPULATION 1801.			Increase.	Diminution.	POPULATION 1811.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			Males.	Females.	Total.
England	3,987,932	4,343,499	8,331,431	1,167,966	—	4,555,257	4,944,143	9,499,400
Wales	257,178	284,363	541,541	65,834	—	289,414	317,266	606,680
Scotland	731,581	864,487	1,596,068	208,180	2384	825,377	979,487	1,804,864
Army, Navy, &c.	470,592	—	470,592	162,202	—	640,500	—	640,500
Totals....	5,450,292	5,492,354	10,942,646	1,611,882	2384	6,310,548	6,241,596	12,552,144

REMARKS.

1. In order that the Comparative Statement of the Population of the several Counties in 1801 and 1811 might be made as perfect as the present state of the returns of 1811 permits, the few outstanding deficiencies have been supplied from the returns of 1801; and it is supposed, that the uncertainty thence arising can scarcely amount to a thousand persons in any one of the few incomplete counties, excepting only in Monmouthshire. The apparent diminution in Banffshire chiefly arises from three parishes being now returned wholly in neighbouring counties, which parishes, in 1801, were returned partly or wholly in Banffshire.—2. The number of males composing the Army, Navy, &c. includes the regular army, the artillery, and the British regular militia, all according to the latest returns to Parliament; but the regiments of local militia, which were embodied for training and exercise on the 27th May 1811, have been ascribed to their respective counties. With the Navy are included the royal marines; and to all these are added the seamen employed in navigating registered vessels.—3. The larger abstracts, both of the Enumeration and Parish Register Returns, will be presented to Parliament when the respective returns shall have been completed; in furtherance of which purpose, letters and blank schedules have been despatched to all the places where any deficiency is supposed to exist.

1814 January 1812.

JNO. RICKMAN.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR APRIL, 1812.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

The Pleasures of Human Life: A Poem.
By Anna Jane Vardill. 1 Vol. Imperial 4to. pp. 100. 1812.

Hail to the rising morn, the spring of day!
When Nature seems to youth and beauty gay.
Aurora, smiling, leads the dancing hours;
Before them Cupid strews their path with
flowers.

The breath of Zephyrs bland disperse the
haze

As from the Orient bursts the lucid rays,
While Phæbus' brilliant car ascends the sky,
And through cerulean space the fiery coursers
fly.

THE above lines, it will be recollected, however they may disparage an object which erst we have frequently admired, as a happy combination of classic elegance and graphic art, have ideally emanated from the remembrance of the sublime and elevated graces of that picture which is termed the AURORA of Guido; and are, therefore, we think, with great propriety, meant to be applied to the introduction of a poem, entitled, "THE PLEASURES OF HUMAN LIFE," by a young lady; of whom, considering the picture and the poem, as reflecting ideas and images, from each, to each, we might, alluding to the author of the latter, say,

"Pleased with the nymph, the favouring
god imparts
His choicest gifts—his own illustrious arts."

We make this observation with the more confidence, because we have already had several opportunities to contemplate, with pleasure, the classical attainments of Miss Vardill, the dawn of her genius, and the expansion of her mind, arising from those elegant arts and scientific exertions, of which Phæbus was the patron, as they have appeared in a great variety of poetical effusions;* respecting which we have

expressed what we most sincerely felt, admiration and astonishment; the first at the elegance of the *Poems and Translations*, and the second, from the circumstance that they were written by a young lady betwixt the ages of *ten* and *sixteen*. These were, as very extraordinary examples of the proficiency of female attainment, and the exertions of female genius, with great propriety, dedicated to Her Royal Highness the Princess CHARLOTTE OF WALES; to whom, we are very happy to see, that this poem is also inscribed, with grateful humility for that gracious patronage, which, at a very early age, fostered the first fruits of the genius of the authoress, and, most unquestionably, produced that elegant, and, let us add, philosophical exertion of intellect, so visible in this work.

It is a circumstance which will, upon reflection, appear, though general, still extraordinary, that while so many *philosophers* in the ancient world, and so many *authors* of all ages and nations in the modern, have descanted on the *miseries of human life*, and have, in numerous instances, seemed to feel a *melancholy satisfaction* in their theme, so few should have found happiness sufficiently innate, should have experienced that sunshine of the mind which is, or ought to be, the concomitant of talents, to reflect, for a period of existence sufficient, in duration, to enable them to do what our fair authoress has so well executed—to expatiate on the "*Pleasures of Human Life*;" and, from their association with hope, friendship, and memory, from joy as well as from grief,

vide European Magazine, Vol. LV. p. 140. Verses "Addressed to the Patrons of THE REFUGE FOR THE DESTITUTE," *ibid.* page 78. A second and enlarged edition of the former work, *vide European Magazine*, Vol. LVI. p. 126, &c. &c.

* These consist, chiefly, of "*Poems and Translations of the Minor Greek Poets*," &c.

from happiness as well as from misery, to extract a moral lesson.

That there have been, in ancient times, sects of philosophers, as they were termed, and poets, as they certainly were, who, crowned with roses, enjoyed and exaggerated every delight which their luxurious imaginations conceived, or circumstances afforded; and that there have been moderns, who have imitated their bad examples, no one will deny; but we mean not to advert to *sensualists*, to those whose enjoyments were too corporeal to be, in any degree, rational, and too evanescent to abide examination; but, recurring to our first proposition, re-observe, that the elogists of the *real* pleasures of life—those founded upon the basis of *reason* and *religion*, and supported by the columns of *virtue* and *honour*, have been, comparatively, few; and that there has, even in the most moral works, sometimes appeared a greater desire to display the *dark* than the *brilliant* side of the objects of speculation, to exhibit the *deepest shades*, rather than the *highest lights*, of their allegorical pictures; for which reason, and we urge it with becoming deference to those whose opinions are supposed to decide, we have ever disapproved of works, however fascinating the beauties of their style, or however seducing the apparent strength of their reasoning, the philosophy of which rises superior to their piety.

It has, however, happened that, in general, authors of both sexes, for both have, through a *darkened* medium, occasionally taken the same *sombre* view of human life, have seldom published their observations, or, rather, their *compliments*, until, perhaps, they had travelled more than half their several journeys, until they had passed the middle stage of human existence, until disappointment, satiety, sickness, and age, had convinced them of the uncertainty of human efforts, the futility of human enjoyments, and the vanity of human wishes, and had laid, what to them appeared a tolerably substantial foundation, for morose and peevish exclamations, for the garrulity of complaint, and the inefficacy of lamentation.*

* From the general force and tendency of these observations, let us, as a tribute due to the memory of a man whose genius and learning we revered, except the late Rich-

Far different is the situation of our fair authoress; in the bloom of youth, encircled with friends, and adorned with talents, the pleasures of human life are, in hers, which certainly is their true estimation, we hope, all before her. Let us, therefore, see, and, as a philosophical subject, it is extremely interesting, what impression the ideal contemplation of the world has already made upon her unsullied and elegant mind; which can only be done by waving preliminary observation, and, in future, referring entirely to the poem; which Miss Vardill introduces in the following manner:—

“PREFACE.” “*The Pleasures of human life are objects of continual pursuit, and innumerable systems; but their abode seems undetermined, though we perceive their abundance and variety. Their association with hope, friendship, and memory, has been displayed by the poets in the most brilliant colours. Philosophers annex them to every exercise of the faculties, to the presence of whatever is beautiful and graceful, and especially to social beneficence. Let us inquire by what system these pleasures are most successfully combined, and at what period of life they flourish. They are never distant when earnestly sought; and the humblest attempt to discover their source is an addition to their number.*”

This philosophical proposition combines the higher species of that kind of speculation, which was, so frequently, the theme of the moral writers, among the ancients; and, although, as we have observed, they have sometimes clouded their subjects by irrelative reflections, forms the plan of the work which we are now contemplating. It is divided into *two cantos*, and, as their arguments will give a clearer idea of the various subjects upon which Miss V. expatiates, than we can otherwise convey to the mind of the reader, we shall, of course, quote them.

AND CUMBERLAND. Disappointment (although some, who envied his merit, were more disposed to cavil at, than condole with, him), which, perhaps, too keenly excited the sensibility of his *middle age*, had yet no effect upon his *latter days*. His beautiful poem of *Retrospection* shews that he justly appreciated THE WORLD, and parted from it with that candid estimation of its various events, which display both WISDOM and GOODNESS.

"Pleasures of Human Life. CANTO FIRST. Appeal to Nature for Proofs of Pleasure's existing in every Stage of Human Life—Its Abundance in Childhood, and Promises in Youth—Picture of Manhood, and its Pursuits—The Lover's return—The Miser's Habitation—Illusions of Grandeur—Sketch of Friendship—The Rewards of Ambition—The Epicurean System of Pleasure, and its Consequences."

"CANTO SECOND. The Theory of Pleasure, deduced from Natural and Moral Philosophy—The Support afforded by Religion—The Origin of Christian Pleasures—Instances of their Duration—The Examples of eminent Philosophers and Statesmen—The Pleasures of conjugal Affection, of Science and Philanthropy, influenced by Religion—Examples in Poverty, Persecution, Sickness, and Death—The Consolations found at the Grave of Virtue—The Immortality and final Dominion of Pleasure."

These arguments, which comprise the scheme of the poem, that they so properly elucidate, we, for the purpose of affording perspicuity to our extracts, deemed it necessary to class together. Respecting these extracts, it would hardly be just to our fair authoress to introduce so many as our inclination would otherwise lead us to do, because, from insulated and detached parts, little judgment could be formed of the symmetry of the whole poem; we shall, however, in order to corroborate the opinion which we have given of it, produce a few, and trust their effect to the taste and discernment of our readers.

The Pleasures of Human Life open with these lines—

"Soul of this globe! is all thine eye surveys
Hope's mould'ring wreck, or Care's deceitful maze?"

Is heaven's broad arch with lucid sapphire spread?

Are gems unclouded pour'd o'er ocean's bed?
Is smiling Earth in Eden's beauty drest?
Yet man a famish'd and forgotten guest?
Did Fate, O Sun! thy radiant car bestow
To mock with lavish light, a world of woe?
A world, like Scythia's frozen palace, built
Of polish'd ice, by caecless splendor gilt;
Where mimic pearls the wearied wanderer greet,

And brittle crystal tempts his failing feet;
While the bright porch, with wat'ry diamonds twin'd,

Shrinks from his gaze, and leaves no trace behind.

"Let Nature speak; her awful voice replies—

In every clime the flowers of Pleasure rise;
In every age the bright-eyed cherub springs,
Weaves her light chain, and spreads her downy wings:

The cradle-couch her budding garland strews;

She bathes the rose of youth in balmy dews;
Fans the dim spark of age with kindling breath,

And waits, with angels, round the bed of death.

"But where supreme? Is Pleasure's fairest flower

Found in youth's dawn, or manhood's noon-tide hour?

Or blooms it brightest when the evening gale
Breathes soft and cool in life's descending vale,

When sparks electric grace the eastern reed,
When the broad beams of gorgeous day recede?*

First wide Example's varied sphere survey,
Then point where Pleasure spreads her milky way.

"On yon low mound, beneath a silver thorn,

Where the first cowslip drinks the dew of morn,

How rich, how pure, the notes of Pleasure rise

When infant hunters snatch the golden prize;
A lurking bud, an absent wood-lark's nest,
Crowns young ambition in the little breast:
Panting and proud, the frolic victors seize
The thistles grey down floating in the breeze;
Type of themselves, the airy truant strays,
Shuns its soft bond, and in the sun-beam plays."

Miss V. pursues her theme, in a manner equally impressive and equally beautiful, through the winter amusements of Childhood: let us now see how she treats the pursuits of Youth:

"Unpriz'd and brief the dream of Childhood flies,

Swift as the floating gold from morning skies:

But pause, sad censor! Youth shall well repay

The silent flight of Childhood's April day.

Ask him whose eye the light of life illumines,
If in his path no flower of Eden blooms?

Ask him, if, while his jocund step he turns,
Where pure and bright the social taper burns,
While Mirth and Friendship urge their sparkling bowl,

And Beauty's voice pours music on his soul,
Is Heaven unkind?—or when th'historic page
Glow with the glories of a long-past age,

If his warm bosom pants for high renown
Till Hope exulting grasps her radiant crown;

* The *papaver orientalis*, or eastern poppy, is said to diffuse electric sparks after twilight.

While the proud promise soothes a father's ear,
Or steals from beauteous eyes the blissful
tear,

Has life no joys?—for meagre care alone
Did envious Nature rear so rich a throne?

“At yon white casement, bower'd with
roses pale,

A rural charmer hears her soldier's tale—

‘Be constant, lov'd one!—and on Ganges'
shore,

For thee this arm shall heap untarnish'd ore!
Then, where thy cottage lifts its ivied wall,
The beggar's heart shall bless our bounteous
hall:

This beechen sapling carv'd with many a
vow,

This thorn, whose blossoms crown'd thy in-
fant brow,

Chiefs of a grove, shall spread their welcome
shade,

While the brown mower sweeps the golden
glade;

Yon dimpling rill, whose slender channel
bore

The first faint labours of my vent'rous oar,
Swell'd to a lake, our waving woodland's
grace,

Shall tempt the gambols of an infant race;
While couch'd in roses in our Eden's bowers,

Our fathers trace their blissful youth in
ours!”

The toils and dangers of *military*
MANHOOD, the length of time, the
change of scene and circumstances, which
attend the disappointed soldier at his
return to his native village, are very
ably and feelingly depicted. Another
subject, described with equal strength,
and elucidated with language equally
elegant, is that of the miser's habita-
tion.

“Now ask if wealth the pearl of peace
bestows;

In walls of gold thy narrow soul inclose!

‘Say, where is peace?’ the earth bound
churl replies,

Fear in his heart, and famine in his eyes.

‘Where, where is peace?’ he murmurs, as
he crawls

Round his dark cell, and scans its mould'ring
walls:

To those lone walls an hovering curse be-
longs,

Due to a sister's tears, an orphan's wrongs!

Thrice with slow hand he counts his doubtful
store,

Thrice on its stiff hinge turns the grating door,
Then starts aghast, and checks his frozen
breath,

While the starv'd spider strikes the watch of
death.

Gold, mighty gold, may Alpine roses spread,
Or cull rich fruits from Scythia's frozen bed,
But never yet with vernal garlands dress'd
The colder caverns of a miser's breast.

Wealth bids the rose for shrouded winter
bloom,

But strews no roses on her victim's tomb;

Scarce meagre Av'rice saves his little all.

The ruffled shroud, the banner, and the pall!”

We must, however reluctant, of ne-
cessity pass over “*Illusions of Gran-
deur*”—“*Sketch of Friendship*”—and
“*The Rewards of Ambition*”—although
some of the characters in the latter have
particularly attracted our attention, as
we have no doubt but they will that of
their readers.

The Epicurean philosophy, to which
we slightly alluded, and its consequences,
conclude and complete the moral pur-
pose of this canto, which is its contrast
with the subsequent part of the poem.
Respecting that sect of philosophers, as
they have been termed, whose principles
and pursuits have been falsely called
pleasures, Miss V. very properly first
adverting to these, and then adapting
their sentiments and ideas to modern
times, thus expatiates:

“Go to thy narrow home, Ambition's
slave!

Go to thy home, the cold and silent grave!

The reins of life let Epicurus claim,

Live, live for Pleasure! Joy is wisdom's
name!

Wrapp'd in dull night, let dreaming sages
rove

In Athens' porch, or Academus' grove:

Strew Paphian roses, strike the Teian string,

From Baia's vines the smiling minstrel bring.

The Cynic's scoff, the Stoic's boast is vain,

Heav'n mocks its work if man is form'd for
pain!

“Haste, tardy youth! a bland enchantress
calls,

And points thro' em'rald groves to pearl-
pav'd halls;

Their iv'ry gate ambrosial roses wreath,

From urns of gold Elysian perfumes breathe.

Amidst, a fount with mellow murmur pours

Wide o'er a sapphire bed its tepid stores;

Gems of all dyes in mimic chains enclose

The sparkling bath, which lures to soft re-
pose:

Thence dulcet dreams, and rich delirium rise,

While Lethe's opiate seals the captive's eyes;

In Beauty's hand the cup of bliss he sees,

And plucks immortal fruit from Eden's trees;

Bids the broad gate of Pleasure's dome un-
fold,

And floats thro' nectar'd floods to shores of
gold.”

From the *Second Canto*, in which, as
we have already stated, Religion is
called to the support of Pleasure de-
rived from natural and moral philo-
sophy, we can only extract the intro-

ductory lines, and a very few passages, the beauty of which has peculiarly struck us in the perusal; but they are sufficient to shew, that the genius of our authoress still expands with the *Inspiration* of her subject.

"Where then is Truth?—the venerable maid

Spoke in the Porch and Academic shade.
Has Bliss a home?—Athenian sages tell—

"Where order reigns and social virtues dwell."

Fitness and order rule th' eternal plan,
Sublime in heav'n, but most express'd in Man:
Order, true name for Beauty's finest part,
Claims, with mysterious power, his subject heart.

Thus rapture triumphs in the kindling eye,
When the proud temple rears the columns high,

Each part proportion'd to its equal trust,
The means harmonious, and the purpose just—

Thus with cold joy the heedless hand explores
Pearls strew'd in heaps on Persia's fragrant shores;

But when soft arts their polish'd order lends,
To Beauty's breast the graceful prize ascends:

What mystic charm the waken'd heart assails,

When the fair face its silent pow'r unveils;
Is it the glossy curl?—the lip's perfume?
The eye's mild light?—the cheek's unbidden bloom?

All these are vulgar gifts—yon peach's side
Mocks the smooth cheek, and shames its vermeil pride:

The ripe lip vies not with the breath of morn,
As balmy Jews the scarlet weed adorn:

But in the mirror of the beauteous whole,
Shines the bright reflex of a spotless soul;
Health, the bland order of the earthly frame,
And Peace, celestial Order's best-lov'd name."

The triumph of Religion over Philosophy is most admirably described in the following lines:

"But few the dizzy heights of science trod,

Whence startled Reason half beholds her God.

Remote and dim the priests of Nature saw
Love's lambent light, and Charity's meek law.

Of joys self-rais'd the stubborn cynic rav'd,
Spurn'd Nature's grace, and half her work enslav'd;

Dull Epicurus kiss'd his flow'ry chain,
And Plato dreamt of social bliss in vain.

"Religion spoke!—her ample treasury gave

What attic sages hop'd, but dar'd not crave;
All Reason's banquet, all the joys of sense,
Truth, social love, content, beneficence!

All Pagan wisdom's broad and boasted store,
Alas! how vain, if Heav'n had lent no more!

The Cynic saw his sullen strength defied,
And found in faith a firmer shield than pride:
The patient Stoic claim'd a nobler prize,
Cloth'd in eternal light beyond the skies:
Eternal!—Reason hails the glorious word,
Souls claim eternity, or heav'n has err'd!"

* * * * *

"From Power's stupendous seath' her herald came,

To blend her light with Truth's refulgent flame:

Not his the glories of a conqueror's form,
His torch a meteor, or his voice a storm;
Meek as the dying babe his whisper woke,
With Mercy's tongue the Prince of Wisdom spoke:

On infant brows his parent-signet press'd,
Rais'd the sunk eye, and warm'd the wither'd breast;

Gave Love his sceptre, and on Friendship's bier

Perf'd Heav'n's own incense with a mortal's tear.

"The Sire of Childhood precious bud bereav'd,

Ask'd but his smile, and second life receiv'd:
Warm thro' his nerveless hands, and blasted side,

The palsied trembler felt the vital tide;
And ere his wan lips form'd their feeble pray'r,

Found health's rich crimson glow and triumph there;

Mute in meek faith, the wither'd mourner won

Life from his eye, ere humble hope begun:
Beneath its beam the idiot-cattiff crept,
The contrite sinner heard his God, and wept.
While the poor pilgrim, with new-open'd eyes,

Saw Hope's eternal sun unclouded rise."

Want of space obliges us to forbear quoting several other parts of this poem that we extremely admire, particularly some very striking instances of the duration of *Christian pleasures*, and the examples of eminent *philosophers, statesmen, &c.*: but this we the less regret, as, correctly speaking, they would lose a great deal of their exemplary force and impressive energy by being detached. A work of this nature should not only be *perused*, but *contemplated*. Our fair authoress has aimed to establish a *system*, and, by a concatenation of arguments, instances, and examples, to shew that pleasures in *speculation* frequently end in disappointment, while those founded upon *reason*, and fostered by *religion*, are certain to meet with their reward. This undertaking, as in its first principles involving the opinions of philosophers, and the examples of heroes, statesmen, &c. as extending to classic erudition, and com-

prising an observation of the works and effect of nature upon the pleasures of life; and, in the second, as combining philosophy with religion, and, by the aid of a vivid imagination, producing a variety of picturesque instances, was most certainly a work of great difficulty. The genius of Miss V. has, however, surmounted those obstacles which opposed its course; obstacles which, we will freely confess, induced us to allude to the failure of authors much further advanced in age, who had already written on the same subject; and has produced a poem which we consider as a very extraordinary effort of mental energy, in early life. In this point of view we shall, after recommending it to the public, finish these brief observations by the quotation of the concluding lines:

"Pleasure! in Fancy's eye serenely clear,
Life's bright horizon, ever new and near,
Whene'er we gaze, thy canopy ascends;
Where'er we tread, thy ample round extends!
But fairest, widest, when the sov'reign ray
Of sun-bright Reason wins its equal way;
When soft and clear, unvex'd by ruffian gales,
The pure cerulean tint of love prevails,
Then if a cloud the bright expanse invades,
It seems with blessings for the earth it shades!
Not when gay Childhood's morning vapour plays,
Or fierce Ambition spreads its noontide blaze;
Or, big with storms and death, the sullen cloud
Of vice, advancing, rolls its sable shroud:
These, these shall pass away!—while pure and bright
Religion triumphs in eternal light,
Till the thin shades of brief existence fall,
And Pleasure's cloudless heav'n encircles all."

M.

Biographia Dramatica; or, A Companion to the Playhouse: Containing Critical and Historical Memoirs, and original Anecdotes of British and Irish Dramatic Writers, from the Commencement of our Theatrical Exhibitions; among whom are some of the most celebrated Actors: also an Alphabetical Account and Chronological Lists of their Works; their Dates when printed; and Observations on their Merits. Together with an Introductory View of the Rise and Progress of the British Stage. Originally compiled, in the Year 1764, by David Erskine Baker; continued since to 1782, by Isaac Reed, F.A.S.; and brought down to the End of No-

vember 1811, with very considerable Additions and Improvements throughout, by Stephen Jones. 3 vols. 8vo. 1812.

(Continued from page 206.)

GEORGE ALEXANDER STEVENS, one of the most eccentric of human beings, forms so entertaining an article, that we may be well excused its quotation.*

STEVENSON, GEORGE ALEXANDER, was born in London, somewhere about Holborn. He was the son of a tradesman, and brought up with a view to some mechanical employment; but the obscurity of his birth has cast a veil over the early part of his life. Whether dissipation, prodigality, want, idleness, profligacy, or inclination, led him to employ his talents in public, we are unable to determine; but the first notice we meet with concerning him is, as a strolling-play fit, in one of the provincial companies, whose chief head-quarters were at Lincoln, where he performed some time. His own account of himself, extracted from a poem, called *Religion, or The Libertine Repentant*, 8vo. 1751, affords us reason to suppose that the temper of his life had not been much influenced by the rules of piety or virtue; for thus he describes himself:

"By chance condemn'd to wander from my birth,
An erring exile o'er the face of earth;
Wild through the world of vice, — licentious race!
I've started folly, and enjoy'd the chase:
Pleas'd with each passion, I purg'd their aim,
Cheer'd the gay pack, and grasp'd the guilty game;
Revel'd regardless, leap'd reflection o'er,
Till youth, till health, fame, fortune, are no more.
Too late I feel the heart-corroding pain
Of sharp remembrance and severe disdain:
Each painted pleasure its avenger breeds,
Sorrow's sad train to Riot's troop succeeds;
Slow-wasting sickness steals on swift debauch;
Contempt on pride, pale Want on waste approach."

"This poem was written during a fit of illness, and, probably, made no longer impression than until health returned. The next year, 1752, he was playing in Dublin. The year following he came to London, and obtained an engagement at Covent garden Theatre; where he

* This gentleman was, as Jerry Sneak says, one of the choice spirits of Comus's court; we think, its president.

acted without any applause, to which, indeed, his performances on the stage were in no respect entitled. In 1754 he published a poem, called *The Birth Day of Folly*, in imitation of *The Dunciad*; but proceeded in the design no further than the first book. In January 1755, the theatre in the Haymarket was opened with an entertainment ridiculing Macklin's British Inquisition, and called *The Female Inquisition*: by a Lady. It was supposed to be written by our author, who delivered a proemium and peroration; but, though aided by the assistance of Miss Isabella Wilkinson's exhibitions on the wire, it ended without any advantage to the adventurers, after being four times repeated. At this period Mr. Stevens was celebrated at several convivial societies then in being, of which there was a great number; as, the Choice Spirits, High Borlace, Comus's Court, &c. and wrote many of the songs for which he has since been applauded. His finances were generally at a low ebb, and his person in durance. He experienced the extremes of mirth and jollity, as well as want and dependence; and led a life, if unstained by crimes, yet despicable for its meanness and irregularity. He usually wrote pieces of humour for Shuter to deliver at his benefit. In 1760 he published a novel, in 2 vols. called *The History of Tom Fool*; and, in 1761, began a periodical publication, entitled *The Beauties of the Magazines*. In 1763 he gave the public some entertainment at the expense of his friend Shuter and Nancy Dawson, in *The Dramatic History of Master Edward, Mrs. Ann, Mrs. Lluendwhydd, and others, the Extraordinaries of these Times*, 12mo.—For Shuter he composed the first sketch of his *Lecture on Heads*, which is said to have owed its origin to his meeting, in one of his strolling excursions, with a country mechanic who described the members of the corporation with great force of humour. Whether the humour of the piece was not congenial with that of Shuter, or whether he was inadequate to the task, it is certain it was at first scarcely noticed. Luckily for the author, he was prompted to enlarge his plan; and, having furnished himself with a complete apparatus, he went into the country, and repeated his Lecture with so much success, at various places in Great Britain, Ireland, and America, that he was soon enabled to amass and remit home several large sums of money.

by which he secured himself in affluence during the rest of his life. After the Lecture on Heads had apparently been repeated often enough to lose some of its effect, he composed another entertainment of the like kind, called *The Supplement*, being a new Lecture upon Heads, Portraits, and Whole Lengths. It began in February 1766; but, notwithstanding the Lecturer's acknowledged reputation, it was coldly received, and ended with six nights performance. It was tried again the next year, but with little more success, being repeated only seven nights. In 1772, owing to a pirated edition of his songs being published at Whitehaven, he printed a genuine collection of them at Oxford, in octavo. In 1773 appeared *The Trip to Portsmouth*, a comic sketch, acted at the Haymarket, consisting of a few detached scenes, begun and finished in five days. He performed in this piece for the last time himself, and afterwards repeated his Lecture on Heads both in London and several other places; when, at length, finding his faculties become impaired, he sold the property in his work to Mr. Lee Lewes, a comedian of some eminence, who endeavoured, but without success, to catch the spirit of the original author. The Lecture on Heads will, probably, never again meet with the favour it formerly obtained. It was the misfortune of Stevens, that his mind and body did not keep pace with each other in their decay. He sunk by degrees into a state of all others the most distressing to those who have any connexions, either of friendship or consanguinity, with a person so unhappily circumstanced. He retained his bodily faculties after his mind had lost its powers, and exhibited a miserable spectacle of idiotism and fatuity. At length, after several years remaining in this condition, he died at Baldock, in Hertfordshire, September 6th, 1784. His claim to a place in this work is on account of the following pieces:

" 1. *Distress upon Distress*; or, *Tragedy in True Taste*. Burlesque Trag. 8vo. 1752.

" 2. *Hearts of Oak*. Int. 1762.

" 3. *The French Flogged*; or, *The British Sailors in America*. F. 8vo. 1707. This is generally ascribed to him.

" 4. *The Court of Alexander*. Burl. O. 8vo. 1770.

" 5. *A Trip to Portsmouth*. A Sketch of One Act. 8vo. 1773.

"The following characteristic letter has very lately appeared in *The Morning Chronicle*, as an original production of Stevens's, during a period of miserable incarceration: its humour, we hope, will atone for its length:

"Dear Sir, *Yarmouth Gaol.*

"When I parted from you at Doncaster, I imagined, long before this, to have met with some oddities worth acquainting you with. It is grown a fashion of late to write lives—I have now, and for a long time have had, leisure enough to write mine—but want materials for the latter part of it. For my existence cannot properly be called living, but what the painters term still-life; having, since February 13th, been confined in this town gaol for a London debt. As a hunted deer is always shunned by the happier herd, so am I deserted by the company, my share taken off, and no support left; save what my wife can spare me out of hers.

"Deserted, in my utmost need,
By those my former bounty fed."

"With an economy, which till now I was a stranger to, I have made shift hitherto to victual my little garrison; but then it has been with the aid of good friends and allies—my clothes. This week's eating finishes my last waistcoat; and next I must atone for my errors on bread and water.

"Themistocles had so many towns to furnish his table; and a whole city bore the charge of his meals. In some respects I am like him; for I am furnished by the labours of a multitude. A wig has fed me two days—the trimmings of a waistcoat as long—a pair of velvet breeches paid my washerwoman, and a ruffled shirt has found me in shaving.—My coats I swallowed by degrees: the sleeves I breakfasted upon for weeks—the body, skirts, &c. served me for dinner two months.—My silk stockings have paid my lodgings, and two pair of new pumps enabled me to smoke several pipes. It is incredible how my appetite (barometer-like) rises in proportion as my necessities make their terrible advances. I here could say something droll about a stomach; but it is ill jesting with edge-tools, and I am sure that is the sharpest thing about me.

"You may think I can have no sense of my condition, that, while I am thus wretched, I should offer at ridicule: but, sir, people constituted like me,

with a disproportionate levity of spirits, are always most merry when they are most miserable; and quicken like the eyes of the consumptive, which are always brightest the nearer a patient approaches to dissolution. However, sir, to show that I am not entirely lost to all reflection, I think myself poor enough to want a favour, and humble enough to ask it. Here, sir, I might make an encomium on your good nature, humanity, &c.; but I shall not pay so bad a compliment to your understanding, as to endeavour, by a parade of phrases, to win it over to my interest. If you could, any night at a concert, make a small collection for me, it might be a means of obtaining my liberty; and you know, sir, the first people of rank abroad will perform the most friendly offices for the sick: be not, therefore, offended at the request of a poor (though a deservedly punished) debtor.

"G. A. STEVENS.

"To Dr. MILLER, P.M.
Doncaster."

The following article shows how well *Garrick* could keep a secret: and it is curious enough to observe the sagacity of critics. The riotous proceedings of the livery and other servants with respect to vails, &c. once rendered "*High Life below Stairs*" a general theme of conversation; every one thought the manager had taken the hint which the times presented; the dramatic *Conn's*, as *Hoyman* used to term them, discerned his manner in every scene, and complimented him accordingly; while he, enjoying their mistake, laughed in his sleeve, lay *perdue*, and never once, we believe, attempted to reverse their judgment by a *writ of error*.

"TOWNLEY, JAMES, M.A. the second son of a merchant, was born in London in 1714, and received his education at Merchant Taylors' school, whence he was elected to St. John's College, Oxford. Soon after taking orders, he was chosen morning preacher at Lincoln's-inn chapel, and lecturer of St. Dunstan's-in-the-East. He married, in 1740, Miss Jane Bonnin, of Windsor, descended from the Poyntz family, and related to the Dowager Lady Spencer, through whose patronage Mr. Townley obtained the living of St. Bennet, Gracechurch-street, London, and a vicarage in Essex. He afterwards became grammar-master to Christ's hospital; and, in 1759, was

chosen high master of Merchant Taylors' school, in which office he died July 15, 1778; having been presented, in 1777, to a living in Wales, by Bishop Shipley, to whom he was chaplain. Mr. Townley, besides exemplifying every domestic virtue in the highest degree, was a most convivial companion, and a man of much literary ingenuity. He was the close intimate of Garrick, from whom he held, for some years, the valuable vicarage of Hendon, in Middlesex; and it is supposed, that many of Mr. Garrick's best productions and revivals partook of Mr. Townley's assisting hand. He was the long concealed author of the celebrated farce of *High Life below Stairs*, in 1759; a piece which has held its reputation on the stage during fifty-two years, against all the variations of dramatic taste and literary caprice. Mr. Townley also (with Dr. Morell) materially assisted his friend Hogarth in his *Analysis of Beauty*; as Hogarth's erudition was wholly of the pencil.

"Mr. Townley, as a divine, was much admired. His manner of delivery was graceful, impressive, and energetic; the style of his discourses was correct, yet unstudied, and (what is the highest praise of sacred oratory) adapted to the understanding of a general auditory—some single sermons only are in print. As a grammarian and tutor he has seldom been surpassed; and many of his pupils are now filling the highest stations in the three professions of law, physic, and divinity. In him were eminently blended the attainments of the scholar and the demeanour of the gentleman; his talents were considerable; and the public, perhaps, have to regret, that his successors have not given his works to the world. His dramatic productions were,

"1. *High Life below Stairs*. F. 8vo. 1759.

"2. *False Concord*. F. 1764. N.P.

"3. *The Tutor*. F. 4to. 1765.

"We question if all the pages of praise and compliment, justly bestowed upon that unequalled and immortal actor Garrick, can furnish an effusion of equal strength and point with the following, by our author.—Within a few days of Garrick's departure, in 1764, for his continental tour, he was passing the evening with his friend Mr. T. and facetiously asked him if he had no poetic adieu ready; which, in a few minutes, produced the following:

"When Garrick's steps the Alps have trod,
Prepar'd to enter mighty Rome,
The Amphitheatre shall nod,
And Roscius shudder in his tomb."

"The following poetical character of Mr. Townley was written by the late Mr. Bishop, who succeeded him as high master of Merchant Taylors' school, and was spoken by one of the youths (now the Rev. Mr. Gardner) on a public day, October 29, 1778:

—————"For one lost friend
A tear will trickle, and a sigh ascend —
Never did friend love more parental prove;
Never did father bear more friendly love;
Largely benevolent; minutely just;
Above disguise, because above distrust;
Sure, if he err'd, to err on candour's side;
And only proud, to show contempt of pride;
Frank, but not forward; without rigour,
right;
With genius modest, and with truth polite.
Lively, yet liberal, his convivial joke;
Warm humour pointed it; good-nature
spoke.
Rich was his fancy; though unlabour'd, neat
His phrase; and chaste, though comic, his
conceit.
His wit was satire, by address disarm'd;
The manner won, ev'n whom th' attack
alarm'd;
Save, when at vice—to vice alone a foe—
Full in the face of day, he aim'd his blow;—
Or sped, unseen, th' effectual shaft; while
Fame,
That hail'd the triumph, knew not whose the
claim."

Our ancient and respected friend *Thomas Hull*, who lived in the classic spot, *Dorset-court, Almonry, Westminster*, till its buildings almost tumbled about his ears, last merits our biographical attention.

His talents and his virtues long will claim
Their greatest meed, alas! *posthumous fame*.

"HULL, THOMAS, was born in 1728, in the Strand, where his father was in considerable practice as an apothecary. He was educated at the Charter-house, with a view to the church; but afterward embraced his father's profession; which, however, he was obliged to relinquish after an unsuccessful trial. He now took to the stage, and appeared first at the theatre in Smock-alley, Dublin, and then at that of Bath; of which latter he afterwards conducted the management for Mr. John Palmer. In 1759 he removed to Covent-garden, where he first appeared as the Elder Wou'd-be, in *The Twin Rivals*, Oct. 4;

and the next year married Miss Morrison, of that company.

" A theatrical fund, for the relief of distressed performers, was long talked of; but never begun until Mrs. Hamilton, a once eminent actress, was reduced to extreme poverty. This appeared a favourable crisis; and Mr. Hull stepped boldly forward, called a meeting of the children of Thespis, and addressed them on the expediency of making some provision for the sustenance of those who, by age or misfortune, might be reduced to want: the scheme succeeded, and it was agreed that sixpence in the pound should be paid out of the weekly salaries towards raising a fund for that purpose. The same plan was adopted at Drury-lane, where Mr. Garrick performed annually for its benefit.

" The founding of this excellent institution must perpetuate the philanthropy of Mr. Hull, who likewise claimed an honourable rank among literary men, for the several dramatic pieces which he produced.

" In 1775, when Mr. Colman relinquished the management of Covent-garden theatre, the better to attend the Haymarket, which was his sole property, Mr. Hull was appointed to conduct the business in his stead; a situation which he filled, with great credit, for eight years; when, finding it too laborious for his constitution, he resigned it; and Mr. Lewis was chosen for his successor. Mr. Hull, however, though considerably advanced in years, still officiated with reputation in the theatre. His parts were latterly confined to aged fathers. In such characters as Brabantio, Acasto, Priuli, Friar Lawrence, Sir John Flowerdale, &c. he was precisely what they were designed to be.

" As a writer, he was undoubtedly respectable. His versification is easy, chaste, and correct. His prose composition is perspicuous, pointed, and sometimes elegant. He was the intimate friend of the late Mr. Shenstone, whose letters he published. He also preserved the friendship of many eminent persons, literary as well as others; and certainly no man more deserved it.

" Mr. Hull was author of *The History of Sir William Harrington*, a novel, 4 vols. 1771; reprinted 1797. *Genuine Letters from a Gentleman to a young Lady, his Pupil*. 2 vols. 12mo. 1772. *Richard Plantagenet*, a legendary tale,

4to. 1774. *Select Letters between the late Duchess of Somerset, &c* 2 vols. 8vo. 1778. *Moral Tales in Verse*. 2 vols. 8vo. 1797.

" Mr. Hull always deported himself with exemplary propriety in private life, and, at least, with good sense on the stage; and was the author and reformer of the following pieces:

- " 1. *The Twins*. C. 1762. N. P.
- " 2. *The Absent Man*. F. 1764. N. P.
- " 3. *Pharnaces*. O. 8vo. 1765.
- " 4. *The Spanish Lady*. M. B. 8vo. 1765.
- " 5. *All in the Right*. F. 1766. N. P.
- " 6. *The Perplexities*. C. from Tuke. 8vo. 1767.
- " 7. *The Fairy Favour*. M. 8vo. 1767.
- " 8. *The Royal Merchant*. O. from Beaumont and Fletcher. 8vo. 1768.
- " 9. *The Prodigal Son*. Oratorio. 4to. 1773.
- " 10. *Henry the Second; or, The Fall of Rosamond*. T. 8vo. 1774.
- " 11. *Edward and Eleonora*. T. from Thomson. 8vo. 1775.
- " 12. *Love finds the Way*. C. O. 1777. N. P.
- " 13. *Iphigenia*. T. 1778. N. P.
- " 14. *Fatal Interview*. T. 1782. N. P.
- " 15. *True British Tar*. M. P. 1786. N. P.
- " 16. *Timon of Athens*. T. altered. 1786. N. P.
- " 17. *The Comedy of Errors*. From Shakspeare. 8vo. 1793.
- " 18. *Disinterested Love*. C. 1798. N. P.
- " 19. *Elisha*. Orat. 8vo. 1801.

" The author of *The Children of Thespis*, a poem, says, in a note, ' There is one circumstance almost peculiar to Mr. Hull; he never missed playing his part but once, and then he was confined to his bed by a violent fever. For several years he was deputy-manager of Covent-garden theatre, and always valued himself upon his address at making apologies to the public for the accidental calamities of the evening; and this habit was so deeply rooted in his nature, that when the tanatic mob assailed his house in the time of the ever-memorable riots in June 1780, in order to appease their rage, he sent them out a barrel of table-beer, untapped, which they imagining to be porter, instantly drew the bung; but expressing much resentment at the deceit, and throwing some stones at the comedian's mansion, he appeared at the centre window of the one pair of stairs

room, with his velvet night-cap, and, after making three low bows, addressed the children of plunder thus: "Ladies and gentlemen, upon my honour, I have sent to Giffard's brewhouse for some porter; in the mean time, I must humbly solicit your usual indulgence."

"Mr. Hull died, at his house near Dean's-yard, Westminster, April 22, 1808, in the 81st year of his age."

(To be concluded in our next.)

A Chart of Ten Numerals in Two Hundred Tongues: with a Descriptive Essay: extracted from the seventh and eighth Numbers of the Classical, Biblical, and Oriental Journal. By the Rev. R. Patrick. 8vo. pp. 51.

In the state of savage anarchy, each family has its particular talk, the instinctive invention of maternal solicitude. (By this method, solitary and mountaineer tribes invent tongues, *sui generis*.) 2d. The children of a village soon interchange their domestic acquirements. 3d. Military co-operation, if long continued, will render common to a whole tribe, the limited vocabulary of the distinct villages, from which the recruits have been taken. (By this method, the Roman soldiers of the lower empire spake a *lingua militaris*.) 4th. The permanent political combinations, which have every where, at first, grown out of warfare intended to be transient, at length combine and consolidate these provincial dialects into a national tongue. (Such was the Syrian tongue, mentioned in Daniel, Ezra, and in Hezekiah's reign, as the Imperial, or courtly tongue of the Persians.) Speech is rather confluent, than diffluent: in barbarous ages, every wapentake has its jargon; and civilization, perhaps, at length unites several national languages into one general tongue.

Such are the sensible observations of that able *Review, the Monthly*, in July, 1811. They are confirmed by these modern facts. French threatens to be universal in Brabant: the Spanish in South America as in Europe; the English in the northern half of America, and in West India and New Holland; the Malay in the entire of Polynesia, or the islands of the Great South Sea, and in the southern half of both the East Indian peninsulas; while a dialect of the Chinese, or monosyllabic influence of its curious grammar is overspreading Tibet and the Burmah em-

pire, and Cochin China; while dialects of the Sanscrit and the Balic are diffused through the remaining portions of the hither and the further Indias; while the Arabic, and Moorish (with the slight exception of the Persian empire), has invaded and absorbed every rival dialect, used from the Ganges to Morocco. So changeable is human language.

This chart of 200 tongues, arranged with some little attention to their etymology, and to the derivation of numerous dialects from one parental language, has been collected from a thousand authors, before Adelung and Eichhorn wrote, and from books of voyages and tours—the amusing labour of twenty years! From a similar love of system, a Dr. Walton selected a *Polyglott Bible*; and the respectable "Bible Society" their *Pasa Glott*, or *Universal Translations*. To them the author respectfully dedicates this humble Chart. For their use, perhaps for their advantage, he wrote the present essay, descriptive of the chart; and to their rapidly increasing library, he has already had the happiness to contribute two or three manuscript Lexicons, rare in Europe, and probably unique in England.

To the innumerable subscribers to that pious society the chart will hint, at one glance, the extent of their sacred labours, viz. the thousands of tribes of blind heathens, into whose oral speeches and rude grammars the Bible is yet to be translated. Most certainly the millennium approaches: for Anti Christ, i.e. the Moslem and Payen superstitions lose yearly entire nations of followers, from the efforts of Christian colonists and of Christian missions. And certainly grammatical barbarism, and the ignorance of letters, are now confined within narrow geographical limits: I mean within Africa, a part of the two Tartaries subject to Russia and China, and Indian America. Probably, these three works, (explained in the *Class. Journal*, No. VI. p. 132) "of Adelung on the monosyllabic languages of the Indo Chinese nations, and on the Malayan, or barbarous dialects of the South Sea islanders;" of his Editor, Vater, on the "*Principals*," or in a "*Manual of Universal Grammar*;" of Eichhorn in the "*History of Literature*," "on the same monosyllabic languages of China and Thibet, and his account of the Mongal languages, those of the people called by the author and

by Sir William Jones, the Iranians, in South and Middle Asia, and the mixed dialects of Western Asia:" these three noble works will soon be translated into the English and the Latin, the Russian and the Eastern tongues. The whole of the republic of letters will then be grateful to Germany, as Europe is grateful to the writers in the Asiatic Transactions, for illustrating the grammars and the nature of speeches novel to the Europeans, and for enlarging our acquaintance with the oral dialects, and the curious idioms of thousands of inconsiderable tribes.

This publication tends both to awaken the attention, and to stimulate the exertions of our countrymen, in all their plans for civilizing and evangelizing distant nations: it will present an extensive, and yet unexplored field, for the exercise of British benevolence; and, in an age so enlightened and inquisitive as the present, it may tend to render the study of languages more popular and general among us.

Twelve Sermons, on various Subjects, and a Narrative of the first Appearance of our Lord, on the Day of his Resurrection. With Notes. By the late Rev. Gabriel Stokes, D.D. Chancellor of the Cathedral of Waterford, Rector of Drisart Martin, Chaplain to the Most Reverend William Archbishop of Armagh, and Fellow of Trinity College, Dublin. 8vo. pp. 323, 10s. 6d.

DR. GABRIEL STOKES, the author of these sermons, was a native of Dublin, and educated under the care of his brother, Dr. John Stokes, a fellow of Trinity College. He was highly distinguished in the under graduate course, and obtained a fellowship at the age of twenty-three, in the year 1756. Having married soon after, he accepted the rectory of Antrea, in the country of Tyrone; where he served his own cure during fourteen years, with conscientious assiduity. The narrowness of his income, and a wish to facilitate the education of a numerous family, induced him to accept of the corporation school of Waterford, with the approbation of the Primate. During his residence in the North, he had published an edition of the Hippolytus, and Iphigenia in Aulis, of Euripides. He generally spent several hours of every day in study, and maintained a constant

correspondence with his literary friends; particularly his brother and Dr Leland.*

A few years after his settling at Waterford, Bishop Newcome, with whom he was before acquainted, was removed to that see. By him he was promoted to the chancellorship of that cathedral; and this favour was enhanced by a series of attentions, friendship, and correspondence, which were only terminated by death. Bishop Newcome's *Harmony of the Gospels* was among the first of his valuable works, on the subject of the Scriptures. A wish to render this harmony more complete, probably suggested the essay which forms the conclusion of this volume. The arrangement of facts, which Dr. Stokes has adopted, depends on the omission of the beginning of the ninth verse of the 28th chapter of Matthew. As this passage is not to be found in some of the most ancient versions, and as similar words occur shortly before, Dr. Stokes was induced to suppose it might have been introduced by a mistake in transcription, or some other source of error. How far this conjecture was well founded, the learned must decide. The sermons in this volume, were all preached at the cathedral of Waterford, except the last. The second on the list was composed and delivered in the summer of 1798, during the unhappy rebellion in Ireland, and shortly after the battle of Ross. That town lies only ten miles from Waterford; and it was apprehended, that had the event of that action been unfavourable, Waterford might have been involved in the calamities of the neighbouring county. In such circumstances, the tempers of most men shared in the agitations of the times. Dr. Stokes had a private grief to contend with; his affectionate and deserving wife, the beloved companion of forty years, was sinking into the grave; and although such a misfortune might tend to make him less alive to the passions which agitated others, it must have rendered the performance of any public duty highly painful to him.

As none of these sermons (except the last) were prepared for publication, such verbal alterations as appeared necessary have been made. If the style of these writings appears less polished than modern taste requires, the reader should recollect, that they are the work of a man, whose taste was

* The Author of the History of Philip of Macedon; History of Ireland, &c. &c.

formed half a century ago. Dr. Stokes also left a collection of manuscript notes on the New Testament: and a volume of observations on biblical subjects, arranged as a common place book. He had entertained a design of selecting some of his works for publication, which was not executed; but expressed in conversation the intention of leaving his family at liberty with respect to his writings. His ardent pursuit of classical and biblical knowledge, gave way only to more immediate duties; and he applied to these favourite objects the leisure of his latter years, with an energy and perseverance, which seemed to increase to the very last day of his virtuous and valuable life. It has been said by an old writer, "*When a learned man dieth, that hath been long in making, much learning dieth with him.*" A wish to diminish this loss, and not any interested motive, has occasioned the present publication.

Should these sermons meet the approbation of the public, it is intended to continue the work, by selecting materials for another volume.

The Pleasures of Friendship: A Poem by Frances Arabella Rowden. 2d ed. folscap 8vo. pp. 165.

This is an attempt to delineate the pleasures arising from the mutual endearments of Friendship, with all the great and heroic deeds inspired by this (disinterested) feeling of the soul.

It is described as the first of intellectual enjoyments, the most valuable of all earthly possessions, and the indissoluble bond, by which virtuous hearts are connected.

Hence reciprocal acts of kindness are performed, and mutual sacrifices made, which constitute the general order, harmony, and happiness of created nature. It is not only considered as referring to the endearments of social life, and the attachments of friends, but as embracing the tender sympathies of parental, filial, and conjugal affections.

The sublimity of Akenside, the refined polish of Rogers, and the glowing energy of Campbell, are standards of excellence. The Author appears to feel most sensibly, how inadequate her talents are to do justice to a subject, which embraces all the delicate springs of the heart, and all the exquisite modifications of the soul. She has, however, ventured to cull a few flowers from a soil, rich in variegated beau-

ties; while she leaves, to a more judicious taste and nicer judgment, the selection of richer matter for a theme, as inexhaustible in examples, as it must be interesting to every feeling and generous bosom.

Considerations on the Causes and the Prevalence of Female Prostitution, and on the most practicable and efficient Means of abating and preventing that, and all other Crimes, against the Virtue and Safety of the Community. By William Hale. 2s. pp. 71.

COULD the benevolent intentions of the Author be attained by adopting, or rather by strictly carrying into effect, the provisions of the several Acts of Parliament quoted by him, every pious Christian would gladly set his shoulder to the wheel. But we fear the title page professes more advantages than possibly can be derived from it, considering the frailty of the flesh. It sounds like a panacea. It savours too much of Dr. Sibley's Re-animating Solar Tincture, or Dr. Solomon's Cordial Balm of Gilead. Could Mr. Hale's plan succeed, one might indeed suppose that the millennium was at hand. But man is born to trouble as the sparks fly upwards. And much as we lament the vice and depravity of the present age, we have still the consolation to hope, under all circumstances, that they in reality are not greater than in the age of our ancestors.

The First Rudiments of General Grammar, applicable to all Languages, comprised in Twelve Elementary Lessons. Particularly calculated for the Instruction of Children, and adapted to the Abbé Gaultier's Method of Teaching. With Analytical Tables. By D. St. Quentin, M.A. 12mo. pp. 163.

Numerous are the compilations that have appeared under the title of "Introduction to English Grammar," and the attempts made to adapt it to the powers of infant comprehension. This author has endeavoured so to simplify the study of it, by reducing it to its first principles, that a child of six years of age, of moderate capacity, will be able to understand the structure and mechanism of its own language, and the use and signification of every word it employs.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE CHAD-WICKITES.

(From "The Spirit of the Public Journals," just published)

To the Editor, &c.

SIR,

THE ancient scroll accompanying this letter, was rescued from the fangs of a tailor, by the accidental circumstance of my being in want of a new pair of pantaloons. Perceiving it bore the marks of antiquity, I greedily snatched it from his hands, hugged it to my bosom, forgot to be measured for my pantaloons, and have remained nearly *sansculottish* ever since.

I do assure you, sir, it has puzzled the brain of many a long-headed antiquary. Some are of opinion, that it was dug from the baths lately discovered in Sussex; others, that it is a precious relic, dug up while sinking the pump in Cornhill; and for a considerable time it was doubted, whether it should be offered to the British Museum for 5000*l*. (as Parliament would soon find the money), or retained in a private collection; and differences ran so high, that at last it was determined to trace any persons, whose name it referred to, and confer a boon on them and their family. On an attentive perusal, which the legibility of the characters permits to the fullest extent, being evidently written according to the ancient Lawyerians (a tribe almost coeval with time), we come to a passage (see 10th verse) stating, that being arrived at "a place called a numerical figure, and the pride of Britain;" and as oaks are deservedly the boast and protection of this happy land, the mind was naturally led to contemplate *Seven Oaks* as the place alluded to in the manuscript.

After searching, with indefatigable industry, the various itineraries that have been published, I find Greatness, the seat of P. Nouaille, Esq.; and on referring to the scroll we find, that (verse 6th) he tarried in the house of a centurion, who, after a parabolical description, appears to be *No Ale*. This is the nearest and most probable definition to be gathered from my researches.

I must be permitted to make a few remarks that strike me on the manuscript in question. Its dirt certainly bespeaks its antiquity; and, the date being apparently in a modern hand, I should not be at all surprised, if it were much older than the reader may

conjecture; and I am warranted in this opinion, by the redness of the ink round the writing; observing, that, by the graceful turns of the letters, modern art is set at defiance. The first verse is also very descriptive: supposing the name of the fish to be *Shad* (or, as Anythingsius writes it, "Chad"), which is short and dumpy; and the next clause having no farther reference than to the wick of a candle; consequently, by joining the two words, Chad-Wick would appear to be the name of the hero of the piece. In my very early years I had the honour of knowing a gentleman of that name, a worthy good man; but am ignorant of his fate. How very descriptive of the present day is verse 5th! it shows that our ancestors understood the method of eating and drinking; and also, that the axiom was then in force, "How often do we long for what we can't get!" We even find that powder was then in use; though, by-the-bye, Scripture speaks of it, in Solomon's Song, chapter iii. and verse 6. I think, on the whole, that it is a unique; and from a gentleman of your talents, much pleasure will, no doubt, accrue to the learned world from your very enlightened remarks; and in the hope that I shall soon see them before the public,

I remain, sir,

Your most obedient humble servant.

HUMPHREY RUSTY.

THE CHRONICLES OF THE CHAD-WICKITES.

1. Now it came to pass in those days, even in the days of the reign of Egroeg, third King of that name, that a certain man sojourned in the land, and his name was as a *fish*, and the wick of a candle.

2. And he was a man of good repute, and his merchandise was of many sorts, yea, even of gold and silver, and precious stones, and jewels of great value; and he dwelt in the city of Augusta, even on the Hill of Corn.

3. He was short of stature, but comely withal, wearing the hides of bulls on his feet, and the skins of rams on his back, and many were the good things that belonged to him, and the pleasures of his younger days were mighty.

4. And it came to pass, that he journeyed into another country, and took with him both paper and silver, the money that was current therein; yet he neither took razors to shave his beard, nor shirts to refresh his body.

5. And as he journeyed, he opened his mouth, and said to his companions, Verily, verily, I say unto you, my bowels yearn for food; and many were the things he thought of; yet his cravings were not satisfied; for the imagination will not fill the belly of man; and eggs on toast, beef that has been salted, yea even fowls that had been roasted by the fire, or sodden with water that is hot, wished he for.

6. And at the end of his journey he came to a fair mansion, and therein dwelt a centurion, whose name was a dread to the labourist at the door of the publican, being called *No Ale*.

7. And he received him and his companions, and they fared sumptuously, and were made merry.

8. But by the end of the fourth day, his beard grew even like the stubble on the field which no mower hath mowed, and it appeared even as a scrubbing-brush.

9. And certain Ephraimites called unto him to shave his beard; but he answered and said, Nay, that will I not do.

10. But coming to a place, called a numerical figure, and the pride of Britain, shame was on him, and he called at a penny barber's, and he was shaved; but the stubble waxed stubborn and blood fell from his chin and soiled his cravat.

11. Now his shirt was a sore trouble to him; and he went to the cook of the centurion of the house he sojourned in, and he took flour, and therewith did he whiten the same; and also did he sprinkle a portion on the remnant of his hair, and buttoned his vest, that his linen might not be seen by the people.

12. And great rejoicing was made, and there was feasting even on the fore leg of a sheep; and the days were as moments to the eyes of the guests.

13. And it came to pass, that on his return to his own country, he put his house in order, and took account of his merchandise and books; and the books were the more easy to do, as they only were two in number; and they were called *Hudibrasso*, and the works of Tom Brown the Wittite.

14. Having done these things, he communed with himself, and said, Now will I enjoy myself; and he stood at his portal and admired the daughters of pleasure as they passed before his house; but nothing more could he * * * * *

15. And night came, and drowsiness came on him; and he put on his night-
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. April 1812.

cap of red flannel, and retired to his couch and slept soundly, and dreamt of
* * * * *

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.
SIR,

MUCH has been said, lately, on the claim of Dr. Goldsmith and of Dr. Percy to the original merit of their respective poems, "*The Hermit*," and "*The Friar of Orders Grey*."

When Dr. Goldsmith was collecting materials for his "*Traveller*," he, most probably, met with the ballad that gave birth to his "*Hermit*;"—"Raimond et Angeline," of which it is a fine translation, and not an original poem, nor an imitation of Mr. Percy's "*Friar of Orders Grey*."

This original, of higher antiquity by a century than its translation, may be seen at length in a volume of travels denominated by its author "*Tales of other Realms*,"* and which, by accident, fell into my hands this morning: the prototype was manifest to me on the first reading; although the author of the book, which contains it, did not seem aware, when he gave it to the public, that it should have any other claim to notice than its intrinsic beauty.

It were desirable that you would give it a place in your pages, together with a free translation, stanza by stanza,† that the public might be enabled to judge of its being the true parent of "*The Hermit*."

And I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

Bath, March 3d, 1812. AN IDLER.

"RAIMOND ET ANGELINE."

"Entens ma voix geignante,
Habitant de ces vallons!
Guide ma marche tremblante
Quise perd dans les buissons:
N'est il pas quelque chaumière
Dans le fond de ce réduit,
Où je vois une lumière
Perce l'ombre de la nuit?"

"Mon fils!" dit le Solitaire.
"Craïffs ce feu qui te seduit;
C'est une vapeur legere,
Elle egare qui la suit.
Viens dans ma cellule obscure,
Je t'offrirai de bon cœur,
Mon pain noir, ma couche dure,
Mon repos, et mon bonheur."

* *Tales of other Realms*, collected during a late Tour through Europe by a Traveller, Vol. ii. page 119.

† We will thank any of our ingenious Correspondents for a translation.

Ces accens faisant sourire
Le Voyageur attendri ;
Un secret penchant l'attire
Vers le bienfaisant abri :
Un tort de chaume le couvre ;
Et l'Hermite hospitalier
Pousse un loquet qui les ouvre
L'humble porte du foyer.

Devant lui son chien folâtre
Et partage sa gaité ;
Le grillon chante dans l'âtre
Étincellant de clarté.
Mais hélas ! rien n'a des charmes
Pour son hôte malheureux,
Rien ne peut tarir les larmes
Qui s'échappent de ses yeux.

L'Hermite voit sa tristesse
Et voudroit la soulager ;
" D'où vient l'ennui qui te presse ?"
Dit-il au jeune étranger ;
" Est-ce une amitié trahie ?
Est-ce un amour dédaigné ?
Ou la misère ennemie,
Qui te rende infortuné ?

Hélas ! tous les biens du monde
Sont peu daines de mes vœux ;
Et l'incensé qui s'y joint
Est plus méprisable qu'eux.
L'Amitié s'il en est une,
N'est qu'un fantôme imposteur ;
Un vent qui suit la fortune,
Et s'éloigne du malheur.

" L'amour est plus vain encore
C'est un éclat emprunté ;
Un nom faux dont se decore
L'ambitieuse beauté :
On ne voit l'amour fidelle,
S'il daigne quitter les cieux,
Qu'en nid de la tourterelle
Qu'il chauffe de ses feux.

" Va, crois moi, deviens plus sage,
Meprise un sex trompeur !"
L'hôte emu de ces langage
S'embellit par sa rougeur ;
Son front où la candeur brille,
Les yeux, sa bouche, et son sein,
Font reconnoître une fille
Dans le charmant Pelerin.

" Voyez, dit elle, une amante
Qui cherche en vain le repos ;
Voyez une fille errante
Dont l'amour cause les maux ;
Long tems superbe inhumaine
Ignorant du prix d'un cœur ;
A fuir une tendre chaîne,
J'avois mit tout mon bonheur.

" Dans cette foule volage
Qui venoit grossir mon cœur,
Raimond m'offroit son hommage,
Sans oser parler d'amour ;
Le ciel étoit dans son ame,
Le lit qui s'ouvre au matin
N'est pas plus pur que la flamme
Qui s'allumoit dans son sein.

" Sa naissance étoit commune,
Raimond sans bien, sans emploi,
N'avoit qu'un cœur pour fortune
Mais ce cœur fut tout à moi :
Las de mon ingratitude
Il me quitte pour toujours ;
Et dans une solitude
Il alla finir ses jours.

" Maintenant désespérée
Victime d'un fol orgueil,
Je m'en vais dans la contrée
Qui renferme son cercueil ;
Là, je n'ai point d'autre envie
Que de mourir à ses pieds,
Payant les jours de ma vie
Ceux qu'il m'a sacrifiés."

" Non ! non !" dit Raimond lui même,
En la sarrant dans ses bras,
" Non, celui que ton cœur aime
N'a point subi trépas ;
Regarde, O mon Angeline,
Cher objet de mes regrets,
Regarde, O Fille divine,
Cet amant qui tu plurois."

Angeline est dans l'ivresse
Sa transport coupe sa voix :
" Ah !" dit elle, avec tendresse
Est ce toi que je revois ?
Vivons, mourons, l'un pour l'autre
Il ne faut plus nous quitter ;
Qu'un seul trépas soit le nôtre
Qu'aurons nous à regretter."

To the Editor of the European Magazine,

SIR,
YOU will, perhaps, think it not amiss to insert the following extract from a book called "*The Turkish Spy*." Talking of epitaphs, he says, " But that which Semiramis caused to be inscribed on her tomb was a perfect satire on the living. It was this: 'I, Semiramis, while living, never was in need of money; yet was always compassionate to the poor. Now I'm dead, my grave is my treasury. If any of the royal race be in want, let him open this dormitory, and he shall find a supply.'"

When Darius conquered Babylon, and was told of this epitaph, stung with avarice, he caused the sepulchre to be opened in his own presence; but, instead of money, they found only a tablet of brass, with these words engraved on it:

" My epitaph is a riddle; this is the interpretation: I never was covetous. Only such are poor. These I pity; and have, therefore, provided this lesson, as a treasure for the man who, for lucre, should presume to violate my tomb.

If thou wilt rob the living, forbear to plunder the dead, lest they bring thee to shame, as I have done." S. L.

RICE BREAD

IS found to be superior in taste and colour to any other. It is made by adding half a pound of rice (having been boiled fifty minutes in two quarts of water) to a peck of flour made up in the usual way. This small article is well worth attention; *as it is found* to save one shilling in six*; and will, doubtless, obtain a corner in your useful and entertaining Magazine. Persons resident in the country will be doing an essential service by recommending it to the poor.

Poling, Sussex, March 30, 1812. S. L.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AS you have been so indulgent to spare a corner of your valuable Publication to W. D. A. in your last, on the subject of Blackberries, permit me to say a few words on their medicinal use. They are an admirable solvent; and in cases of stone and gravel, have given relief when numberless remedies have failed: they must be made into a syrup in the following manner:—To one gallon of the fruit (gathered before they are quite ripe) add two pounds of Lisbon sugar; bake them in a pan; squeeze them before they are quite cold; bottle the juice;

* From my own experiment.

and to every quart add a wine-glass of Hollands gin; two table-spoonsful to be taken every morning fasting.

March 31, 1812.

E. H.

P.S. Allow me to point out to you, that an Engraving of Barbers' Hall, in Monkwell-street, would be an ornament to your Magazine. It is one of the best works of Inigo Jones. The hall contains a fine painting, by Holbein, of Henry the Eighth.

*** This suggestion shall be duly considered.—EDIT.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

GOLD fell one shilling an ounce on the 6th instant, and rose two shillings on the 15th. Silver is likewise dearer.

The London refiners now sell fine gold 5*l.* 7*s.* per ounce, and fine silver at 7*s.*

April 17th, 1812.

B. S.

RETURN of the EFFECTIVE STRENGTH of the REGULAR and MILITIA FORCES, on the 25th of December, 1811, laid before the House of Commons on the 11th of March.

CAVALRY at home . . .	12,050	Abroad	11,719
Foreign and Colonial	1,865	Abroad	2,136
Foot Guards at home	3,748	Abroad	3,130
Infantry at home . . .	45,501	Abroad	99,735
Foreign and Colonial	2,745	Abroad	30,320
Militia	77,159		

General Total . . . 113,068 Abroad 153,040

Total 296,108.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

MIDDLESEX, TO WIT.—MARYLEBONE DIVISION.

GROSS and NET AMOUNT of TAXES in the PARISH of ST. MARYLEBONE for the Year 1810, ending the 5th Day of April 1811.

Particulars of Taxes.	Gross Amount of King's Taxes.			Sums discharged by Schedules.			Net Monies paid the Receiver general.		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Assessed Taxes	194,933	18	4½	2,762	3	10	192,171	14	6½
Property Tax	95,266	14	7	103	5	0	95,163	9	7
Land Tax	564	5	1	—	—	—	564	5	1
Totals	290,764	18	0½	2,856	8	10	287,899	9	2½
Parochial Taxes	63,526	1	1½	3,019	0	11½	60,507	0	9½

MEM. About the year 1788, the King's Taxes actually raised were less than the amount of the present parochial ones.

W. D. A.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

LYCEUM (*Drury-lane Company*).
 April 11.—A new Comedy, called
 “*PREJUDICE; or, Modern Sentiment*,”
 was performed for the first time; the
 characters being thus represented:

Mr. Audley	Mr. DOWTON.
Mr. Rivers	Mr. POWELL.
Young Rivers	Mr. HOLLAND.
Sir Frederick Phillimore	Mr. WRENCH.
Mr. Fitz-Edward	Mr. DE CAMP.
Patrick O'Shea	Mr. JOHNSTONE.
Jonquil	Mr. WEWITZER.
Mr. Anagram	Mr. PENLEY.

Mrs. Rivers	Mrs. EDWIN.
Mrs. Fitz-Edward	Miss BOYCE.
Miss Ruth Rivers	Mrs. SPARKS.
Lady Anne Lovel	Miss DUNCAN.
Mrs. Furbish	Mrs. HARLOWE.

The plot is as follows:—

The marriage of Emily, the daughter of Mr. Rivers, by a former wife, with William Fitz-Edward, a young Irishman, draws on her the displeasure of her father, a plain English gentleman; of her paternal aunt, Miss Ruth Rivers, an aged virgin, who, fired with the love of literary fame, consumes her hours in scientific study; and of her maternal uncle, Mr. Audley, a humourist of a most benevolent disposition—but who, in common with her father and aunt, is grossly *prejudiced* against the natives of the sister island. The unthinking generosity of Fitz-Edward having reduced him and his wife to comparative poverty, he leaves Ireland, while he endeavours to improve his fortunes in London. He there chancs to take lodgings, in the house of Mrs. Furbish, where his cousin, Lady Anne Lovel, a dashing young widow of quality, to whom he had formerly paid his addresses, usually resides during her sojourn in London. They, of course, encounter each other, and a plan is formed by which Fitz-Edward, under the assumed name of Melville, is, through the recommendation of Lady Anne, introduced to the house of Mr. Rivers, his wife's father, as private secretary to Miss Ruth, who is resident there. In this situation he is employed by the fair “*Blue Stocking*” to write a letter to her niece, whom she little imagines to be the wife of her new secretary, desiring her to banish all hope of a reconciliation. This letter, which Fitz-Edward imagines will not reach Ireland before his wife has quitted that country for London, in consequence of her having set out earlier than he expected, falls into her hands here. Mr. Fitz-Edward's Irish servant, O'Shea, who, on his mistress's arrival, had been sent by her to request an interview with her brother, Young Rivers, having received it from Jonquil, the French *vaglet* of Mrs. Rivers, to put

in the post-office—seeing the direction, however, “*to save the postage*,” he delivers it to his lady, who immediately recognizes her husband's hand, and faints when she reads the first few lines, which intimate an intention of abandoning her. At this moment, her uncle Audley, who also lodges in Mrs. Furbish's house, alarmed by the noise, enters—he recognizes the daughter of his deceased sister—he pities and forgives her. He, too, looks at the letter, the great cause of his niece's misery—and, having read a part of it, without examining the *signature*, he puts it in his pocket, muttering curses against the base *Irishman*.—In the mean time, Fitz-Edward becomes the favourite of Mrs. Rivers, whose young wife, an enthusiastic admirer of *poetry* and *friendship*—pure, *platonie friendship*—he saves from the snares of Sir Frederick Phillimore, a coxcomb, who, under the mask of *sentiment* and *sympathy*, meditates her dishonour. Miss Ruth Rivers, also, who had for many years “*pin'd in single blessedness*,” becomes enamoured of the supposed Melville, and does not scruple to commit her sentiments to paper. The *dénouement* now takes place:—Mrs. Fitz-Edward is apprized of the mistake into which she had fallen with respect to the letter: her uncle, charmed with the virtue and ability of Fitz-Edward, renounces his prejudices; Mr. and Mrs. Rivers, grateful for the service he has rendered them, receive him with open arms and Miss Ruth Rivers, fearful lest her amatory composition should be exposed, does not oppose the general *reconciliation*. The loves of Lady Anne Lovel and Young Rivers assist the progress of the piece.

This play is said to be the production of a Mrs. Lefanu, a niece (or, as some say, a sister) of Mr. Sheridan's.

At a most seasonable conjuncture, the fair Authoress has aimed to bring the warm and generous character of our sister island (the lady's present residence) home to the knowledge and affections of Englishmen. She has done this most happily and successfully in the portraiture and conduct of a young man who has made a stolen match with the daughter of an English gentleman, whose whole family entertained the most unjust prejudices against Irishmen. The traits of manly feeling and honourable conduct which he displays in the progress of a plot of sufficient contrivance to keep alive the interest of the audience, engages every member of the family to retract their opinion, and to do justice to the character of the Irish.

The dialogue is, for the most part, good; it has humour without the distortion of caricature; it is ludicrous without being vulgar; and, yet more, it is pointed without being ill-natured. Many of the repartees which it contains told remarkably well, and called forth loud peals of good-humoured laughter and applause; and in several parts of the play admiration was excited by a beautifully sportive flight of fancy, aided by a more than common felicity of expression.

After the Epilogue, Mr. De Camp came forward, and announced the Play in the following words; which, from the singularity of the circumstance to

which they refer, are entitled to some attention.

“ *Ladies and Gentlemen,*

“ The authoress of this play, a native of, and resident in, Ireland, had not till to-day transmitted any instructions respecting the name of it. To-day her wishes have been made known to us; and, however *nouvelle* the circumstance, on Monday this Comedy will be performed under the title of “*THE SONS OF ERIN*,”—by your permission.”

This address was received in a very favourable manner. The audience had been too well entertained to be easily offended; and though the change did not appear the most judicious, it was cordially agreed to.

POETRY.

ANACREON'S THIRD ODE

“ON LOVE.”

TRANSLATED AND IMITATED, 1801.

DECEMBER last, one stormy night,
When ev'ry labor-weary'd wight
Had long to rest retir'd;
As in sweet slumbers hush'd I lay,
Wearing the midnight hour away
In dreams which health inspir'd:—
When ceas'd had ev'ry *earthly* tone,
Save the dull, melancholy moan,
Wolves, owls, or crickets make;—
When *Heav'n* itself was quite hereft
Of light,—save when by *light'ning* cleft
To shapes that *cowards* shake:—
When heaviest rains did downward pour;
Lo! on a sudden, at my door,
Loud noise destroy'd my rest!
Unknowing love, with *anger* fir'd,
From bed I rush'd, and, *unattir'd*,
Quick to the casement press'd—
“Who?” (I exclaim'd *with voice austere*)
“Thus dares attempt intrusion here,
“At this late hour of night?
“*What wretch*, more gloomy than the owl,
“Abroad in tempests likes to prowl.
“And maids from sleep to fright!”
“Ah, *fair one sweet!*” a voice reply'd,
Both soft and meekly—“*I'm a child,—*
“*A little, harmless boy,—*
“Whom you need *neither fear nor hate*:—
“I've wander'd from the pathway straight,
“And with it lost all joy!
“Sent on a message late, I've stray'd,
“Returning thro' the moonless shade,
“And wet is my attire—
“Pray ope your door, *sweet fair*; and
deign,
“Till dawn, to let me shelter gain,
“And warmth before thy fire!

So forcibly the urchin pray'd,
That pity came; and, unafraid,
I promised to comply:
And, loosely girding on a gown,
My lamp I lighted, and ran down
“The *“latchet to untie.”*—
When, of a truth, I saw a *child*,—
Of infant stature, aspect mild,
In rustic *shirt-frock* clad;
His head unshielded from the skies,—
Heaven's tears seem'd trickling from his eyes,
He look'd both cold and sad.
I led him in, and bade him strive
The dying embers to revive,
Whilst I set cheer before him;
And, glad to shew more eager care,
I rubb'd his hands and wrung his hair,
With palms, *pleas'd to adore him*.
Soon he refresh'd, and active seem'd;
His eyes with *wily archness* gleam'd;
His thanks in *kisses* flow;—
Which suffer'd, off his frock he flings,
And on his shoulders shews *Love's wings*,
His quiver, and his bow!
Alarm'd.—I strove, *at first*, to fly
The fraudulent, rambling, *beauteous* boy;
Then summon'd *former pride*:
But Cupid, conscious of the pow'r
He'd gain'd, within one little hour,
Each artifice defied.
“Come,” said he, (bracing it) “let's try,
“If from the bow the dart will fly,
“Or if the wet prevents”—
And, instant bending it, the dart
Struck, as a horsefly, to *my heart*,
Which straight to love relents!
Then, laughing loud, the fickle boy
Says, “Pretty maid, I wish you joy!
“Your scorn was all in vain!
“My bow is quite *unhurt*, I find;
“And, if I rightly guess *your mind*,
“You'll wish for ‘*Love*’ again!”

Fleet as his arrow then he flew
To seek some damsel fair and new,
And left me to my fate—
Alas! his absence still to mourn,
To wish, for ever, he'd return,
But ne'er, alas, to hate!

R. S. W.

SONNET,

Written at the Commencement of Spring,
1812.

IMPRISON'D long by tyrant Winter's
pow'r,
Burst now the green buds from their
darksome cells.
Pale-tufted primrose decks the shelter'd
dells,
And on the warm banks bloom each vernal
flow'r.
Midst the drear wood, lorn grove; and naked
bow'r,
Young Spring is tending seen her droop-
ing bells
And nursing violets. Lo! she now
impels,
With genial warmth, the lagging blooms to
pour
Their balm around:—Yet, with an anxious
breast,
She fears the potent blasts of Eurus dire,
Which ravage oft the trees in beauty drest,
And blight her musky flow'rs.—Anon
the quire,
Gay from the woodland, will the cars ar-
rest
Of those who love the shade, and na-
ture's charms admire.

J. S.

Horton-square, April 13, 1812.

SPRING.

*“ Omnia tum florent: florumque coloribus
abnuus*

“ Ridet ager: ————— OVID.

DARK Winter's gone, with all his icy
forms,
His hyperborean blasts and raging storms—
All! all! are gone. See meek-eyed Spring
appear.
Her's 'tis to charm, and her's to soothe the
ear:
What beauty reigns! What universal joy!
What pure delight! What bliss without
alloy!
All nature smiles, the sky resumes its blue,
The feath'ry tribes their joyous songs renew;
The bursting buds their embryo leaves
unfold,
Of various hues—of crimson, or of gold:
All-powerful wisdom here its aid bestows,
And ev'ry leaf with form peculiar glows;
The happy flock frisk o'er the flow'ry mead,
Unconscious they by whom they're pleased
or fed—
For this is giv'n to man alone to know,
From whom his blessings and his comforts
flow.

The feather'd race well know the destin'd
time,
When they must seek a more congenial
clime;
By instinct led, they wing their trackless
way,
Where warmer suns, their welcome shores
display.
All nature's works, how glorious and how
grand!
All show the wisdom of th' Almighty hand!
To him all creatures pour your notes of
praise;
To him, ye mortals, tune your choicest
lays:
Ye dazzling spheres that roll amid the sky,
Proclaim the grandeur of his Majesty:
And thou, bright orb, that rul'st the circling
day,
His wond'rous works, his mighty power
display!
Thou too, pale moon, thy liveliest tribute
raise,
And join creation in the voice of praise!

W. S. WATSON.

Kent Road.

HORACE'S 3d ODE.

*To the Ship in which Virgil was about to sail
to Athens.*

O! MAY the powerful queen of love,
May the bright twins that shine above,
May even Eolus now move
To bind the unruly blasts.
O! let the western breeze alone
For all my Virgil's fears atone,
And guide with joy you, vessel, on,
Who hold a friend so dear.
O! land him safe, I earnest pray,
Upon the Athenian wanderers' way,
Nor take my best, my greatest stay,
And leave a wretch behind.
Surely with oak and triple brass
His heart was lin'd at ev'ry pass,
Who first upon yon azure glass
Untrembling launched his bark:
Who trusted to th' impetuous wind
That roars o'er Afric's shores unkind,
Nor feared amidst the deep to find
A miserable grave:
Who dared the Hyades' wintry blast,
And 'midst wild Notus tempest cast,
Contemned his rage whose surly blast
Can still the Adrian sea:
That man, what forms of death could fright,
Who saw, unmoved, the ocean's might,
Nor feared to dare, in nearer sight,
Acroceraunia's rocks.
In vain th' Almighty would divide
The land by oceans rolling wide,
If ships still pass from side to side,
And violate his law.
Yes, man alone, presumptuous man,
Still dares, within his narrow span,
The works of God himself to scan,
And rush on conscious ill.

Prometheus dared to mount on high,
To seek the mansions of the sky,
And even Jove himself defy,
And steal celestial fire.

The impious Dædalus essay'd
The air to cleave, with wings he made,
But soon th' Almighty thunderer laid
His bold presumption low.

Alcides sought th' abodes of hell,
Such madness mortals can impel,
That scarcely heaven itself has fell
Beyond their bold attempt.

Thus! thus it is, that Jove in vain
Attempts to mitigate our pain,
For folly binds more firm the chain
Our madness first gave birth.

I. II.

ELEGY,

Imitative of Gray's, in a Country Church-yard.

BY CATHERINE BAYLEY.

HEAP, heap the shrine! 'tis Gray's,—
the Muse's flame,
Shall light the incense with immortal fire,
When luxury and pride, without a name,
Amid' the wreck of nature shall expire.—

Grated to nothing!—where is antient Troy?
The Grecian states, and proud insulting
Rome,
(Where human mis'ry was source of joy),
The Muse alone has rescued from the
tomb.

Her harp she rears,—while her delighted
eye,
Hangs o'er the Elogy that sings of death,
Fated to live, when empires shall decay,
The boast of Time, and hallow'd by his
breath.

The hand that sweeps the soul inspiring
string,
No more may aim to chain th' enchanted
ear,

But the rapt spirit soars, on eager wing,
While hope and faith propel th' exulting
tear.

Exist there beings that have never felt,
With souls abashed, the suppliant's con-
trite sigh?

Here let them pause,—('twas here a suppli-
ant knelt)
And rear with humble gaze th' imploring
eye.

To dumb forgetfulness the soul a prey,
Awaits not the inevitable hour,—
Perhaps another dawn shall bring the day,
To leave repentance past the sinner's
power.

Now!—solemn be the stillness! rais'd the
eye:

'Tis extacy attunes her sacred lyre;
The anthem's peal shall reach where all is
joy.

Then chant thy vows of truth with lips of
fire.

Learn, too, that charity does still prepare
Full many mansions* above th' eternal skies,
And those who give for love of mercy here,
Shall read their welcome in seraphic eyes.

† The prison's doors were closed, but there
you came;

The orphan's and the widow's plaint you
heard;

For love of ME you gave, and in my name,
Ask mercy,—Heaven is the sure reward.

To poverty,—to error,—and to pain,
Have the now tremb'ling suppliants mer-
cy shewn,

To such my Father shall his pardon deign,
SUCH ARE THE ANGELS that surround
his Throne.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.
SIR,

ON an excursion to Scarborough last
summer, I was led, by my taste for
monumental inscriptions, to examine those
in St. Mary's church, in that borough, and
among them was one that particularly
struck my attention, not only for the ele-
gance of its latinity, but also for the feelings
conveyed. It is inscribed on a brass plate,
affixed to a pillar in the north aisle of the
church, and erected by a clergyman to the
memory of his wife; as this epitaph may be
acceptable to some of your readers, I have
transcribed it, and have attempted to give a
translation.

Dum te chara Uxor gelido sub marmore pono,
Illustræ vigili lampade funus amor;

Heu! perit pietas dulcissima, casta cupido,
Teque omnis virtus quæ negat esse meam

Oh! quam felicem nuperrima Sponsa beasti!
Nunc pariter miserum reddis amata Virum.

Iste dolor levis est charus ubi casus amicos,
Mors ubi disjungit, sola tremenda venit—

In piam Memoriam Annæ charissimæ Ux-
oris, hæc dedicavit mœstissimus Maritus I.
North—Obiit die Xmo 4to Augusti, Anno
Dom. 1695—Ætatis suæ 22.

TRANSLATION.

Dear Spouse, whilst mournful I consign
Thine ashes to this marble shrine,

Let love with vigil lamp the rites adorn—

Alas! have perished now with thee

Affection chaste, sweet piety,

Thine angel worth from me is early torn—

Possessing thee, what human fate

Surpass'd in bliss thine husband's state!

Now, sad reverse, his heart is filled with
woe—

Light is the sorrow which attends

Brief casual absence of our friends;

But who can speak the fond survivor's throe,
Dissever'd thus by death, sole dreaded foe!

In pious memory of Ann his dearest wife,
her most sorrowful husband, I. North, has
dedicated these lines.

She died 14th August, in the year of our
Lord 1695, and in the 22d of her age, I. K.

* St. John, Chap. xiv.

† Matthew, Chap. xxv. Verse 34.

Luke, Chap. xii. Verse 51.

**JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
IRELAND.**

HOUSE OF LORDS.

FEBRUARY 27.

ON the motion for the second reading of the Nottingham Frame breaking Prevention Bill, Lord *Byron*, in a maiden speech stated his conviction that the rioters were driven to the commission of such offences by absolute want; and that had a proper investigation been instituted in the earlier stages of the disturbances, the present measure would have been unnecessary. He concluded by recommending that their wants should be inquired into and relieved.—Lords *Holland*, *Grenville*, *Lauderdale*, and *Grosvenor*, spoke against it; and Lords *Liverpool* and *Eldon*, in support of it—after which Lord *Lauderdale's* amendment for adjourning the debate till Monday being negatived by 32 to 17, the Bill was read a second time.

28. The royal assent was given, by Commission to the East India Loan Amendment, the House of Commons Offices, the Insolvent Debtors' Amendment, the Coal Duties, the Irish Naval Stores Embezzlement, and some local and private Bills, in all 12.—The *Drury-lane Theatre*, the Sugar Drawback, and a local Bill, were read a first time.

The *Marquis of Lansdowne* then made his promised motion respecting the Repeal of the Orders in Council. His Lordship, after some preliminary observations respecting the injurious tendency upon the trade of the country, said, that Ministers were so satisfied of this fact, that they had partly revoked them, and by the Order of April, 1809, opened the trade with the North of Europe; and it ought to be kept stedfastly in view, that in that quarter where the Orders in Council did not operate, there was the greatest portion of our commerce, whilst in every other quarter our commerce was languishing and fast decaying. To destroy the trade between America and France, which did not exceed 500,000*l.* annually, the trade between America and this country, which took off our manufactures to the amount of 12,000,000*l.* was ruined. America had since been compelled to become a manufacturing country, and was making rapid progress in the manufacturing of cotton and woollen articles. The defalcation in our commerce was, owing to this system, 16,000,000. The Noble *Marquis* then adverted to the issuing of licences, which had increased in a few years from 4,000 to 16,000, and declared the commerce of the country was carried on by fraud and dissimulation. Not the least evil attendant upon this system of licences was the preference given to the merchants of London over those of the outports. His Lordship concluded by moving the appointment of a

Select Committee to take into consideration the Orders in Council, the State of our Commerce, Licences, &c. Lord *Bathurst* defended the Orders in Council, as having been adopted through necessity, and to compel the property of the enemy to pass this country. By these Orders, which the Noble Lords were so much in the habit of declaiming against, we had impoverished the manufactures of France, restrained its commerce, depressed its resources, and diminished its revenues. Were the Orders in Council of 1805 to be repealed, the ports of France would be at once open to the whole trade of America. France was dependant upon America for raw materials, which she is now forced to receive circuitously by this country, or by Turkey, but which she could receive direct if this Order in Council was repealed, while we should lose part of that trade we were now carrying on. Lord *Holland* said that the Noble Mover did not require the repeal of any particular Order, but the whole 24. In reply that some of these Orders had originated with his Noble Friends, when they were in administration, he should merely state, that if they had been proved to be injurious to the country, or likely to involve us in war with America, they would not have been adopted, and the same motives would induce them to recommend their abrogation. The Noble Lord concluded a long speech with conjuring the House to accede to the motion. The *Earl of Westmorland*, after giving the origin of these Orders, asserted that he had never been able to see a single petition against them. Lord *Lauderdale* made some remarks on the difficulty experienced by merchants in conducting their trade under the present system; and referred the Noble Lord (*Westmorland*) to the petition from Hull, as shewing the injuries which that system occasioned to the country, and the increase of seamen it afforded to the enemy. Lord *Ross* should oppose the Motion, as it affected not only the manufacturers of the country, and the state of our relations with America; but all the great leading principles of our maritime policy. Lord *Sidmouth* objected to the Orders issued subsequently to January, 1807, because they carried the principle of blockade to so great an extent, and imposed upon the neutral, as the price of a continental, the necessity of paying a previous tribute to ourselves; also because they permitted the neutral to be the carrier of the enemy's trade. Conceiving the inquiries to be of too extensive a nature, he should oppose the Motion. He did not think that the system of Licences had any conse-

tion with the Orders in Council. Earl Fitzwilliam presented a Petition against the Orders in Council, and Lord Grenville hoped that, when the table would be covered with them, the question would be taken into mature consideration. The motion was negatived by 138 to 74.—Adjourned.

MARCH 2. The Sugar Drawbacks and the Drury-lane Theatre Bill were read a second time (the latter after some opposition from the Duke of Norfolk), and the Exchequer Bills Funding Bill a third time. In consequence of the complaints of Lords Erskine and Eldon, of the excessive cold, a Committee was appointed to report on the Ventilation of the House. The Frame breaking Prevention Bill went through a Committee, after some opposition from Lord Grosvenor, Marquis of Douglas, Earl of Carlisle, and Lord Grenville, who expressed their fears, lest the increase of punishment should tend to render the offenders sanguinary; and two amendments, by Lords Grosvenor and Grenville, one making the attempt to destroy frames a misdemeanor, without benefit of clergy; and the other, that it should not be imperative upon the person injured to prosecute, if he could show reasonable cause of delay.

5. The Royal Assent was given by Commission to the Exchequer Bills Funding Bill, the Sugar Bounty Drawback, the Old-street Road, and the Erith Inclosure Bills. On the third reading of the Frame Work Bill, the Earls of Carlisle and Moira made some observations—the latter attributed the riotous conduct of the workmen to the distresses under which they laboured; and remarked, that those distresses must be alleviated, and the corruption and mismanagement of Government which had produced them, remedied, before the evil could be removed. Earl Grosvenor renewed his former observations on the propriety of increasing the grant to the Earl of Wellington, or of appropriating, instead of the annuity, 30,000*l.* for the purchase of an estate to descend to his posterity.

6. In a Committee, the Duke of Norfolk objected to the Drury-lane Theatre Bill, that it went to legalize the patent.

9. On the third reading of the Drury-lane Theatre Bill, the Duke of Norfolk, after some observations upon the monopoly claimed under the patents granted by Charles II. and the necessity of erecting a third theatre, to meet the increased population of the metropolis, made several motions for preventing the setting apart private boxes, leasing them for 21 years, &c. all of which were negatived.

11. Lord Boringdon, after inquiring of the Earl of Liverpool if the Letter he held in his hand, purporting to be signed by the Prince Regent, and addressed to the Commander-in-Chief, on the subject of forming a liberal and extended Administration,* was

genuine; to which the Noble Earl declined giving any answer, but said, that he was satisfied that the authenticity of the letter was not denied. Being satisfied in his conscience that his Royal Highness was perfectly sincere in the communication, and that it was the first wish of his heart to bring the correspondence in question to a successful issue, he should, on Thursday (the 19th inst.) submit to their Lordships the propriety of addressing his R. H. the Prince Regent to form an Administration, upon such a broad, firm, liberal, and efficient basis, as would produce confidence at home and respect abroad. If, when the matter came to be particularly considered, any other form of proceeding should be found more desirable, he should have no objection to concur in any alteration of his motion not inconsistent with its object. Lords Grey and Grenville admitted that the answer to the communication was genuine, and that it contained their unbiassed sentiments on the present situation of the country.

13. Lord Liverpool presented a Message from the Prince Regent, requesting that the usual necessary assistance might be granted to Portugal. Ordered to be considered on Monday.

16. An address was voted to the Prince Regent, in reply to his Royal Highness's message, soliciting the usual subsidy for Portugal.

18. The Mutiny Bill was committed, after some observations by Lord Grosvenor on the enlisting of convicts, on the reported exclusion of Irish recruits from particular regiments, and the granting of high commands to foreign officers, which were replied to by Lord Liverpool.

THE PRINCE REGENT'S LETTER.

19. Lord Boringdon prefaced his motion by claiming for it a liberal construction, and stating that it had originated with himself. After glancing at the conquest of the enemy's colonies, and our late achievements in the Peninsula, he adverted to the commercial distress which prevailed in this country, increased as it had been by the impolicy of late acts (Orders in Council), and the prospect of a war with America. The present state of Ireland, from the avowed hostility of ministers to catholic emancipation, was also alarming, as well as the intolerance of an ecclesiastic, who had endeavoured to excite the fury of bigotry against the members of the Catholic church, and who had been rewarded by being made one of the Prince Regent's chaplains. His lordship next adverted to the state of the London and provincial press, divided into two parties, and directing the coarsest invectives, on the one hand, against the aristocracy of the country, and on the other, making the most scandalous personal attacks on the Prince Regent. He then explained, that his noble friends, in their letter, did not wish to make any concession

* See p. 152.

to the Catholics without the proper securities to the Protestant establishment. His lordship concluded by moving an humble address to the Prince Regent, deploring the state of Ireland, and expressing an opinion, that no administration, that has determined to resist a fair and dispassionate consideration of the Catholic disabilities, can enjoy the general confidence and good will; and expressing an anxious hope, that an administration, upon a liberal basis, may yet be formed.—Lord Grimstone, after taking a review of our late military successes abroad, and condemning the motion, as founded on no public document, moved an amendment, leaving out all the material parts of the address, and expressing the confidence of their lordships in the wisdom of the Prince Regent's administration.—Lord Darnley supported the motion, and observed that the continuance of ministers in office depended upon a breath—upon advisers not avowed. They rested upon persons not officially known to the House.—Upon persons who, for their own selfish objects, would poison the royal ear, and who, if allowed to remain, would prove the destruction either of the Prince or the country.—Lord Erskine spoke at length in support of the motion, and declared himself in favour of the Catholic claims.—Lord Grey, in an eloquent speech of two hours, recapitulated all the opinions he had on former occasions delivered—he condemned the attempt to influence the people against the claims of the Irish Catholics—advised the continuance of the war in the Peninsula, but recommended that the expenditure should be more limited.—The late successes of the enemy on the southern coast of Spain, the fall of Tortosa, Lerida, Tarragona, Saguntum, and Valencia, gave no hopes of a favourable issue to the contest; and when he saw Lord Wellington, at the head of 62,000 effective men, acting on the defensive, he was at a loss to discover what fresh hopes of success dawned upon the Spaniards. His lordship concluded with declaring, that there existed an unseen and separate influence behind the throne, which it would be the duty of parliament to brand by some signal mark of condemnation: it was the determination of himself and his friends not to accept of office, without coming to an understanding with parliament for the abolition of this destructive influence.—Lord Mulgrave denied the existence of any secret influence behind the throne.—Lord Harrowby spoke at length against the motion, which he contended was an open but unjust attack upon ministers. He asked had the ministers done any thing to lose the confidence of the country, or of either house of parliament.—Lord Moira contended, that there was an absolute necessity for a change of ministers, and thought the country was lost unless the Catholics were conciliated.—Lord Erskine admitted that he had always reprobated popery, but the question now was, how to

satisfy four millions of people? He would have approved of the late cabinet yielding to their claims, had he not thought, from the prejudices of the King, that it would dissolve the administration.—The House then divided on the original motion; contents; present 43, proxies 22—65. Non-contents; present 90, proxies 82—172—Majority against the motion 107.

20. The royal assent was given by commission to the Lottery Amendment, Members Oaths, Oak Bark, Expiring Laws, the Frame Work, Watch and Ward, Drury-lane Theatre, and the two Mutiny Bills, with several private ones: in all 53.—The Earl of Liverpool presented a message from the Prince Regent, requesting that a suitable provision might be made for the princesses. Ordered to be considered on Monday.

23. The Earl of Liverpool stated, that in pursuance to the address of the Prince Regent, he should propose, that, instead of the provision made for the princesses by his Majesty's letter patent, and which, under the authority of the acts of the 18th and 39th of the King, was only to take effect after his Majesty's demise, to grant them immediately 9,000*l.* per annum each (independent of the sum they derived from the civil list for dresses and other expences, amounting to about 4,000*l.* per annum each); and that in the event of the princesses being reduced in number to three or two, that the provision should then be 10,000*l.* a year each, or that if reduced to one, that then the surviving princess should have 12,000*l.* per annum. The money to be paid out of the consolidated fund—His lordship said, in answer to a question from the Earl of Essex, that he had no commands to make any communication respecting the Princess of Wales; an address of concurrence was agreed to.—Lord Melville, in reply to a question put by Earl Grey, said, that a discussion was now going on between the Directors of the East India Company, and his Majesty's government, respecting the renewal of the charter, and that the outlines of the arrangement would be made public soon after the recess.

24. The Earl of Liverpool, in reply to a question from Lord Holland, respecting the construction put upon the act for the Licensing of Dissenting Clergymen, said, the question would be again revived by the Court of King's Bench, but he could not at present say what the intentions of government were.—On the Reversion Bill being read a second time, Earl Grosvenor quoted the opinions of Sir Matthew Hale, and Lord Hardwick, in reprobation of the practice, and noticed the appointment of Mr. Buller as clerk to the privy council; and the statement in reply, in another place, that it had been granted to that gentleman in reversion, even when he was an infant. Had the abolition taken place at the beginning of this reign, some millions might have been saved; the measure

was loudly called for. He considered reversions and sinecures to be combined in iniquity, and as equally requiring abolition. In the committee, he should move to prohibit the granting of offices in Reversion for twenty years.—Lord Darnley, after a preliminary speech, moved three resolutions declaring the fact of the distress of the poor in some parts of Ireland, arising from the high price of provisions, and the expediency of

prohibiting the distillation from grain.—Lord Clancarty, after regretting that the motion had been made, and stating that no scarcity existed, moved an adjournment; which was carried.

25. The royal assent was given by commission to the 6,000,000*l.* Funding, the Irish Sugar, Annual Indemnity, and some other Bills, in all 16. Adjourned till the 8th of April.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

FEBRUARY 24.

ON the Army Estimates being brought up, Lord Folkestone reprehended the great number of Foreign troops in the British service, the recruiting of English regiments from foreign prisoners of war, and the appointment of General Linsengen to the command of a district. Lord Palmerstone explained that the foreign recruits were Germans not Frenchmen, and that General Linsengen was only superintendant of the dépôt for foreign troops. Mr. Lamb after advertising to Buonaparte's method of forcing whole regiments, at a time, of any Power upon the Continent into his service, said it would be impossible for us to contend with him, without recruiting in the manner which had hitherto been resorted to. Mr. Curwen commented in severe terms on the unconstitutional speech of the preceding speaker, and observed, that he always thought the best way of supporting the true interests of the country was, by a strict adherence to the laws. He could not see the policy of enlisting prisoners; and, he asked, with what justice could we sentence men to death for entering into the enemy's service, while we were encouraging the men of other countries to commit the same crime. The Resolutions were then read and severally agreed to, except the Resolution for granting 62,159*l.* for the payment of Widows' Pensions, to which Mr. Banks moved as an amendment, that the salary to the Paymaster should be struck out of this sum. Messrs. C. Adam, Macdonald, Sumner, Wilberforce, Herbert, and Gen. Tarleton, spoke in favour of the amendment; Messrs. Perceval, Bathurst, Morris, Fitzgerald, and Lord Castlereagh, against it. Mr. Whitbread remarked, that after what had passed, Ministers should have advised the Regent not to persist in the appointment. He thought this transaction stamped the character of the new reign, and had no doubt the memory of it would survive, even should the Regent reign as long as his illustrious father. Mr. Sheridan bore witness to the merits and services of Col. M'Mahon, the holder of the office; but regretted that he had not resigned the appointment. Mr. Banks's amendment was then carried by 115 to 112—Majority against Ministers 3.—The Resolutions on the Navy Estimates were afterwards read and agreed to. Mr. Banks then gave notice of a

motion for the 17th of March, upon the Resolutions of the Finance Committee of 1783.

25. A Bill to prevent Bankers and others from Embezzling securities for money entrusted to their care, was read a first time. Mr. Brougham on moving for a Committee to inquire into the disbursements from the Droits of Admiralty, noticed, that under the head of special payments, the enormous sum of 269,789*l.* was paid to J. Alecock, to be by him divided among the merchants whose property had been sequestered in 1796 and 1797—another sum of 54,921*l.* was inserted as having been disbursed to various commanders on account of ships that had been carried into Cape Nichola Mole, and illegally condemned. The Hon. Gent. likewise detailed the case of a Mr. Jacob, owner of the *Daphne* privateer, who had been ruined in consequence of having captured the *Circe*; which vessel, after sentence of condemnation had been pronounced, and 15,000*l.* paid the Captain and seamen, was restored without any compensation to the suffering parties, who were obliged to return the sums they had received—the evidence which led to the reversal of this condemnation, was procured by a Reverend Clergyman—the Rev. W. B. Daniels, who had received 5077*l.*, and one of whose witnesses had been convicted of perjury, and the other flogged at the cart's tail. After noticing the grants to some naval commanders, among which were Sir G. Young and Lord Keith, the Hon. Gentleman concluded with impressing upon the House the necessity of enquiry. Mr. Perceval explained at some length: after which the motion was negatived without a division. In a committee on the Watch and Ward Bill, a clause was proposed for extending the provisions of the Bill to all towns supporting a separate police, and possessing exclusive jurisdiction.

26. On the motion of Mr. M. A. Taylor, the re-appointment of the Committee to enquire into the causes of the delay in the Court of Chancery was agreed to.

STATE OF THE NATION.

27. Sir T. Turton, in an elaborate speech on this subject, in which he censured the assistance we had prodigally lavished in the Peninsula; the accession of new settlements in the East and West Indies, which he thought tended to impair the financial produce of the country; the issuing the Orders in Coun-

cil, which had involved us in serious disputes with America, and reduced thousands of our manufacturers to a starving condition; the distracted state of Ireland, on account of the recent acts of Government, the immense increase of our expenditure, which was seven millions more this year, while the taxes were less productive by two millions. He concluded by moving, that the House do resolve itself into a Committee, to consider the state of the nation. The Hon. Mr. Robinson, objected to the motion, that it proposed too extensive an inquiry, embracing questions which had not only been the subject of the past, but many that were to form the subject of future discussion. He argued ably in support of the policy of assisting the Spaniards. Mr. Lamb, would support the motion, not because he thought it was the design of the Hon. Baronet to abandon our Allies, but because it was his wish to see a vigorous policy pursued abroad, and a liberal one adopted at home. Mr. Whitbread, spoke at length in support of the motion; and was answered by Lord Castlereagh, and Mr. Perceval; Lord Dysart, Sir S. Romilly, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. M. Montague made a few observations: after which the House divided, when the motion was lost by 136 to 209.

28. A new Writ for the borough of Plympton, was issued in the room of Lord Castlereagh, who had accepted the office of one of H. M. Principal Secretaries of State. Mr. Hutchinson postponed his motion for the repeal of the Irish Union, from Tuesday next, till the 28th April.

MARCH 2. A Bill for repealing the 39th of Queen Elizabeth, rendering it capital punishment for soldiers or sailors to be found begging, was read a first time.—On the order of the day for the attendance of Mr. Walsh, being read, Mr. Reynolds, an apothecary, stated that he was, on Saturday last, called to visit Mr. Walsh, whose state of health rendered it impossible for him to attend that night, though he thought it probable he might be able in a fortnight. His disease was not so much corporeal as mental; it was extremely probable that the summons from that House might have occasioned the state in which he was at present.—The Speaker said, he had received another letter from Mr. Walsh, saying that though he was not now in a state to attend the house, yet that he did not wish to delay their proceedings. He hoped, however, that all objection would now be removed as to reading his two former letters.—Mr. Banks said, it was evident that Mr. Walsh's object was to compel the House to read his two letters, which went, probably, to palliate the offence; it was then agreed, on the suggestion of Mr. Perceval, to postpone the business till to-morrow, to afford time for Mr. Walsh's recovery.

3. Mr. Brougham made a promised motion on the subject of the Orders in Council, and concluded a long and able speech by moving

the appointment of a committee to take into consideration the state of commerce and manufactures of the country, particularly with respect to the license trade. A long but uninteresting discussion here took place.—Mr. Rose, at the conclusion of his speech, declared, that the honourable gentleman had not been correct in calling these orders a system of retaliation: they were rather a system of self-defence—a plan to prevent the whole trade of the world from being snatched from us.—Mr. Stephen declared, in opposition to the Hon. Mover, that Buonaparte had the extension of French commerce very much at heart, and contended in behalf of the British export trade to the continent.—Mr. Canning said, it appeared that these orders were not so much designed to be retaliatory on France, as to enable us to drive a race in trade with America and other neutrals. He reprobated the system of licenses, and was of opinion that an unmitigated blockade of the Russian ports would speedily have brought her to terms.—Mr. Marriatt supported the Orders, but condemned the license trade; and Mr. Johnstone approved of the latter, but condemned the former.—Mr. Wetherill was in favour of inquiry.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer said, he could prove, from incontrovertible documents, that the Orders, instead of producing the distresses of the merchants and others, had hitherto been the means of warding them off. He looked upon the Orders merely as measures of retaliation.—Mr. Whitbread discussed the question at much length, and with great force and eloquence. Messrs Baring, Herbert, and Lord Leveson Gower, took part in the discussion; after which, at five in the morning, the motion was negatived by 216 to 144.

4. Mr. Perceval, in reply to a question from Mr. Whitbread, said, that the reason why no day had been appointed by the Prince Regent to receive petitions, was, that unless a special application was made for that purpose, it was usual to wait for the day on which a levee might be held.—Mr. Whitbread said, it was very unfortunate, that, after having been so long told of the infirmity of our aged Sovereign, the same scene should still be continued at the commencement of a new reign.

5. On the order of the day for the attendance of Mr. Walsh in his place, the Speaker said, he had that day received another letter from Mr. Walsh, stating his inability to attend in his place; that he had a wish to face the House on the occasion; but, at all events, hoped that they would not refuse to hear what he had written; adding, that he did not attempt to justify his conduct, but to palliate it.—Mr. Banks then moved, that Mr. B. Walsh, a member of that House, having been tried at the Old Bailey, on a felonious charge, and having since received a free pardon, by reason of his offence not amounting

to belong in the opinion of the Judges, has been guilty of a gross fraud, and notorious breach of trust, and is, therefore, unworthy and unfit to continue a member of this House. A long, but uninteresting, discussion ensued. Sir A. Pigot opposing Mr. Walsh's expulsion, on the ground of his having been virtually acquitted in the eye of the law. Messrs. Herbert, Abercromby, Lamb, and Whitbread, spoke on the same side; while Sir F. Burdett, the Attorney-general, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Mr. Wynne, argued in support of the motion, that, whatever his offence might be in a legal point of view, the moral turpitude that attached to his conduct demanded his expulsion. Throughout, Mr. Walsh's conduct was reprobated by all the speakers. On a division, the motion for the expulsion was carried by 101 to 16.

6. In a committee on the Mutiny Bill, Mr. Whitbread pressed to know whether officers had the power to compel their men to attend regimental schools, and complained of an action which had been hanging over him for a year and a half, in consequence of the opinion of a learned Judge, that he knew of no law which vested that power in the officer.—Mr. M. Sutton had no doubt, that, as a military order, the disobedience in the men might be punished; but Mr. Perceval said, that the Commander-in-Chief was averse from compulsory attendance.—Mr. Brougham entered his protest against retaining the punishment of flogging in the army, which was discountenanced by Sir R. Wilson, Generals Stewart, Moncy, and other experienced and distinguished officers. He also suggested the adoption of a clause, limiting the power of the crown, as to the enlistment of foreign troops; and likewise recruiting some of our best regiments from the hulks, which degraded the military service.—Mr. M. Sutton said, that there had been but one person flogged since March last, and he preferred receiving 700 lashes to commuting it for foreign service.—Mr. Brougham replied, that the decrease of this barbarous punishment was owing solely to the animadversions which had been made upon it, and which were so far serviceable. After some allusions to Mr. Cobbett's imprisonment for a libel on the subject, the other clauses were read, and one added, for depriving soldiers of their pay during imprisonment under sentence of a Court Martial; when the House resumed.—In a Committee of Ways and Means, Mr. Perceval said, of the fourteen millions of Exchequer Bills which he had proposed funding in the navy 5 per cents. only 5,431,000*l.* had hitherto been subscribed. He then stated the terms of the new proposals to be offered the holders of the Exchequer Bills; and concluded by moving a resolution to this effect.—The Custom-house Bill was read a first time.

9. It was stated by Messrs. Wynne and J. Smith, that the progress of the Frame-

breakers' Bill had already had the effect of preventing the communication of much useful private intelligence to the magistrates of Nottingham. This was denied by Mr. Ryder.

10. A Bill for repealing the Act of Elizabeth, with regard to wanderers, was read a third time.—A Bill to prevent the granting of offices in reversion was read a first time.—Lord Folkestone, in moving for a return of all foreigners, by name, in the British army, stated that the foreign troops in our service had been increased from 16,000 to 30,000.—Lord Palmerston defended the necessity of the measure.—Sir F. Burdett complained, that the fences of the constitution were broken down; and observed, that it was strange, while we were inviting foreigners into our service, any regulation should subsist against the enlistment of Irishmen.—Mr. Palmer explained, that not only Irishmen, but English manufacturers, were rejected by the colonel of the 10th hussars, because they were unacquainted with the treatment of horses, which was understood by recruits who had been trained to agriculture. Lord Folkestone then, on the suggestion of Mr. Perceval, withdrew his motion; and another for a return of the number of foreign officers and soldiers serving in the different regiments of this country, was substituted. On the report of the Committee of Supply being brought up, the resolutions were agreed to; Mr. W. Pole stating, that the contract made by Mr. Willan with government, for the supply of 3500 horses, at 5*s.* per day per horse, was relinquished, on his discovering that the contractor was making a profit of 70,000*l.* per annum.—A new writ for Lisburne, in the room of Lord Yarmouth, was issued.

11. A motion, by Mr. Abercromby, for a return of the convicts transported, pardoned, or received into the army and navy, was opposed by Messrs. Ryder and Perceval, who observed that it would tend to expose those men, who, on the recommendation of Mr. Graham, were, for their good conduct, permitted to enter into regular regiments in this country, instead of condemned ones.—There were three regiments formed of these men, namely, the Royal African Corps, the York Rangers, and another; the Rangers had distinguished themselves at the taking of Guadaloupe.—Generals Tarleton and Ferguson reprobated the practice, as lowering the character of the army.

AID TO PORTUGAL.

13. Mr. Perceval presented a message from the Prince Regent, stating that the assistance which we had been able to give to the Portuguese Government, his allies, had furnished the means of improving the military establishment of that country, and of rendering conspicuous the valour and discipline of its armies, in the successful deliverance from, and defence of, Portugal against the enemy; and trusting that he should be ena-

bled to give the same assistance in the present campaign as in the last: from which such important consequences to the cause of the allies had resulted." Referred to a Committee of Supply on Monday next.

MILITARY FLOGGING.

On the motion for the third reading of the Mutiny Bill, Sir F. Burdett animadverted on the military punishment of flogging, and urged, by many arguments, the policy of its abolition in the British army. The Hon. Baronet said, that many persons died in consequence of its infliction by sentence of a regimental Court Martial, whose sufferings never met the public eye. He instanced, on the authority of a missionary, the case of a soldier at the Cape of Good Hope, who, being sentenced to receive one thousand lashes, had two hundred and fifty inflicted, when the surgeon interposed, and he was taken from the halberts, but died in a few days after. The Hon. Baronet said, that he understood that the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Moira, Lord Hutchinson, and the Earl of Wellington, were desirous of abolishing the practice.—Mr. M. Sutton urged the impossibility of supporting the discipline of the army, should the fear of this punishment be entirely removed.—Generals Tarleton, Phipps, and Porter, Sir G. Warrender, Mr. Abercrombie, Mr. C. Adams, Lord Palmerston, Lord C. Somerset, Lord Cochrane, and Mr. W. Smith, spoke against the abolition; Sir S. Romilly and Mr. Whitbread in its favour.—The Bill was then read a third time; but the clause proposed by Sir F. Burdett was negatived by 79 votes to 6.

16. In a Committee of Supply, Lord Castlereagh, after noticing the essential service which the supply of last year had afforded to the government of Portugal, in raising and disciplining a military force, which had, at Busaco, and on other occasions, shewn itself competent to meet the regular troops of France, said that such were the financial exertions of the government, and the willingness of the people to aid the general cause, that the revenue of Portugal, applicable to the prosecution of the war, was higher in point of amount than at any former period during the war; and such measures had lately been adopted as were calculated to augment the receipt to a still farther extent. He concluded by moving, that a sum, not exceeding two millions, be granted, to continue, in British pay, a body of Portuguese troops; which, after some observations from Mr. Freemantle, and a pertinent reply from the Hon. Mr. Ward, was carried, *nem. diss.*—On the motion of Mr. Yorke, 80,000*l.* were granted towards making the Breakwater in Plymouth Sound. The probable expense of completing which was stated by him at 1,500,000*l.*—Sir F. Burdett's clause to the Local Militia Bill, abolishing flogging, was negatived.—A Bill, declaring the seat of a member who should become bankrupt, va-

cant after six months, unless he produced a certificate from the commissioners, was read a first time.

17. Mr. Perceval, after a division, on which the numbers were 73 to 26, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to continue Lord Stanhope's Act, with amendments, and to extend it to Ireland.

18. The Earl of Wellington's Annoity Bill was read a first, and the Temporary Reversion Bill a second, time.—Mr. Maurice Fitzgerald noticed the present alarm which prevailed on account of the high price of provisions, and which lead many to fear there would be a scarcity. He had no doubt that the latter apprehension was unfounded; but suggested the propriety of government's prohibiting the exportation of corn from Ireland, and likewise the use of it in distillation in Ireland. He then moved for a return of the spirits made in Ireland. Agreed to.

20. The second reading of a Bill, empowering a certain joint-stock company to erect a new Theatre in some part of London or Westminster, was presented by Lord Ossulstone, Mr. H. Sumner, and Mr. Brown; on the grounds of the increased population and extension of the metropolis; the degradation of the drama, by the introduction of horses, dogs, and an elephant, on the stage; and the inconvenient size of the present theatre. Mr. Sumner added, that no performer, however eminently gifted, whose province might happen to clash with Mr. Kemble's, could obtain an engagement.—Messrs. Whitbread, Moore, and Sir T. Turton replied—paying a handsome compliment to Mr. Kemble, for the erudition and taste of some late revivals. The second reading was then negatived by 58 votes to 34.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer presented a message from His Royal Highness the Prince Regent, referring to the Acts of the 18th and 39th of his Majesty, for granting an annuity of 30,000*l.* to the Princesses Augusta, Elizabeth, Mary, Sophia, and Amelia, after the demise of his Majesty; expressing his Royal Highness's wish, under the present circumstances, to make a provision for the surviving Princesses, and desiring the concurrence of that House in that object. Referred to a Committee of the whole House on Monday.—In a Committee of Supply, the sum of 5,500*l.* was voted to the Board of Agriculture.

THE PRINCESSES.

23. On the order of the day being read, Mr. Creerey opposed the Speaker's leaving the chair; observing, that he thought an inquiry into the revenue of the country should precede any pecuniary grant to the Princesses. He likewise remarked, that out of the 1,000*l.* granted to the Prince Regent, in addition to the Civil List, something might be done by his Royal Highness for the purposes in question.—Mr. Perceval explained, that out of the revenue enjoyed by the

Prince, an income of 17,000*l.* besides 5000*l.* pin-money, was allowed to the Princess of Wales, and that his Royal Highness had taken upon himself the discharge of her debts, amounting to 49,000*l.* in order that it should not fall upon the public. Another sum of 70,000*l.* was handed over to the commissioners of the Duchy of Cornwall, for the purpose of discharging his own incumbrances; the Queen also received from the Civil List the same sum as formerly; so that he did not see how the Princesses were to be provided for out of the funds of the Prince Regent.—Mr. *Whitbread* observed, that the Prince, when he undertook the payment of debts to the amount of 49,000*l.* was himself indebted in an enormous sum. He, indeed, who could not pay his own debts, engaged to pay those of another—this looked like a juggle. He thought delay necessary.—The House then went into a Committee of Supply; when the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, after making a statement on the propriety of increasing the allowances to the Princesses, moved, that 36,000*l.* instead of 30,000*l.* already provided, should be granted to the Princesses, and to be charged on the Consolidated Fund.—Mr. *Tierney* argued, that the Princesses, who had been bred up in the most affectionate manner, would not be desirous of forming separate establishments; and inquired why the Princess of Wales, who represented the Queen, as much as the Prince Regent did the King of these realms, had not a more suitable establishment. He was averse to these piece-meal applications, and observed, that the grants of this session to the Civil List already amounted to 1,532,000*l.*—Messrs. *W. Smith*, *Freemantle*, *Bonnet*, and *Ponsonby*, were against the grant.—Messrs. *Whitbread*, *Barham*, and *Tierney*, pressed to know the reason why, at a time when grants were proposed to the minor branches of the Royal Family, no suitable provision was made for one so near the throne as the Princess of Wales. Did the Right Hon. Gent. (Mr. *Perceval*) sanction the separation? (a cry of no! no! from the ministerial benches) Did he, at the time he acted as her counsel at the investigation of her conduct, see any thing which could lead him to infer guilt? Did he not know and proclaim her to have risen without the least imputation from that inquiry? Was he willing to state the nature of the evidence that was taken, and which he caused to be printed for circulating most extensively, both here and on the continent, for the purpose of annoying an illustrious personage. This book was afterwards suppressed, and the copies which had got abroad purchased (out of what fund was not known) at an immense expense; the holders of some copies having received from 50*l.* to 100*l.* each.—Messrs. *C. Adam*, *Lockhart*, *Ellison*, and *Courtney*, severally censured this interference in family matters, as highly indelicate and unparliamentary: it would tend to

widen any existing breach, and was only introduced by a side wind.—Mr. *Perceval* said, that neither from what had come to his knowledge, in his character as counsel to her Royal Highness, nor in the situation he at present held, could he recollect any thing which it was possible to bring as a charge against the Princess of Wales. He did not feel himself bound to give any further explanation. If the House were desirous of increasing the annuity of her Royal Highness, he would communicate their opinion to the Prince Regent. The resolution was then agreed to without a division.

COLONEL M'MAHON.

Mr. *Perceval* said, in reply to Mr. *Wynne*, that Colonel M'Mahon's appointment was advised by himself, and that his salary would be paid out of the Civil List—that Colonel *Taylor* would, in future, be paid out of the Queen's privy purse.

24. An account of the number of forged notes refused payment at the Bank ordered. A petition from Captain *King*, complaining that having, in the expedition to South America, been created Captain by Sir *H. Popham*, and sent on shore to act as a Lieut. Col. of Marines, he had since on account of Sir *H. P.*'s nomination being deemed illegal, been allotted prize-money only as a Lieutenant; after some discussion, the petition was withdrawn, some papers moved for, and the debate adjourned to the 8th of April. On the motion for papers in order to clear the character of Capt. *Tomlinson*, who was lately tried and honourably acquitted, of having in conjunction with one *Tanner*, a blacksmith, attempted to defraud the Treasury, in the repairs of a ship; a warm discussion arose; in the course of which it was stated, that the petitioner bore an excellent character, had been engaged in 72 battles, and that the charge which had been brought against him was of 15 years standing; Capt. *T.* attributed the conduct of of the Navy Board to pique, which was denied by Sir *B. Thompson*. The motion was negatived by 53 to 31.

25. Lord *Castlereagh*, in moving the usual grant of 400,000*l.* to his Sicilian Majesty, noticed the calumny of the enemy, in asserting that we intended to appropriate the island to ourselves; the abdication of the King in favour of his son was a voluntary act, and not brought about by any fraud or violence. Sir *J. Newport* assimilated our conduct in Sicily to that of Buonaparte in Spain. He thought further explanation necessary. After several miscellaneous estimates were moved by Mr. *Wharton*, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, in reply to Mr. *Banks*, said, that he had been grossly imposed upon by Mr. *Clannery*, the Treasury defaulter, whose accounts were so artfully made up, that it was impossible to discover the defalcation, until the whole were examined: he admitted that there had been much neglect

In that department. Mr. Rose said, that Mr. Chinnery was recommended to him by Lord Thurlow; and he, in 1783, took him under his protection. For the first four or five years, he behaved himself extremely well: but when he married, he launched into considerable expense, by having a large establishment, giving concerts, which were attended by performers of the first celebrity, and several noblemen: when remonstrated with for his extravagance, he always replied, that he had a property equal to his expences. He (Mr. R.) never visited him for the last 15 years, except to stand godfather for a child. He thought the conduct of Mr. C. scandalous in the extreme, and admitting of no exculpation: the estimates were agreed to.

26. On the second reading of the Gold Coin Bill, Mr. Morris remarked on the loss sustained by the Public by forged notes, which this Bill would tend to increase. Lord A. Hamilton, Sir J. Newport, and Messrs. H. Thornton, Marryatt, and Ponsonby, pro-

tested against the Bill, particularly as it regarded Ireland, where many leases were granted, on condition that the tenant should pay, instead of 100 guineas in gold, 120 pounds in paper. Lord Castlereagh, Messrs. Perceval, and W. Pole, argued upon the necessity of protecting the tenantry against their Landlords; since gold could not be procured, and it was only in two or three counties in the north of Ireland, that the practice obtained, and that there it was felt as an evil. Mr. Smith said, that if the Bank should increase their issues to 40,000,000*l.*, they would have an annual profit of 2,000,000*l.* at the common rate of interest, which would be defrauding the public. The 2d reading was carried by 61 to 16. A new writ for the county of Louth was ordered, Lord Jocelyn having accepted the office of Treasurer of His Majesty's Household. A Bill for abolishing Sinecure Offices was read a first time. Adjourned till Tuesday se'nnight.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

TUESDAY, MARCH 10, 1812.

HIS Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased in the name and on behalf of his Majesty, to nominate and appoint the Right Hon. H. Wellesley, his Majesty's ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Spain, to be one of the Knights Companions of the most honourable Order of the Bath.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 10.

*Copy of a Letter from Rear-admiral Freman-
tle, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on board his
Majesty's Ship Milford, Palermo Bay, Janu-
ary 11, 1812.*

SIR,

I have the honour to enclose for the information of the Right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, the copy of a letter transmitted to me by Captain Rowley, of H. M. S. Eagle, detailing the capture of the French frigate Pomone, and Persanne-store-ship, by his Majesty's ships Active, Alceste, and Unité, the 29th Nov. 1811.

I am, &c.

T. F. FREEMANTLE.

P. S. Captain Rowley, in his letter to me of the 19th ult. also mentions the loss of the French frigate Flora.—“ She was going from Trieste to Venice; was caught with a strong borer, and stranded off Chiozza, when every soul on board perished, with the exception of five or six.”

H. M. S. Alceste, off Lissa, Decem-
ber 4, 1811.

The enemy's squadron from Corfu, going

to Trieste, were met with on the 29th ult. by three of H. M. S. under my orders. The Persanne was chased and taken by the Unité, after a long run; the Pauline and Pomone chased by the Alceste and Active, and, after a most severe action for two hours and forty minutes, the Pomone was taken totally dismantled, and the Pauline escaped, owing to the Alceste having her main-top-mast shot away. The Alceste has twenty killed and wounded; the Active about 32; and I lament to say Captain Gordon has lost a leg, and his first lieutenant an arm. The details of the action I shall have the honour of transmitting by the first man of war going down.

I have, &c.

MURRAY MAXWELL.

C. Rowley, Esq. Captain of
H. M. S. Eagle, &c.

Commodore Penrose, at Gibraltar, has transmitted to J. Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant Bartholomew, commanding H. M. gun-brig Richmond, giving an account of his having, on the 5th of last month, attacked in a bay near Vera, on the coast of Grenada, a French privateer of 18 guns and 180 men. On the Richmond opening her fire on the privateer her crew set her on fire, and took to their boats; the vessel was then taken possession of, her cable cut, and she was brought out more than a mile, when she blew up within 10 minutes after she had been abandoned.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 17.

Sir R. Curtis has transmitted a letter from Captain Wells, of the Phipps, giving an account of his having, on the 11th instant,

taken, by boarding, le Cerf French lugger privateer, carrying five guns, eight swivels, and 35 men. She sailed the same day from Calais, and had not made any capture.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 28.

This Gazette contains two letters from Captain Codrington, of the Blake man of war, stationed off the Catalonian coast—one, giving an account of the defeat of a body of French troops near Tarragona, by the Spaniards under Baron D'Eroles, when the Spaniards took 600 of the French prisoners, and left 200 Frenchmen dead on the field; the other, detailing various other operations of inferior consequence in the same neighbourhood. Captain Codrington is warm in praise of the bravery displayed by the Spaniards, and states, "that the Spanish army has increased its exertions in proportion to the difficulties it has had to contend against."

*Copy of a Letter from Captain Murray Maxwell, of the Alceste Frigate, to Captain Rowley, of the Eagle, and transmitted to the Admiralty by Vice-admiral Sir Edward Pel-
lew, Bart. Commander-in-chief in the Medi-
terranean.*

H. M. S. Alceste, off Lissa, Decem-
ber, 1, 1811.

His Majesty's ships under my orders having been drawn from their anchorage before Luggina, by strong gales, had taken shelter in Lissa; when the telegraph on Whitby Hill signalled three suspicious sail south; Alceste, Active, and Unité were warped out of Port St. George the moment a strong E. N. E. wind would permit; and on the evening of the 28th ultimo, off the south end of Lissa, I met with Lieutenant McDougall, of his Majesty's ship Unité, who, with a judgment and zeal which does him infinite credit, had put back, when on his voyage to Malta in a neutral, to acquaint me he had seen three French frigates, forty miles to the southward: every sail was carried on in chase, and at nine in the morning of the 29th, the enemy were seen off the island of Augusta; he formed in line upon the larboard tack, and stood towards us for a short time, but finding his Majesty's ships bearing upon him under all sail, in close line abreast, he bore up to the N. W. and set steering sails. At eleven the rear-ship separated and stood to the N. E. I immediately detached the Unité after her (and Captain Chamberlayne's report to me of the result I have the honour to enclose). At twenty minutes after one P. M. the Alceste commenced action with the other two, by engaging the rear in passing to get at the commodore; but an unlucky shot soon afterwards bringing down our main-top-mast, we, unavoidably, dropped a little astern; cheers of *Vive l'Empereur* resounded from both ships, they thought the day their own,

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. April 1812,

not aware of what a second I had in my gallant friend, Captain Gordon, who pushed the Active up under every sail, and brought the sternmost to action, within pistol-shot; the headmost then shortened sail, tacked, and stood for the Alceste (which though disabled in her masts I trust he experienced was by no means so at her guns), and after a warm conflict of two hours and twenty minutes, it ended by the French commodore making sail to the westward; which, from my crippled state, I was unable to prevent, and the other surrendering, after being totally dismasted and five feet water in her hold, she proved to be the Pomone, of 44 guns and 322 men, commanded by Captain Rosamel, who fought his ship with a skill and bravery that has obtained for him the respect and esteem of his opponents; the other was the Pauline, of similar force, commanded by Monsieur Muntford, Capitaine du Vaisseau, with a broad pendant; they were from Corfu going to join the squadron at Trieste. The Alceste had 20 killed and wounded, Active 32, and Pomone 50; and it is with poignant regret I inform you, that Captain Gordon has lost a leg; but thank God he is doing well; his merits as an officer I need not dwell upon; they are known to his country, and he lives in the hearts of all who have the happiness to know him. His first Lieutenant, Dashwood, lost his arm soon after he was wounded, and the ship was fought by Lieutenant Haye in a manner that reflects the highest honour upon him; his services before had frequently merited and obtained the high approbation and strong recommendation of his captain, who also speaks in the warmest praise of his acting Lieutenant Moriarty, Mr. Lothian, master, Lieutenant Meers, royal marines, and every officer, seaman, and marine under his command.

[Captain Maxwell concludes with praising the services and zeal of first Lieutenants A. Wilson and J. Montague, and Messrs. H. Moore and J. Adair; Lieutenant Miller, of the royal marines, Active, and Lieutenant Lloyd, royal marines, Alceste, were on shore at Camesa castle and Hostes island for the defence of Lissa, hourly-threatened with attack from the enemy assembled at Scarsina. Captains Bligh and Chamberlayne, of the Acorn and Unité, are also warmly praised for their services.]

I have the honour to be, &c,

(Signed) M. MAXWELL.

To Capt. Rowley, of the Eagle, &c.

A letter from Captain Chamberlayne, of the Unité, follows, stating, that as soon as the weather enabled him to close with la Persanne, and fire a part of his broadside, the French Captain, Satie, returned his, and struck his colours. Captain D. says his surprise was great, when he found his prize was la Persanne, of 860 tons, 26 guns, and 190 men, 55 of which were military. He praises the mas-

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terly manoeuvres and persevering resistance of the enemy for nearly four hours. The *Unité's* masts, yards, sails, and rigging, were nearly all shot away. Lieutenants Crabb, Al'Dougall and Rotham, particularly distinguished themselves, as did Mr. Gibson, promoted for his gallantry on board the *Active*.

The ships taken were—*la Pomone*, Captain C. Rosaucel, 44 guns, 83 men, 1100 tons, having in her hold 42 iron and 9 brass guns, and 220 iron wheels for gun-carriages; *la Persanne*, M. Gatic, 26 guns, 190 men, 866 tons, a store-ship of 26 nine-pound guns (new), having about 130 iron and some brass guns in her hold. The *Pauline*, which escaped, was of 44 guns, 322 men, and 1000 tons. The *Alceste* had C. Nourse, midshipman, and 6 seamen killed, with Lieutenant Wilson (slightly), and 12 seamen wounded. The *Active* had G. Osborne, midshipman, and seven seamen wounded; and Captain Gordon, badly (amputated leg); Lieutenant Dashwood, ditto (ditto arm); and Lieutenant G. Hays, slightly, with 24 seamen wounded.

A letter from Captain Waldegrave, of his Majesty's ship *Volontaire*, transmitted by Sir Edward Pellew, and off Palamos, 26th of December, 1811, mentions, that while off the *Medus*, having received information that an enemy's schooner had arrived in that port two nights before; Lieutenant Shaw, with Mr. Barantyne, master's-mate, went in the boats to bring her out, while the marines under Lieutenants Burton and Campbell, of that corps, admirably maintained a covering position on the Mole Head, against a party of French troops. As large reinforcements were pouring in from the adjacent garrisons, and the vessel was grounded, Lieutenant Shaw set fire to her, but floating afterwards, he towed her out, and the fire was extinguished, but not till it had done great damage. She proved to be the *Decide*, a new privateer, mounting two long six-pounders, pierced for six, carrying a cargo of provisions from Cetta to Barcelona. This service was fortunately attended with no other accident than one marine wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MARCH 31.

Transmitted by Rear-admiral Foley, with
praises of the gallantry of Capt. Hurvey, of
the *Rosaria*, and of the zeal and merit of
Capt. Trollope, of the *Griffon*.

U. M. S. Rosario, off Dieppe,
March 27, 1812.

It is with much satisfaction I have to acquaint you, that at half-past eight A. M. Dieppe bearing S. W. 4 or 5 miles, we observed an enemy's flotilla, consisting of twelve brigs and one lugger, standing along shore, and immediately made sail to cut off

the leewardmost. The enemy, by signal from their Commodore, formed into a line, and engaged us severally as we passed, but upon luffing up to cut off the sternmost, the whole bore up to support her, and endeavoured to close with us. Finding them thus determined to support each other, and the small force of the Rosario not admitting my running the risk of being laid on board by several at once, I bore up to a brig we observed in the offing (and which proved to be the Griffin), and made the signal for an enemy. The moment she answered, we hauled to the wind, and at 40 minutes after twelve we began to harass the enemy's rear, who were then endeavouring to get into Dieppe under all sail; tacked and wore occasionally to close, receiving and returning the fire of the whole line each time; at half past one, being far enough to windward, ran into the body of the enemy, and by cutting away the running rigging of the two nearest, drove them on board each other, backed the main-top-sail, and engaged them within musket shot till they were clear, then stood on and engaged another, whose main-mast and foretop-mast soon went by the board, when she immediately anchored; passed her and drove the next in the line on shore; two more of their line yet remained to leeward, bore up and ran the nearest one on board (then not more than three quarters of a mile from the shore). So far the Rosario had acted alone, as the Griffin had not yet arrived within gun-shot, bore away with prize beyond range of batteries, and hauled the Griffin (then passing under press of sail), to chase the remaining brig, and which service she performed in a very handsome manner, by running her on shore near St. Aubin, under a very heavy fire from the shore: seeing no probability of the Griffin being able to destroy the brig, made her signal to attack the enemy in the N. E., then anchoring close in shore. In the meantime we were getting the prisoners on board, and repairing the running rigging, which was much damaged. Capt. Trollope having closed with the enemy, ran the Griffin in shore of one at an anchor nearly in the centre, and in the most gallant manner laid her on board, cut her cables, and stood out under the fire of the batteries, and the other brigs: upon passing the Griffin, I found her too much disabled to immediately make sail again to the attack, but being determined to have another (although we had nearly as many prisoners as our own sloop's company), I ran the dismasted one on board, which we found the enemy had deserted, but this circumstance the darkness of the night prevented us from previously discovering, at which time the remaining seven of the flotilla were under weigh getting into Dieppe harbour. [Capt. Harvey concludes with praises of his first Lieut. Shaw, and Mr. J. W. Dyer, midshipman, who with 4 men was wounded.]

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 2.

Despatches, of which the following are Extracts, have been received from the Earl of Wellington, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool:—

Elvas, March 13.

I moved the head-quarters from Frenada on the 6th, and arrived here on the 11th instant. There are none of the enemy's troops in the field in Estremadura, excepting that part of the 5th corps not in the garrison of Badajoz, the head-quarters of which are at Villa Franca, and a detachment, consisting of about a division, under General Darican, whose head-quarters are at La Serena. The enemy have made no movement, and I have heard of no operation of importance since I addressed your lordship last. According to the last accounts, Marshal Soult was in the lines before Cadiz.

Camp before Badajoz, March 20.

According to the intention which I announced to your Lordship, I broke up the cantonments of the army on the 15th and 16th instant, and invested Badajoz, on the left of the river Guadiana, on the 16th, with the 3d, 4th, and light divisions of infantry, and a brigade of Lieutenant-general Hamilton's division on the right. These troops are under the command of Marshal Sir William Beresford and Lieut.-general Picton. We broke ground on the following day, and have established a parallel within two hundred yards of the outwork, called the Picurina, which embraces the whole of the south-east angle of the fort. The work has continued ever since with great celerity, notwithstanding the very bad weather which we have had since the 17th. The enemy made a sortie yesterday, from the gate called La Trinidad, on the right of our attack, with about 2000 men. They were almost immediately driven in without effecting any object, with great loss, by Major-general Bowes, who commanded the guard in the trenches. We lost, upon this occasion, a very promising officer, Capt. Culbert, aide-de camp to Lieutenant-Gen. Picton, killed; and Lieutenant-Col. Fletcher was slightly wounded, but I hope that he will soon be able to resume his duties. I have not yet got the returns, but I believe that our loss, since the commencement of the operations, amounts to 120 men killed and wounded. On the same day that Badajoz was invested, Lieutenant-General Sir Thomas Graham crossed the Guadiana, with the 1st, 6th, and 7th divisions of infantry, and Gen. Slade's and General Le Marchant's brigades of cavalry, and directed his march upon Valverde and Santa Martha, and thence towards Merena; while Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill, with the 2d, and Lieutenant-General

Hamilton's divisions, and Major-General Long's cavalry, marched from his cantonments, near Albuquerque, upon Merida, and thence upon Almendralejo. These movements induced General Drouet to retire from Villa Franca upon Hornachos, in order, I conclude, to be in communication with Darican's division, which was about La Serena.

I have heard from Sir Thomas Graham and Sir Rowland Hill to the 19th instant. The former was at Los Santos and Zafra, with General Slade's cavalry at Villa Franca; and the latter at Almendralejo. Lieutenant-General Sir R. Hill took three officers and a few hussars prisoners in Merida.

I have reports from the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo of the 17th instant. The enemy had sent a small detachment to Bejar, principally with a view to plunder; but there was no appearance of an immediate movement. The 6th division had moved from Talavera, through the Puerto del Pico, on the 8th and 9th instant; and the 4th division, on the same days, from Toledo through the Guadarrama; and the 1st division only remained on the Tagus, near Talavera.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 7.

Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain West, of H. M. S. Sultan, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, on the 4th of December last, under the direction of Lieutenants Anderson and Woodcock, boarded and captured, off Bastia, two French national armed vessels; one a sloop of 8 guns and 31 men, and the other a brig of 6 guns and 53 men. In the performance of this service, which is reported to have been very gallantly executed, the Sultan's boats had only 4 men wounded; the enemy had one killed, and several wounded; among the latter, the commander of the brig.

SATURDAY, APRIL 11.

[This Gazette contains a copy of a letter transmitted by Vice-Admiral D'Auvergne, from Captain Bertram, of the Persian sloop, announcing the capture, on the 27th ult, after a short chase, and exchanging broadsides, of the Petit Jean French lugger privateer, Captain F. Clemence, of 16 guns, with a complement of 60 men; but had only 3 guns and 48 men on board, having thrown the remainder overboard in a gale of wind, and had likewise eight men washed overboard at the same time. She was from Dieppe, had been out eight days, but had not made any capture.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 24.

A GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY was published, containing official details of the Siege and Capture of Badajos, transmitted by Lord Wellington. This great achievement has been attended by a very heavy loss. May its importance to the future operations of the campaign, and to the final discomfiture of the enemy, prove a compensation to the country for that loss, and a consolation to the relatives of those brave men who have fallen in the sanguinary but brilliant conflict! Perhaps no place of equal strength was ever taken with such rapidity, and its unexpected fall must have completely deranged the plans of the enemy. It appears, that Soult had left Seville, and was concentrating his forces for the purpose of attempting the relief of Badajos. If the place had not been taken, a great battle would soon have been fought, in which the loss would probably have far exceeded that which occurred in the storm. There is now, however, reason to expect that Soult will retire; for, if he found it impossible to collect a force sufficient to interrupt the siege, it is not

likely that he will venture on an action immediately after we have obtained possession of the fortress. It appears from the Gazette, that the total loss of the British and Portuguese Armies, during the siege, in killed and wounded, including 63 missing, is 4885. The garrison, at the commencement of the siege, is stated to have consisted of about 5000 men, of whom 1200 have been killed and wounded; the remainder are prisoners of war. We are happy to observe, that Lord Wellington, in his last despatch, dated the 8th states that the wounded officers and soldiers of our army are doing well.

Despatches from Mr. Stuart, at Lisbon, dated April 11, state that the telegraph at Elvas had transmitted a report of Ballesteros having entered Seville.

Letters from Gottenburgh state, that Mr. Thornton, an Envoy from the Emperor of Russia, and a minister appointed by the Court of Stockholm, had daily conferences together. It was believed they were negotiating a treaty between Great Britain, Russia, and Sweden.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MARCH 21.

JOSEPH EXILE, alias White, was executed at Aylesbury: his own father stood, with the utmost composure, and witnessed the awful scene. This old villain had been the cause of bringing some of his sons to an untimely end: he himself has been tried several times, and was acquitted of horse-stealing at the Reading Assizes. The populace were so incensed at the unfeeling wretch, that they handled him very roughly; and had it not been for the interference of the constables, in all probability, his life would have been in danger.

24. T. Venn, jun. son of a creditable farmer, of Brent, near Bridgewater, was committed to Wilton jail, charged with the murder of Elizabeth Coomer, by drowning her. It appears that the deceased was within a few days of her delivery of a child, of which the prisoner was the supposed father, and that he had endeavoured to persuade her to charge her pregnancy on some other person. On the night of her death, the prisoner had appointed to meet the deceased in a field adjoining a public-house, into which he went, and purchased a pint of brandy, and borrowed a glass. When the body was examined, nearly the whole quantity of a pint of brandy was in the stomach of the deceased; and the footsteps of a man, and likewise those of the unfortunate woman, were traced to the edge of the water. The prisoner, who is overseer of the parish, has been committed

to take his trial; many strongly corroborating circumstances, to fix on him the imputed guilt, having transpired.

At the late Devon sessions, a woman was sentenced to be imprisoned for 12 months, for having, as a fortune-teller, extorted from a credulous girl, at Sidmouth, the sum of 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* for telling her that, on a certain day, 2000 guineas would jump up through the floor, accompanied with 1000 pounds worth of silver!

At the assizes for the county of Southampton, Harriet Magnes was indicted for an assault on William Dellow. This trial arose out of the circumstance of Mrs. Magnes stealing the child in London, in November last; and, after many arguments urged by counsel on both sides, it was agreed the offence was committed in London, and not in Hampshire; consequently she was acquitted. She was tried on a second indictment, for having two husbands; but there being no evidence to substantiate the charge, she was again—Acquitted.

Julien Dubois and Guillaume Benry, two French prisoners of war, have been executed for forging bank-notes. They endeavoured, ineffectually, to commit suicide, by opening a vein each in the arm, with a piece of window-glass. At the place of execution, they exclaimed repeatedly, "Vive l'Empereur!"

30. The wife of Mr. Kilby, of James-street, Mary-le-bone, was so dreadfully

harnt, by the boiling over of a pot of turpentine, that she died next morning. Her husband and child suffered severely from the same calamitous circumstance.

April 1. The celebrated Baron Geramb was taken into custody by Hamilton and Craig, Officers of Marlborough-street Police Office, by virtue of a warrant from the Secretary of State's Office, but on what ground is not certainly known. The Baron's house, in the neighbourhood of Bayswater, had been a scene of bustle and tumult previous to that day. He had affixed a placard to a pole at the top of his house, with the following inscription, in large printed letters—“MY HOUSE IS MY CASTLE, I am under the protection of British Law.” The Baron had refused to surrender himself, or to be taken by the Messenger from the Secretary of State's Office for three days; and, at length, application was made to the Police to carry the warrant into effect. The Officers forced the garden gate with hatchets, and the prisoner surrendered himself, on the assurance of his pursuers, that they were not bailiffs. He was sent off to the coast in a chaise and four, from whence, under the Alien Act, he was conveyed out of the country, and landed at Heligoland. This man, who has so successfully availed himself of the credulity of this “nation of shopkeepers,” we are informed, is by birth a German Jew, who, having married the widow of an Hungarian Baron, assumed the title by which he has passed in this country. It appears that the Baron is indebted to the amount of six thousand pounds. By urging the intimacy in which he lived with the first characters in this country, he obtained the confidence of several foreigners, who, relying on his rank, pretensions, and influence, made him considerable advances of cash. Among the persons thus duped is Mons. Vallebrequé (Madame Catalani's spouse) for 600*l*.

4. This being the day when the Quarterly Report of the state of the King's malady was to be made by the Queen's Council to the Privy Council, all the members attended at Windsor, and after receiving the testimony of the Physicians, made up the Report; the substance of which is understood to be, “that his Majesty's bodily health is as good as it has been at any former period of the complaint; that his mental health is as much deranged as it has been at any time; that none of the Physicians expect that his Majesty will recover, yet none of them entirely and absolutely despair.”

7. A collar-maker, named Dow, who had been unable to procure employ for three weeks, after taking an affectionate leave of his family, drowned himself in Edywood river, near Lynn.—At Ipswich, a husbandman, named Martin, committed suicide from the same cause.

It is a melancholy fact, that at this time

nearly 1400 weavers are totally out of employ in Spitalfields and its vicinity.

The distresses of Liverpool have so much increased, that, the week before last, 18,000 persons received relief from contributions of the inhabitants.

8. A young woman, named Annis Reeves, not more than 18 years of age, destroyed herself with arsenic this morning, in George-place, Oxford-street. This unfortunate girl left her friends in Yorkshire only a few weeks ago, with an officer, since gone to Portugal, and had thrown herself on the town for support.

9. A passenger in a stage-coach, which runs daily from Chichester to Brighton, was seized, near Shoreham, with a violent fit of insanity, and bit his wife, who was in the coach with him, in a most shocking manner, about the face and arms. The coachman and outside passengers hearing her screams, got down, and with much difficulty rescued her from the jaws of the maniac. Two gentlemen then got inside, and pinioning his arms, prevented him from doing farther mischief.

10. A Court of Common Council was held at Guildhall; when Mr. Quin moved, “that an Address be presented to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying for a redress of those numerous grievances under which we labour; and that his Royal Highness would dismiss his present Ministers from his Councils, as unworthy of the confidence of the people, and call to the Government men of patriotic and upright principles, the friends of Reform, and enemies of public abuses.”—After a long debate, the Address was carried by a majority of 6, the numbers being—For it, 98; against it, 92. An Address was accordingly drawn up, and agreed to.

11. John Took was executed at Ipswich, for violating his own daughter. His behaviour to the last exhibited strong indications of extreme ignorance and insensibility. His wife and four children were in the crowd, collecting money; but, before he was turned off, the Sheriff ordered two constables to take them out of sight of the place of execution.

12. A horrid murder was committed this morning at the village of Hankelow, near Nantwich, in Cheshire, on Mr. Money, a farmer, who was found murdered in his bed, with his brains beat out, and his throat cut from ear to ear. On the neighbours being called in, blood was traced from the bedroom of the deceased to that of a servant-man in the house, named John Lomas; who, on his guilt becoming apparent, confessed that the murder of his master was determined upon between his mistress and himself; that in the night they fell upon him with an axe, and beat him about the head until they thought him dead, and struck out one of his eyes; they then left him, but he was yet liv-

ing; they returned to their work of blood, and again retired, under the persuasion that he had breathed his last; they were still disappointed, and although the wife pressed the man to go and finish his master, he said he could not resume his task; and he refused, until she removed his scruples, by furnishing him with a razor; then the work was completed. He stated, that he had been urged to the crime by his mistress, who wanted him to marry her. The wife, on being charged with the horrid deed, cut her throat with a razor, but not dangerously. The Coroner's inquest have returned a verdict of *wilful murder* against Lomas; and against Edith Money, a verdict of *abetting, aiding, assisting, comforting, and maintaining Lomas, in the commission of the said Murder*. The young man is nineteen years of age, the woman forty.

13. This morning, the tunnel constructed through Highgate-hill, fell in with a tremendous crash: and the labour of many months was thus, in a few moments, converted into a heap of ruins. Providentially the fall was reserved for a moment when no person was on the spot. The directors of the concern have since resolved to discontinue the present system of building an archway, and to adopt an open cutting in place of the same.

15. This morning, as Croker, a Bow-street officer, was passing the Hampstead-road, he saw two men standing on a wall, and directly after saw the tallest of them, a man six feet high, hanging by his neck from a lamp-post, attached to the wall, being that instant tied up and turned off by the other man. On hastening to the spot, the handkerchief by which the man was suspended gave way, and he fell to the ground; on recovering, the first thing he did was to give the officer a violent blow on the nose, which nearly knocked him backward. The short man was then endeavouring to make off; however, the officer procured assistance, and both were brought to the office, when the account they gave was, that they both worked on canals. They had been together on Wednesday afternoon, tossed up for money, and afterwards for their clothes; the tall man who was hanged won the other's jacket, trousers, and shoes; they then tossed up which should hang the other, and the short one won the toss. They got upon the wall, the one to submit, and the other to hang him on the lamp-iron. They both agreed in this statement. The tall one who had been hanged, said, if he won the toss, he would have hanged the other. He said, he then felt the effects on his neck at the time he was hanging, and his eyes were so much swelled that he saw double. The magistrates expressed their horror and disgust; and ordered the man who had been hanged, to find bail for the violent and unjustifiable assault upon the officer, and the short one for hanging the other. Not having bail, they were committed to Bridewell for trial.

16. Mr. Sheriff Heygate was elected alderman for Coleman-street ward, in the room of the late Alderman Sir W. Plomer, Knt.

At the assizes for the county of Cornwall, W. Wyatt, of Fowey, was tried for the murder of a jew, named Isaiah Falk Valentine. Wyatt was acquainted with the deceased, and had sent for him from Plymouth dock, under pretence of selling him coin. On his arrival there, he took him to a place or quay called the Broad Slip, in Fowey, and pushed him into the water, where he first suffocated, and then robbed him of 260*l.* which he afterwards deposited in a heap of dung on his own premises. He was found guilty: but a singular circumstance occurred in this case. The prisoner was brought up to receive sentence on a Thursday; and Mr. Justice Chambre, supposing it to be Friday, sentenced him to be executed on the Monday. The act of parliament enacts, that persons convicted of murder shall be executed within 48 hours after their conviction; they are therefore generally tried on the Friday, in order that they may have the benefit of Sunday, which is a *dies non*. The sentence, however, not being conformable to law, as it allowed a longer period than 48 hours between the conviction and execution, the prisoner was brought up again on Friday, and sentenced to be executed on Saturday. The execution was respited till the 1st of May; and the opinion of the judges is to be taken respecting the legality of the sentence.

Of the indigence to which many of the inferior clergy of the established church are doomed all their lives, a distressing instance has been afforded in the person of the Rev. Mr. Meredith, of Usk, in Monmouthshire, who, at the age of 67, has an income, arising from serving two churches once a fortnight, of *thirteen guineas a year!* upon this scanty pittance, increased a few pounds by private teaching, he has to maintain himself, a wife, a daughter, and a grown-up, but insane, son; he has reared a family of seven children, and is of irreproachable character and morals; latterly, himself and family have been obliged to subsist on potatoes, the gift of a neighbouring farmer. A subscription for this gentleman has been opened; and we not only hope that the amount may be large, but also that the state of the inferior clergy may be taken into consideration, and ameliorated as much as possible.

The Prince Regent has given Lord Wellington permission to assume the title of Duke of Ciudad Rodrigo, which has been conferred on him by the Cortes of Spain.

Corn to the amount of twelve millions sterling was imported into England in 1811, nine of which were paid for by licensed barters; the other three millions in specie.

The East India Company have given a pension of 400*l.* a year to Captain R. Hay, who gallantly saved their ship, the *Astell*, from some French frigates; also handsome remunerations to the officers of that ship.

The deficiency in Mr. Chinnery's accounts is 75,000*l.*; and his property taken under the extent for the crown is 35,000*l.* Besides this deficiency, Mr. Chinnery is said to owe a debt of nearly 30,000*l.* to the estate of the late Mr. Goldsmid.

The West Essex regiment of militia have offered a reward of fifty guineas, for the apprehension of some offenders who lately robbed Serjeant Harvey, of that regiment, between Stilton and Norman Cross barracks, and inhumanly cut off the greater part of his tongue, whereby he is rendered unfit for his Majesty's service. The officers have made a most liberal subscription, and also have applied to obtain a pension from Chelsea, for the unfortunate sufferer.

The remains of Mr. Horne Tooke have been deposited in the vault belonging to his family, in Ealing Church. Besides Mr. Tooke's relations, there were present, Sir Francis Burdett, Sir William Bush, Colonel Bosville, Major Barnes, Mr. Timothy Brown, Mr. Cuthbert, &c. The injunctions of Mr. Tooke, relative to his interment in the vault prepared by himself in his garden, were departed from, after the most mature deliberation among his friends. [See a PORTRAIT and MEMOIR of the deceased in our XXIst Volume.]

A most notorious gang of coiners and forgers of bank-notes has been detected at Birmingham. The officers, on searching the premises of Booth, the head of the gang, found concealed in different parts of the buildings, tools for coining, presses, dies, &c. besides great quantities of notes of different country banks ready for circulation; in digging round the premises, 3,000*l.* in good notes, 200 guineas in gold, and about 600*l.* of bad silver were found; two of his men, who used to work with him, were taken into custody, and have confessed enough already to bring him to justice; in short, such scenes of iniquity have come to light, as perhaps were never before equalled. Booth has been fully committed for trial, with nine of his accomplices.

Fatal Effects from Joking.—At Beccles Sessions, a melancholy circumstance was witnessed. A young man, named Hubbard, from Debenham, had been committed to Woodbridge Bridewell, upon suspicion of having stolen a saddle from Mr. Thomas Darby, of Kenton, which, in fact, had been taken off Mr. Darby's horse, by some other person in a joke, thrown into a rivulet, and afterwards taken up and carried home by this young man, who willingly restored it as soon as he knew the owner. Upon his commitment, his young wife, who was far advanced in pregnancy, was taken very ill, and remained, during his confinement, in a wretched state of mind, continually calling out for her husband. Alas! she never saw him more. On the night previous to these seasons, at which an indictment was to have

been preferred against him, she died in a state of distraction, leaving her disconsolate husband in prison, to bewail her loss. As soon as the affair was made known to the magistrates, they humanely directed the recognizances to prosecute to be withdrawn, and the young man to be immediately restored to his disconsolate friends.

A Gormandizer.—One Kinchington, who resides at Huntingford, near Fordingbridge, Hants, a few days ago, undertook to eat four dozen mutton pies, and drink two quarts of strong beer, in forty minutes. He did not undertake this feat for any large sum; but, if he completed his task within the given time, he was to have the pies and beer gratis; if not, to pay for them himself. When he had devoured all the pies but three, he became *rather sick*; however, not intimidated by this *trifling* interruption, he performed his task ten minutes within the time, and, after drinking two additional pints of beer, went home comfortably to bed. The pies weighed six pounds.

Rats and Mice.—A plant, which grows in abundance, in every field, the dog's tongue, the *cynoglossome officinale* of Linnæus, has been found to possess a very valuable quality. If gathered at the period when the sap is in its full vigour, bruised with a hammer, and laid in a house, barn, granary, or any place frequented by rats and mice, those destructive vermin shift their quarters. The success of this method is equally speedy and infallible.

DECLARATION.

The government of France having, by an official report, communicated by its minister for foreign affairs, to the Conservative Senate, on the 10th day of March last, removed all doubts as to the perseverance of that government in the assertion of principles, and in the maintenance of a system, not more hostile to the maritime rights and commercial interests of the British empire, than inconsistent with the rights and independence of neutral nations; and having thereby plainly developed the inordinate pretensions which that system, as promulgated in the Decrees of Berlin and Milan, was from the first designed to enforce; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, acting in the name, and on the behalf of his Majesty, deems it proper, upon this formal and authentic republication of the principles of those Decrees, thus publicly to declare his Royal Highness's determination still firmly to resist the introduction and establishment of this arbitrary code, which the government of France openly avows its purpose to impose, by force, upon the world, as the law of nations.

From the time that the progressive injustice and violence of the French government made it impossible for his Majesty any longer to restrain the exercise of the rights of war within their ordinary limits, without sub-

mitting to consequences not less ruinous to the commerce of his dominions, than derogatory to the rights of his crown, his Majesty has endeavoured, by a restricted and moderate use of those rights of retaliation, which the Berlin and Milan Decrees necessarily called into action, to reconcile neutral states to those measures, which the conduct of the enemy had rendered unavoidable: and which his Majesty has at all times expressed his readiness to revoke, so soon as the Decrees of the enemy, which gave occasion to them, should be formally and unconditionally repealed, and the commerce of neutral nations restored to its accustomed course.

At a subsequent period of the war, his Majesty, availing himself of the then situation of Europe, without abandoning the principle and object of the Orders in Council of November, 1807, was induced so to limit their operation, as materially to alleviate the restrictions thereby imposed upon neutral commerce. The Orders in Council of April, 1809, was substituted in the room of those of November, 1807, and the retaliatory system of Great Britain acted no longer on every country in which the aggressive measures of the enemy were in force, but was confined in its operation to France, and to the countries upon which the French yoke was most strictly imposed; and which had become virtually a part of the dominions of France.

The United States of America remained, nevertheless, dissatisfied; and their dissatisfaction has been greatly increased by an artifice too successfully employed on the part of the enemy, who has pretended that the Decrees of Berlin and Milan were repealed, although the Decree affecting such repeal has never been promulgated; although the notification of such pretended repeal distinctly described it to be dependent on conditions, in which the enemy knew Great Britain could never acquiesce, and although abundant evidence has since appeared of their subsequent execution.

But the enemy has, at length, laid aside dissimulation; he now publicly and solemnly declares, not only that those Decrees still continue in force, but that they shall be rigidly executed until Great Britain shall comply with additional conditions, equally extravagant; and he farther announces the penalties of those Decrees to be in full force against all nations which shall suffer their flag to be, as it is termed in this new code, "denationalized."

In addition to the disavowal of the blockade of May, 1806, and of the principles on which that blockade was established, and in addition to the repeal of the British Orders in Council—he demands an admission of the principles, that the goods of an enemy, carried under a neutral flag, shall be treated as neutral;—that neutral property, under the flag of an enemy, shall be treated as hostile;—that arms and warlike stores

alone (to the exclusion of ship-timber, and other articles of naval equipment) shall be regarded as contraband of war;—and that no ports shall be considered as lawfully blockaded, except such as are invested and besieged, in the presumption of their being taken [*en prevention d'être pris*], and into which a merchant ship cannot enter without danger.

By these and other demands, the enemy, in fact, requires, that Great Britain and all civilized nations, shall renounce, at his arbitrary pleasure, the ordinary and indisputable rights of maritime war; that Great Britain, in particular, shall forego the advantages of her naval superiority, and allow the commercial property, as well as the produce and manufactures of France, and her confederates, to pass the ocean in security, while the subjects of Great Britain are to be, in effect, proscribed from all commercial intercourse with other nations; and the produce and manufactures of these realms are to be excluded from every country in the world to which the arms or the influence of the enemy can extend.

Such are the demands to which the British government is summoned to submit—to the abandonment of its most ancient, essential, and undoubted maritime rights. Such is the code by which France hopes, under cover of a neutral flag, to render her commerce unsailable by sea; whilst she proceeds to invade, or to incorporate with her own dominions, all states that hesitate to sacrifice their national interests at her command, and, in abdication of their just rights, to adopt a code, by which they are required to exclude, under the mask of municipal regulation, whatever is British, from their dominions.

The pretext for these extravagant demands is, that some of these principles were adopted by voluntary compact, in the Treaty of Utrecht; as if a treaty once existing between two particular countries, founded on special and reciprocal considerations, binding only on the contracting parties, and which, in the last treaty of peace between the same powers, had not been revived, were to be regarded as declaratory of the public law of nations.

It is needless for his Royal Highness to demonstrate the injustice of such pretensions. He might otherwise appeal to the practice of France herself, in this and in former wars, and to her own established codes of maritime law: It is sufficient that these new demands of the enemy form a wide departure from those conditions on which the alleged repeal of the French Decrees was accepted by America, and upon which alone, erroneously assuming that repeal to be complete, America has claimed a revocation of the British Orders in Council.

His Royal Highness, upon a review of all these circumstances, feels persuaded, that so soon as this formal declaration, by the

Government of France, of its unabated adherence to the principles and provisions of the Berlin and Milan Decrees, shall be made known in America, the Government of the United States, actuated not less by a sense of justice to Great Britain, than by what is due to its own dignity, will be disposed to recall those measures of hostile exclusion, which, under a misconception of the real views and conduct of the French Government, America has exclusively applied to the commerce and ships of war of Great Britain.

To accelerate a result so advantageous to the true interests of both countries, and so conducive to the re-establishment of perfect friendship between them; and to give a decisive proof of his Royal Highness's disposition to perform the engagements of his Majesty's Government, by revoking the Orders in Council, whenever the French Decrees shall be actually and unconditionally repealed; his Royal Highness the Prince Regent has been this day pleased, in the name and on the behalf of his Majesty, and by and with the advice of his Majesty's Privy Council, to order and declare—

“That if at any time hereafter the Berlin and Milan Decrees shall, by some authentic act of the French Government, publicly promulgated, be expressly and unconditionally repealed, then and from thenceforth, the Order in Council of the 7th day of January, 1807, and the Order in Council of the 26th day of April, 1809, shall, without any further order, be, and the same hereby are declared from thenceforth to be, wholly and absolutely revoked; and farther, that the full benefit of this order shall be extended to any ship or vessel captured subsequent to such authentic act of repeal of the French Decrees, although,

antecedent to such repeal, such ship or vessel shall have commenced, and shall be in the prosecution of a voyage, which, under the said Orders in Council, or one of them, would have subjected her to capture and condemnation; and the claimant of any ship or cargo which shall be captured at any time subsequent to such authentic act of repeal by the French Government, shall, without any farther order or declaration, on the part of his Majesty's Government on this subject, be at liberty to give in evidence in the High Court of Admiralty, or any Court of Vice-Admiralty, before which such ship or vessel, or its cargo, shall be brought for adjudication, that such repeal by the French Government had been by such authentic act promulgated prior to such capture; and, upon proof thereof, the voyage shall be deemed and taken to have been as lawful as if the said Orders in Council had never been made; saving nevertheless to the captors such protection and indemnity as they may be equitably entitled to, in the judgment of the said Court, by reason of their ignorance or uncertainty as to the repeal of the French Decrees, or of the recognition of such repeal by his Majesty's Government, at the time of such capture.

“His Royal Highness, however, deems it proper to declare, that should the repeal of the French Decrees, thus anticipated and provided for, afterwards prove to have been illusory on the part of the enemy, and should the restrictions thereof be still practically enforced or revived by the enemy, Great Britain will be obliged, however reluctantly, after reasonable notice to Neutral Powers, to have recourse to such measures of retaliation as may then appear to be just and necessary.

“Westminster, April 21, 1812.”

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

AN elegant edition is just published, of “Bentham's History and Antiquities of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely,” continued to the present time, with all the original Plates, a Portrait of the Author, and Memoirs of his Life.—The Addenda contain the Saxon Charter of King Eadgar, with an English Translation, and other curious papers and documents relating to the church, from Mr. Bentham's unpublished MSS.—Some new plates are also added.

The Rev. Daniel Lysons has just published “A History of the Origin and Progress of the Meeting of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, and of the Charity connected with it.”

Miss Burney has nearly ready for publication a novel in five volumes, entitled “*Traits of Nature.*”

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXL. April 1812.

Mr. Colbourn has announced his intention of publishing “A Dictionary of all the Living Authors of the British Empire: containing, 1. Biographical Particulars of each Writer. 2. A Complete Catalogue of their respective Works, with Remarks.”

To render this Work as perfect as possible, he solicits Authors, Booksellers, and all who feel interested in its accuracy, to favour him with information on the subjects.

A new edition of “Chateaubriand's Travels in Greece, Palestine, and Egypt, &c.” will be ready in a few days.

Mr. Shoberd is proceeding diligently in the translation of “Chateaubriand's Spirit of Christianity; or, Beauties of the Christian Religion.” It will be accompanied by a preface and notes, from the pen of the Rev. Henry Kett, of Trinity College, Oxford.

BIRTHS.

IN Dorsetshire, the Right Hon. Lady Elizabeth Talbot, of a son, being her thirteenth child.

At Edinburgh, Viscountess Duncan, of a son and heir.

Ann, the wife of S. Smith, of Carsing-

ton, Derbyshire, of a fine boy. She was married early in June last, and was then only thirteen years and four months old!

In Berkeley-square, the lady of Lord St. Asaph, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

THE Right Hon. Lord Charles Townshend, to Miss Loftus, daughter of Gen. and the late Lady Elizabeth Loftus.

R. Moore, Esq. of Guernsey, to the second daughter of Col. Wyndham, of Charlotte-street, Bedford-square.

At Hampstead, T. Hammond, Esq. to Miss E. Stanley, of Hampstead.

T. Tyndall, Esq. of the Fort, near Bristol, to the eldest daughter of J. Hill, Esq. of Down-house, Gloucestershire.

The eldest son of Sir T. Whichcote, of Ashwarby-house, Lincolnshire, to Lady S. Sherrard, third daughter of the late Earl of Harborough.

Major S. Newport, to the daughter of Sir B. Graham, of Norton Conyers-hall, Yorkshire.

E. Tierney, Esq. of Limerick, to the daughter of the late H. Jones, Esq. of Bloomsbury-square.

At Mary-le bone, Col. Brydges to Lady J. A. Beresford, sister to the Marquis of Waterford.

At Bengal, J. M. Rees, Esq. to the eldest daughter of C. Stokes, of the Isle of France.

G. Weld, Esq. to the daughter of J. Searle, Esq. of Lower Seymour-street.

R. Hellier, Esq. of Love-lane, Cheapside, to the youngest daughter of W. Phelps, Esq. of Lewisham.

J. C. Bristow, to the daughter of J. Richardson, Esq. of the Bengal Establishment.

Lieutenant Col. Mortlock, to Mrs. H. Beaver.

W. Taylor, Esq. of Brighton, to the eldest daughter of T. Harrington, Esq. of Brentford, Middlesex.

At Hackney, Mr. S. R. Whitty, of Axminster, Devonshire, to Miss S. L. Conder, eldest daughter of S. Conder, Esq. of Clapton, Middlesex.

At Clifton, near Bristol, J. Meade, Esq. to Miss North.

J. M. Woolcombe, Esq. of Ashbury, Devon, to Anna Eleanor, eldest daughter of

the late Admiral Sir T. Louis, Bart. of Cadewell, in the same county.

Also, on the same day, the Rev. H. Woolcombe, to Jane Frances, second daughter of the late Adm. Sir T. Louis.

At Stanton, the Rev. J. Holmes, of Gawdy-hall, Norfolk, to Ann, third daughter of the late Rev. William Whitcar, Rector of Oare, Sussex.

At Hay, Charles Lewis Williams, Esq. (son of William Williams, Esq. of Brecon), to Caroline, daughter of the Rev. John Jones, of Dorstone, Herefordshire.

J. H. Holder, Esq. of Cerney-house, Gloucestershire, to Miss Ann Ekins, youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. Ekins, Dean of Carlisle.

Sir J. Blunden, Bart. of Castle Blunden, in the county of Kilkenny, to Miss Helsham, daughter of J. Helsham, Esq. of Bath.

At St. Petersburg, Sir Robert Ker Porter, to Princess Marie Scherbatoff.

At Edinburgh, Major-General the Hon. Alex. Duff, second son of the late Alexander Earl of Fife, to Miss Ann Stein, youngest daughter of the late James Stein, Esq. of Kilbagie.

E. B. Law, Esq. of Southampton-row, Russell-square, to Miss Eliza Mary Stedman, of Pentonville.

James Kenny, Esq. to Mrs. Holcroft, of Camden-street, relict of Thomas Holcroft, Esq.

In Lincolnshire, Corporal Dupre, to Miss N. Trollope, with a fortune of 12,000*l*.

Miss T. fell in love with him while he was on parade with the soldiers; the next morning she communicated her sentiments to him, which he joyfully accepted, and on the following day he led her to the altar of Hymen.

At Athlone, in Ireland, T. Henry, Esq. M.D. to Mrs. Antrobus, relict of the late Lieut.-Col. Antrobus.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, in New Bond-street, aged 70, Mr. W. Fraser, optician to their Majesties and the royal family.

F. Bullivant, Esq. of Stanton-house, near Burton-upon-Trent. He has left the whole of his property to the son of a poor man, of the name of Fletcher, of Heanor, Derbyshire; which will amount, it is supposed, when the youth comes of age, to 200,000*l*.

At

Kilkenny, the Right Rev. James Lanigan, D.D.R.C. bishop of Ossory.

At Birchfield, county of Kilkenny, the Hon. Lady Blunden, widow of the late, and mother of the present Sir John Blunden, Bart.

Aged 61, the Rev. Mr. Washington, rector of Chilcomb, Hants, and curate of St. Faith's, Winchester.

Mr. Washington was going to St. Cross to perform the morning duty, and

was in conversation with 'a gentleman when he suddenly fell down and expired.——At her father's house, in Union Crescent, Margate, Miss Hannah Rhodes, third daughter of the Rev. Mr. B. Rhodes, in the 17th year of her age; this young lady was one among the many who have of late fallen victims to the deplorable accident of their cloaths taking fire.——At the uncommon age of 105, W. Chatfield, of Cowfield, Sussex: the chief amusement of this old man, for the last seven or eight years, was angling, which he practised with the keenness of a youthful sportsman, and with considerable skill, nearly to the day of his death.——At Ditchingham, near Bungay, aged 90 years, John Ringslingham. He was born and lived in the above parish 88 years.——In the Forest of Birse, James Brown, aged 103; also, in the same place Christian Catanach, aged 101; and a short time after her death, died her brother, Donald Catanach aged 91. These persons had lived many years in the Forest, and retained their faculties to the last.——At Chester, aged 86 Captain Robertson, late of the marines, uncle to the Countess of Dundonald.——Mr. Richard Bacon, aged 67, many years printer of *The Norwich Mercury*.——At Winchester, on his way from Bath to Brighton, the Rev. H. S. Butler.——In the prime of life, after a few hours illness, Mr. Marshall, of the house of Wingrove and Co. spirit-merchants, of Houghton-street, Clare-market.——At Hartland-abbey, Devonshire, aged 73, P. Orchard Esq. in four successive parliaments representative of the borough of Callington, and for many years colonel of the North Devon regiment of militia.——At Corpus-ty, Norfolk, aged 102, Sam. Mog, one of the late survivors of that brave army which fought under the celebrated General Wolfe, at the battle of Quebec.——The Rev. Edward Stanley, rector of Typollan, and prebend of the diocese of Clogher, eldest son of Arthur Stanley, Esq. of Dublin.——At Cheltenham, Mrs. Sheldon, wife of R. Sheldon, Esq. of Weston-house, Warwickshire, and M.P. for Wilton.——In Bruff, where he had been quartered on the recruiting service, R. Bennett, Esq. Captain in the 27th regiment, and Brevet-major in the army.——In Rutland-square, Dublin, Matthew Forde, Esq. of Seaford, county Down.——At Grenville, Limerick, aged 93, J. Massey, Esq. formerly treasurer of that county.——At Polarton, in the county of Carlow, at an advanced period of life, Sir C. Barton, Bart.——Aged 100, Mary Norbury, of Macclesfield. This provident woman had deposited in the hands of a few friends, by a penny a week, enough to purchase an oak coffin, and pay the expences of her funeral.——Suddenly, Mr. J. Farmer, sen. formerly of Thornden, Smarden, Kent; he dropped down and expired without a groan,

whilst holding a sack in his barn.——Aged 78, at his house in Curzon-street, F. Annesley, Esq. LL.D, master of Downing college, Cambridge, and one of the hereditary trustees of the British museum.——In Cross-street, Hatton-garden, Dr. J. Hodson.——Aged 63, C. Arnold, Esq. of Lincoln's-inn-fields, and of Shenley-hill, Herts.——At Wokingham, Berks, Mrs. Cruttwell, relict of the Rev. Clement Cruttwell.——At his house, in George-street, of the gout in the stomach, Sir William Plumer, Knt. Alderman of the City of London.——Captain Massey, of the royal artillery, commanding a detachment now lying at Archeliff fort: whilst hunting near Folkstone, in company with several other gentlemen, he was thrown from his horse, and pitching upon his head, so severely hurt, as to survive only a few hours.——At Reigate, Surrey, aged 72, the Rev. J. Snelson, many years vicar of that place, and of Hendon, Middlesex.——Of a cancer in her breast, in Market Drayton, Shropshire, Elizabeth Beech, a poor woman, in her 104th year. She was born in the 6th year of the reign of Queen Anne, and fully remembered the coronation of George the first, which happened when she was about six years of age. She possessed her memory and eye-sight, till within the last year or two, almost unimpaired.——At Michelham, Sussex, Mrs. Childs, aged 101 years: this venerable lady retained her faculties till within a short time of her death.——At Shrewsbury infirmary, C. Lloyd, in his 100th year: he had been in the army.——At Meole Brace, near Shrewsbury, in her 101st year, Mrs. Ann Vaughan.

JAN. 25. At Seymour lodge, near Drogheda, Queen's county, Ireland, the residence of her son, Matthew Seymour, Esq. aged about 80, Mrs. Seymour, one of the daughters of the late Matthew Cassan, Esq. of Sheffield-hall, near Maryboro', Queen's county, and sister of the late Stephen Cassan, Esq. of the same place, who died in 1773 (brother-in-law of the late Right Hon. Colonel Fitzgerald, of Mount Ophaley, Kildare). Mrs. Seymour was aunt to Major M. Cassan, now of Sheffield (father of Mr. S. S. Cassan, of the Irish bar); to the late S. Cassan, Esq. barrister-at-law, who died in 1794, (father of Mr. S. H. Cassan, of Magdalen-hall, Oxford, and a student of the Middle Temple); and also to Mrs. Howes, sister-in-law of Sir John Thomas Foster, Bart. of county Monaghan, and mother of Mrs. Browne, wife of the Dean of Ferns, in Ireland. In addition to the foregoing, we regret to have to record the death of Mrs. Coke, only surviving sister of Mrs. Seymour, widow of the late —— Coke, Esq. of Queen's county, and of Carlow, which took place on the 1st of February.

FEB. 10. At Botcherby, near Carlisle, at the advanced age of 90, Miss Margery Jackson, a maiden lady, who was for many year

an inhabitant of that city. This woman was a complete miser. She died worth 50,000*l.* hoarded by penury. Eighteen hundred guineas in gold were found in her house at her death.

MARCH 6. At Flax Bourton, Somersetshire, Angelique Wilhelmina, wife of Charles Descurry, Esq.

8. The Hon. George Melville Leslie.

9. At Ormiston, near Edinburgh, at the advanced age of 92, Mr. A. Logan. He retained his faculties to the last.

13. At Meole Brace, Shropshire, in the 99th year of his age, Mr. Vaughan. He has left a widow, now in her 100th year, to whom he had been married more than 76 years.

16. Mrs. Walker, wife of Mr. Walker, of Hart-street, Bloomsbury square.——At Brook farm, near Hartford-bridge, Hampshire, aged 29, Mrs. Burgess, wife of J. Burgess, Esq.

17. Aged 33, Mrs. Hudson, late of the Brighton theatre. She was daughter of the late T. Reece, Esq. of Trafford-hall, Chester.——T. Whithy, of Creswell-hall, Staffordshire.——At Chelsea, E. Foster, Esq. of Oxford-street, formerly colonel of the St. George's, Hanover-square, volunteer corps.

18. At Inverness, in the 49th year of her age, Mrs. Fraser, widow of Dr. William Mackinnon Fraser, late of London.

19. At Nungate of Haddington, in the 101st year of his age, Mr. P. McIntyre, late farmer at Monkignmuins. Mr. McIntyre joined the Pretender's army in 1745, and was severely wounded with a bayonet at the battle of Culloden, on the 16th of April, 1746.——At Doncaster, W. Dancer, Esq. formerly of the 40th regiment, and late Lieutenant-colonel of the royals, or 1st regiment of foot.

20. Miss Prietyman, eldest daughter of the Rev. Dr. Prietyman, of Norwich.——In the 31st year of his age, W. Campbell, Esq. of the Transport office.——At Bridge-end of Dunneath, in the county of Caithness, Captain J. Sutherland, aged 69 years, who, in the year 1759, entered his Majesty's service under the immortal General Wolfe; served with him at Louisburgh and the siege of Quebec; and at Montreal under General Murray.——At Bryanston, Mrs. Portman, wife of E. B. Portman, Esq. M. P. for Dorsetshire, and second daughter of the Rev. T. Whithy, of Creswell-hall, Staffordshire.——At Pullham, in the 76th year of her age, Mrs. Brooke, relict of the late Dr. Brooke, Margaret Professor of Divinity, Cambridge, and rector of Fornett, Norfolk.

21. At Islington, in the 80th year of his age, A. Ricardo, Esq.——At the Rectory, Bulwell, aged 85, the Rev. T. Stanser, A. M. formerly of Brasen-nose college, Oxford. He was upwards of 40 years rector of Bulwell, 50 years vicar of Basford, perpetual curate of Edwalton, and domestic chaplain to the Earl of Abingdon.——Aged 72, E. J.

Pineger, Esq. of Belle Sauvage-yard, Ludgate-hill, nephew to H. Pineger, Esq. late of Southmarston, Wilts. His property, which is of considerable amount, he has bequeathed to the descendant of the above-named H. Pineger, Esq.——At Cheltenham, Mrs. Sheldon, wife of Ralph Sheldon, of Weston-house, Warwickshire.

22. In New Ormond-street, aged 60, Mrs. Walker, relict of James Walker, Esq. formerly marshal of the King's Bench.——At Tottenham-green, in his 71st year, B. Godfrey, Esq.——Mr. W. Harper, ironmonger, of St. John-street.

23. At his house in Nottingham-place, John Wigram, Esq.——At his chambers, in Gray's-inn, in the 67th year of his age, Stafford Squire Baxter, Esq. solicitor.——Suddenly, Mr. Moses Turner, draper and grocer, at Framfield, at an advanced age, and long resident in the parish. Mr. Turner had attended divine service, at his parish church, twice on Easter Sunday; and on Monday, was in the act of setting out to the annual Easter parish meeting for the 60th time, but was suddenly arrested by the visitation of death.——Mrs. Keyser, wife of E. J. Keyser, Esq. of Artillery-place.

24. At Crowland, aged 75 years, Mr. T. Carrington, farmer, of that place, an eccentric character, leaving behind him a handsome property. A few days before his marriage, which took place about a month since (after a short courtship), to a young and blooming widow, he gave orders for his coffin and grave-stone to be completed and brought home to him, previous to the celebration of his nuptials—supposing he should shortly want them. This supposition is now fulfilled. The honey-moon had scarcely elapsed, when the grim tyrant hurried him away.——At his brother's, at Mitcham, Thomas Langdale, Esq. of Holtorn.——In Gay-street, Bath, Lady Williams, relict of the late Sir Edward Williams, Bart. of Langoid castle, Wales.——At Moresby, near Whitehaven, suddenly, without any previous indisposition, the Rev. Henry Nicholson, rector of that parish, in the 56th year of his age, and master of the classical academy in that place.

25. The Rev. Dr. Speares, a prebendary of Exeter cathedral.——In the castle of Carlisle, aged 92, where he had been stationed for several years past, Bombadier R. James, of the royal artillery. He entered into the service in the year 1747; was at the siege of Louisbourg and Quebec, and several other of the back forts in North America, under the command of the renowned General Wolfe; and was with him when that general received his death-wound on the Plains of Abraham, near Quebec. Serjeant W. James, of the royal artillery corps, son of the deceased, had the honour of drawing the last sword over this veteran's body.——At Kensington-palace, Edward, the eldest son of Captain Harvey, of the royals.

26. After an illness of five years, the Rev.

Thomas Eyre, LL.D. aged 81, canon residentiary, and treasurer of Wells cathedral; a canon residentiary also of Salisbury cathedral, and rector of Fovant and Chilmark, Wilts. It is remarkable that Dr. Eyre's father and grand-father were both, as well as himself, canons of Wells and Salisbury.——In Dublin, the Lady Eleanor Cavendish, wife of the Hon. Frederick Cavendish, and sister to the Earl of Arran.——At Norwich, in his 79th year, Paul Amsnick, Esq.——At East Ham, Mr. Price, of Cornhill, woollen-draper.——At Hampstead, in her 30th year, Sarah Ann, wife of Richard Battley, Esq. of Whitecross-street.——Mr. Gascoyne, clerk of the stables to the Prince Regent. He had been in the employ of his royal highness upwards of 30 years.——At Alnwick Castle, aged 29, the Right Hon. Lady Julia Percy, daughter of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland.

27. At Kinnegad, in the county Westmeath, J. Copperthwaite, Esq.——Mrs. Saxon, aged 86, of Parliament-street, widow of the late John Saxon, Esq.——Mr. J. Gresham, master of the free school at Dunstable.——In the 67th year of her age, the wife of William North, Esq. surgeon of Chelsea.——Advanced in years, Mr. Ald. Tatham, of Stamford.

28. At the age of ten years and a half, Ann, the eldest of the two daughters of Henry Revell Reynolds, Esq.——At Row Manse, the Rev. John Allen, in the 75th year of his age, and 51st of his ministry.——At Lambeth, in the 66th year of her age, Mrs. Elizabeth Branscombe, widow, sister of Sir Isaac Heard, Knt. garter principal king of arms.——At her daughter's, at Great Ealing, Mrs. Pinnoek, wife of the Rev. J. Pinnoek, rector of Lasham.——At Walthamstow, Mrs. Rachael Hall, wife of Mr. James Hall, of Salter's-hall.——After a few days illness, in the 31st year of his age, Mr. J. Darbon, wine-cooper, of Mary-le-bone-street.

29. At Kimbolton, in Huntingdonshire, the Rev. Mr. Codling. Preaching from the 118th Psalm, "I shall not die, but live, and declare the works of the Lord. The Lord hath chastened me sore; but he hath not given me over unto death. Open to me the gates of righteousness; I will go into them and will praise the Lord;" he suddenly stopped short, and exclaimed, "I can't!"—"I can't!"—and immediately sunk down in the pulpit, and almost instantly expired. He was only 32 years of age.——In Manchester-street, Mrs. Mary Dyer, wife of Mark Dyer, Esq. of Alphington, Devonshire.——In Argyle-street, Alfred Tufton, Esq. lately in the civil service of the East India Company, and in a judicial situation at Gya.——In Stamford-street, Blackfriars, aged 34, Mr. Denis Reardon, of the Bank of England.

30. At the family mansion-house of Cuck-

field-place, Sussex, after a short illness, Lieutenant colonel Francis Sergison.——At Fulham, in the 70th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Hamilton, only daughter of the late A. Hamilton, Esq. who, in conjunction with Dr. Smollett, established and conducted, for many years, "The Critical Review."

31. In the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Ann Vanham Fownes, widow of the Rev. T. Fownes, of Rettery-court, Devonshire.——At Pentonville, Mr. Tall, schoolmaster.——In his 60th year, Mr. J. Bickerstaff, chemist and druggist of Aldgate.——John Holmwood, Esq. of Augniering, captain-commandant of the volunteer infantry, of that place.

APRIL 1. At Chichester, Mr. Battman, grocer, &c. This unfortunate young man having lately failed in trade, most honourably relinquished to his creditors, with scrupulous integrity, every individual article of which he was possessed. But having done so, no pecuniary assistance that was offered him, no persuasions of any kind could revive his drooping spirits; he sunk into the deepest despondency, and, at length, died literally of a broken heart.——At Banff, N. B. James Duff, Esq. of the house of Gordon, Duff, and Co. of Madeira.——At Lower Tooting, Surrey, in the 75th year of his age, W. Johnson, Esq. late of Knebworth.——At her son's, Mr. Greenwood's house, Brompton-park, aged 95, Mrs. Graham, relict of the Rev. C. Graham, late rector of Aston, Hertfordshire.——At his seat, Wotton, in Surrey, Sir F. Evelyn, Bart. one of the oldest members of the Jockey Club. Miss Evelyn, his only sister, survived him but one day. The title has devolved to Mr. John Evelyn, son of the late Charles Evelyn, Esq. of Totness, in Devonshire, who was first cousin to Sir Frederick. The entail of the estates having been cut off, the whole property has been left by Sir Frederick to Lady Evelyn.

2. In Mansfield street, Sir J. Callender, Bart. of Westerton, Stirlingshire; of Crichton and Preston Hall, in Mid-Lothian; and Elphinston, in East Lothian.——At Beaconsfield, in her 76th year, Mrs. Burke, the relict of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke.——At Chelsea, aged 82, E. Read, Esq. one of the magistrates for the county.——The Hon. Mrs. Augusta Jenkin, wife of the Rev. Dr. Jenkin, of Wootton, Surrey, sister to Sir F. Evelyn, Bart. and late maid of honour to the late Princess Dowager of Wales.——At Southampton, aged 83, Mrs. Minchin, relict of the late H. Minchin, Esq. M.P. of Holywell-house, Hampshire.——In her 75th year, Mrs. Anna Catherine Slapp, relict of T. Slapp, Esq. of Booterdale, Suffolk, and only daughter of the late J. Kendall, Esq. of Northwalsham, in Norfolk.——In Montague-street, Portman square, S. P. Galwey, Esq. of Thetford, Norfolk.——At Harnchurch, in Essex, in his 85th year, R. Warr, Esq. one of the oldest servants of the East India Company, having resided 36 years at

the Island of Sumatra, nine of which he was governor of Fort Marlborough.

3. In the 21st year of her age, Miss Caroline Chinnery, only daughter of W. Chinnery, Esq. — At Denmark-hill, Mrs. Wright, relict of the late Peter Wright, master of Reports, in the Register's-office. — J. Wing, Esq. of Thorney Abbey. For more than thirty years he had acted as steward to the Duke of Bedford, for his Grace's estate in the Fens of Cambridgeshire. During that period the protection and improvement of this precarious property had been the great object of his constant attention; and to a tract of country, which he found poor, unproductive, and exposed to repeated and ruinous inundation, he succeeded in imparting a degree of fertility and security, which bears the most decisive testimony to the value and importance of his services. Mr. Wing appeared verging to a happy old age, when, in his 61st year, apoplexy suddenly terminated his life. — Aged 71, Talford, Esq. M.P. for Boston (his native place.) — At Lamb Abbey, Kent, in his 61st year, Dr. Orme. — At Campsall, in Yorkshire, in the 74th year of his age, Bacon Frank, Esq. for many years an active magistrate for the west riding of Yorkshire. — In Conduit-street, Hanover-square, C. W. Alder, Esq. — In Crawford-street, Mary-le-bone, Major Robert Shaw, late of the Honourable East India Company's Madras Establishment.

5. At Stoke Newington, aged 80, Mrs. Montefiore, relict of the late M. V. Montefiore Esq. of Philpot-lane. — In his 75th year, Mr. Godree, of Milbank-street, Westminster. — At his apartments in Barbican, aged 72, Mr. J. L. Stephani, stock-broker.

6. In Colebrook-row, Islington, in the 79th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Gurden, relict of the late Benjamin Gurden, Esq. — At Sidmouth, Devonshire, in the 27th year of his age, W. Cresswell, Esq. second son of R. C. Cresswell, Esq. of Doctors' Commons. — At Islington, in the 25th year of his age, Mr. F. R. Morgan, third son of Mr. J. Morgan, of Ludgate-hill.

7. In the 63d year of his age, J. C. Stocquer, Esq. many years one of the agents to the Royal Wine Company of Oporto. — At Eakring, in her 80th year, Mrs. Bumby. In earlier life she acted as a schoolmistress, till the age of 50, when she married, and on the day of her marriage a mental derangement took place, from which she never wholly recovered. What is remarkable, a horn sprung, within the last few years, from one side of her forehead, and grew, in a crooked form, to the length of near six inches. Another also made its appearance, but its growth was stopped.

8. Aged 88, the Right Hon. John Ashburnham, Earl of Ashburnham, Viscount St. Asaph, born October 30, 1724, succeeded

his father, John, the late Earl, March 10, 1737. Married, June 28, 1756. Elizabeth, daughter of J. Crawley, Esq. by whom (she died in 1781) he had issue George Viscount St. Asaph, who succeeds to the title.

9. Mrs. Thomas Bonne, Lady of T. Bonne, Esq. of Lee place, Kent, late of the Customs. — In the 21st year of his age, Randolph Pearse, second son of J. Pearse, Esq. of Lincoln's Inn-fields.

10. At his cottage at Scoulton, in his 78th year, Lieut. Gen. James Hethersett: he was originally designed for the Church, but entered very early into the Army, where, for many years, he distinguished himself on several enterprising and important occasions, and was certainly the last surviving officer who bravely fought by the side of the immortal Wolfe, on the day he so gloriously fell, on which memorable occasion General H. (then Capt. Barker) was *aid de camp* to the late Marquis Townsend.

11. At the Pulteny Hotel, Piccadilly, the most noble Jane Duchess of Gordon. She was the second daughter of Sir William Maxwell, Baronet, of Monreath in the county of Galloway, and was early celebrated for her talents as well as beauty. Her sprightly wit, her captivating manners, and her elegant person, made her the toast of the Caledonian circle; and in the bloom of her charms she had the ambition to do more than shine in an assembly, or excel in a dance. She aimed to gain the esteem and render herself worthy the friendship of all the most eminent Literati of her country; she was the correspondent of Lord Kames, of Dr. Beattie, of Dr. Robertson, of Mr. Home, and the other eminent writers of that day; and in her very extensive correspondence with these authors, she displayed a depth of reading, a solidity of judgment, and a taste in composition, which, if her letters should ever reach the public, would place her high in the estimation of the literary world,—with all this she was in society the gayest of the gay. Wherever she came she made a sort of holiday, as it was happily expressed in an *Impromptu* by the Honourable Henry Erskine, on her Grace's saying one day during the Leith races, that there was not likely to be any sport, so she would not go. "Not go,"—says Mr. Erskine—

"—Why that is, as if the Sun should say.
"A cold dark morning this, I will not rise to day."

Miss Jane Maxwell was married to his Grace the Duke of Gordon on the 18th of October, 1767, by whom she had two sons and five daughters, all of whom are now living (except Lord Alexander), and all of whom she had the merit of educating, with that ability, zeal, and solicitude, which secured to her the satisfaction of splendid success. She gave to the world of fashion the example of a mother devoting every moment of her life to the happiness of her family, and she

had the consolation of seeing the complete triumph of her affectionate exertions. Her son George, Marquis of Huntley, remains unmarried. Her daughter Lady Charlotte, is Duchess of Richmond; Lady Madelina married first Sir Robert Sinclair Bart. and secondly to—Fysh Palmer, Esq. Lady Susan is now Duchess of Manchester: Lady Louisa is the Marchioness Cornwallis; and Lady Georgianna is Duchess of Bedford—So splendid an establishment of a family is without parallel in the history of the Peerage; and it is a circumstance as extraordinary, that all these distinguished persons surrounded the bed of their revered parent, when with pious gratitude to the Giver of all Good, she anticipated her dissolution. She was in her 64th year.—(For a PORTRAIT of her Grace, see our XXth Volume.)

12. In New King street, Bath, Milbourne West, Esq. in the 79th year of his age; many years an inhabitant of that city.

14. In Newgate street, Mr. John Harrison.

15. At Saffron Walden, Mrs. Cole, relict of the late S. Cole, Esq. of that place. —

In his 78th year, Benjamin Haren, Esq. of Foot's Cray Place, Kent.

16. In London, in the 23d year of his age, Mr. G. M. Catlow, eldest son of the Rev. S. Catlow, of Wimbledon common, Surrey.

17. At Stratford, Essex, Mrs. Catherine Palmer, wife of Mr. William Palmer, timber merchant.

19. At his apartments in the Treasury passage, Whitehall, Mr. Mann, several years office-keeper of the Treasury.

In Baker-street, aged 94, the right hon. the dowager lady Onslow, relict of the late Richard Lord Onslow (who died in 1776), and daughter of Sir E. Elwill, Bart.

21. Mrs. Foakes, wife of J. Foakes, Esq. of Mitcham, Surrey. — Mrs. Ann Philips Haynes, of Freeman's-lane, St. John's, Southwark, aged 70 years.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Charlestown, South Carolina, Robert Johnstone, Esq. late of Finsbury-square; he was the oldest male branch of Johnstone of Wamprey; and, had he lived, intended to have claimed the dormant title of Marquis of Annandale.

At Layon, in the island of St. Vincent, the Rev. H. Rogers, late Curate of Bumpstead Helion, in the county of Essex, and formerly of Magdalen College, Cambridge. He was sent out as a missionary to the island of St. Vincent, by the society established in London, but died soon after his arrival.

At Fishkill, in America, J. Henderson, aged 102 years. He was at the battles of Culloden and Minden, and at the taking of Quebec; after which he settled in America.

In the East Indies, Captain W. Stokoe, late commander of the Princess Charlotte, who (when commander of the Union extra-ship) so gallantly captured la Venus French privateer, of superior force.

At Madras, aged 31, Captain C. Foote, late commander of the Piedmontaise frigate, only son of the late J. Foote, Esq. banker, of London: and also Captain Dawson, who lately went from England, and succeeded Captain Foote in the command of that ship; he was in the 29th year of his age, and the second son of Pudsey Dawson, Esq. of Liverpool.

At Cadiz, in consequence of a wound which he received from a Spanish sentinel at one of the gates, Lieut. Fergusson, of the 47th Foot. The particulars are these:—Lieut. Fergusson was returning to Cadiz, and had already passed the outward gate; but on attempting to get through the inner one he was stoped by the sentinel. A scuffle ensued, and on the sentinel striking the Lieutenant with his musket, the latter knocked him down, and then proceeded into town. He had not gone many paces when he was fired at, and received the shot in his back. He lingered two days, but before he expired he was sufficiently collected to state the particulars. The sentinel was tried by order of the Cortes, and condemned to death, which sentence was carried into execution before the garrison of Cadiz.

In Paris, of the gout, Mr. J. L. Dussek, the Composer,

Suddenly, the Count of Uglas, one of the oldest Statesmen in the Swedish government. As he was one of the most strenuous friends of the deposed Sovereign, a report was current in Sweden, that he had not come by his death fairly.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Croydon Canal	21l. per share	Commercial Road	130l. ditto.
Grand Junction	235l. ditto.	East London Water Works.	78l. ditto.
Grand Surry	142l. ditto.	Grand Junction ditto.....	6l. per sh. disc.
Huddersfield	21l. ditto.	South London ditto.....	70l. ditto.
Keenet and Avon	25l. ditto.	West Middlesex ditto	65l. ditto.
Northamptonshire Union...	90l.	Albion Insurance	50l. ditto.
Wilts and Berks	19l. ditto.	Globe ditto	112l. ditto.
Commercial Dock	150l. ditto.	Imperial ditto	64l. ditto.
London	115l. percent.	Leeds and Liverpool.....	190l. ditto.
West India	154l. ditto.	Vauxhall.....	40l.

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DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM MARCH 26, TO APRIL 25, 1812, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank	3 per Ct	3 per Ct	4 per Ct	Navy	Long	Imp.	Imp.	Irish	India	India	So. Sea	Nw So.	Exche.	State	Omn.	Cert.
1812	Stock	Reduc	Consols	Consol	5 per Ct	Anns.	3 per Ct	Ann.	5 per Ct	Stock.	onds.	Stock.	Sea An.	Bills.	Tickets.	dis.	for Acc.
Mar. 26			59½ a 60		90½		58	5½						1s pr.	211 18s	5½ dis.	59½ a 60
27	holiday		59½		90½		58½							1s pr.	211 18s	5½ dis.	59½ a 60
28																	
29	hol. day																
30																	
31	ol. day																
Apr. 1			59½ a 60		90½		58½					63½	59½	1s pr.	211 18s		59½ a 60
2			59½ a 60		91		58½							1s pr.	211 18s		59½ a 60
3			59½ a 60		90½									3s pr.	211 18s		59½ a 60
4			59½ a 60		90½									4s pr.	211 18s		59½
5			59½ a 60		90½									6s pr.	211 18s	4 dis.	59½ a 60
6		58½	59½ a 60	74½	90½	15½							5½	6s pr.	211 18s	4½ dis.	59½ a 60
7	922	59½	59½ a 60	74½	91	15 7-16							59	6s pr.	211 18s		60 a 60
8	923	59½	60 a 60	74½	90½	15 7-16								6s pr.	211 18s		59½
9	923½	59	59½ a 60	74½	90½	15 7-16								6s pr.	211 18s		60 a 60
10	923	59	59½ a 60	74½	90½	15 7-16								6s pr.	211 18s		59½
11		59	59½ a 60	74½	90½	15 7-16								5s pr.	211 18s		59½ a 60
12	923½	59½	59½ a 60	74½	91	15 7-16								5s pr.	211 18s		60 a 60
13	923½	59½	59½ a 60	74½	91	15 7-16								5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60
14	923½	59½	59½ a 60	74½	91	15 7-16								5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60
15		59½	60 a 60	74½	91½	15 7-16								5s pr.	211 18s		60 a 60
16		59½	59½ a 60	74½	90½	15½								5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60
17	923½	59½	59½ a 60	74½	90½	15½								5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60
18		59	59½ a 60	74½	90½	15½								5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60
19		59½	59½ a 60	74½	91	15 9-16								5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60
20		59½	60½ a 60	74½	91½	15 9-16								5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60
21	923½	60½	60½ a 60	74½	91½	15 9-16								5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60
22		59½	60½ a 60	74½	91	15½								5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60
23		59½	60½ a 60	74½	90½	15½								5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60
24		59½	60½ a 60	74½	91	15½								5s pr.	211 18s		60½ a 60
25	holiday																

FORTUNE and Co. Stock-Brokers and General Agents, No. 13, CORNHILL.

N.B. In the 5 per Cent. Consols the *Highest* and *lowest* Prices of each Day are given; in all the rest, the *Highest* only.

THE European Magazine,

For MAY, 1812.

[Embellished with a Portrait of the late Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT.]

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Acknowledgments to Correspondents	322	Ganilh's Inquiry into the various Systems of Political Economy	360
A Biographical Sketch of the late Right Hon. William Pitt	323	M'Henry's Spanish Grammar	ib.
Observations on Oker	326	A Circumstantial Account of the Assassination of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, in the Lobby of the House of Commons, on Monday, the 11th of May 1812; with a Report of the Trial and Execution of the Assassin John Bellingham; and a Biographical Sketch of his Life	361—399
Remarks on 1 Ep. to Corinth. C. 1. V. 12.	327	Official Return made to the House of Commons, respecting the Funded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland	391
Variety necessary to Happiness	328	Poetry;—including Lines on the Loss of the Crews of His Majesty's Ships St. George, Hero, Defence, &c.—Badajoz—Lines suggested by the lamented Death of a distinguished Statesman—Sonnet written at Night—The Hermit—Cento, chiefly from the Works of Shakspeare—Lines written on the Banks of the Thames—Sonnet to Simplicity—An Address for the Anniversary of the Literary Fund, at Freemason's Hall, &c.	393
Method of calculating Digits	ib.	Parliamentary Intelligence.	
An Account of the Reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st of August 1786, to the 1st of May 1812	ib.	Intelligence from the London Gazette.	
Vestiges Revived. By Joseph Moser, Esq. New Series. No. X.	329	Foreign and Domestic Intelligence.	
Instances of the Want of Originality in some modern Writers	336	Literary Intelligence.	
On Truth	337	Births—Marriages.	
Nugæ. No. V.	338	Preferments.	
Observations on Female Seduction	339	Monthly Obituary.	
Seduction: a Fragment	341	Price of Stocks.	
Remarks on Simplex's Sixth Essay	344		
Further Remarks on the same	345		
Observations on "An Idler's" Letter respecting Edwin and Angelina	ib.		
Letters from the South of China to a Friend in Ireland	346		
An Essay on the different States and Conditions of Life	351		
Note from the Editor of the Biographia Dramatica	354		
Spital-fields Soup Society	ib.		
LONDON REVIEW.			
Jones's Biographia Dramatica [Concluded]	355		
Rowden's Poetical Introduction to the Study of Botany	359		

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At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,
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Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SERJAENT, of the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. May 1812.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE liberal Reader is requested to excuse the omission of a second PLATE in this month's Magazine. A disappointment from the Engraver has been the cause of that omission; which we have endeavoured to compensate by the addition of twenty-four pages to the usual quantity of letter-press.

"Observations on Mr. HALE's truly-excellent pamphlet, entitled 'Considerations on the Causes and the Prevalence of FEMALE PROSTITUTION,' &c. &c." are unavoidably deferred till our next.

"The Adventures of MANOMET, the Wandering Sultan," we wish, in answer to the inquiry of S. L. to state, are not yet published in any other form than that exhibited in the LIXth and other volumes of this Magazine.

As we have declined inserting any more of *Simplex's* speculations, we hope it will be considered as unnecessary to admit any further replies to his essays. At the same time, we thank *Heracitus* and other Correspondents for their friendly intentions.

In our next shall be given the Minutes of Conference and Correspondence which lately took place between the Marquis Wellesley, the Earl of Liverpool, and Mr. Canning.

The articles under the signature of *Peter Perplex*, *Tony Lumpkin*, and the *Reply of Simplex to Heracitus*, are returned, and left with Mr. Asperne, according to the request of *Simplex*.

If S. L. will refer to page 24 of our LXth Volume, he will find *W. D. A.'s* communication on the subject of Blackberries.

Mr. Mudford will find his statement of the distressed case of the Grand-daughter of *Charles Churchill, the Poet*, on the cover of this month's Magazine.

Hypochondriacs; L. R.; L. S. T.; Amicus; C. W. Stocker; Relynt; M. P.; a Young Lady to her Sister; Philo to his Lute; M. D. &c. have been received.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORN from May 9 to May 16, 1812.

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	155	4 78	0 64	4 33	4 67 0
Kent	127	6 55	0 66	4 50	4 62 8
Sussex	135	4 00	0 72	6 51	6 00 0
Suffolk	128	10 00	0 68	5 18	5 66 2
Cambridge	150	10 90	8 65	5 43	1 65 10
Norfolk	125	5 75	6 64	5 48	6 59 5
Lincoln	127	5 88	9 76	0 47	2 70 9
York	121	0 94	8 66	3 46	2 73 1
Durham	123	8 00	0 80	0 43	6 00 0
Northumb	118	1 81	7 72	0 44	9 00 0
Cumberl.	122	7 90	0 75	0 53	5 00 0
Westmorl.	133	4 96	0 67	2 56	3 00 0
Lancaster	131	6 00	0 00	0 49	11 72 0
Chester	127	8 00	0 00	0 51	3 00 0
Gloucester	141	6 00	0 74	9 00	0 74 1
Somerset	142	11 00	0 79	0 50	6 79 9
Monmouth	157	0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00 0
Devon	137	9 00	0 71	10 45	0 00 0
Cornwall	133	8 00	0 84	7 48	0 00 0
Dorset	138	5 00	0 77	9 53	0 80 0
Hants	140	1 00	0 74	10 51	2 73 6

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Middlesex	155	11 83	2 74	3 55	0 75 2
Surrey	139	4 77	0 72	6 58	0 75 0
Hertford	127	0 63	0 60	4 43	0 66 6
Bedford	121	8 70	4 54	10 42	9 65 0
Huntingd.	130	7 00	0 66	8 42	6 65 1
Northampt.	130	0 85	0 71	10 45	0 66 0
Rutland	128	0 00	0 78	3 43	0 62 0
Leicester	122	9 00	0 69	0 43	9 70 7
Nottingh.	129	4 89	0 73	0 16	0 64 8
Derby	122	3 00	0 74	0 49	4 68 6
Stafford	133	9 00	0 77	1 48	8 69 9
Salop	143	4 107	8 85	8 49	9 00 0
Hereford	143	6 70	4 87	5 38	10 71 2
Worcester	141	3 72	10 69	2 43	8 70 4
Warwick	146	11 00	0 76	10 44	5 75 3
Wilts	135	4 00	0 71	6 53	8 87 4
Berks	133	3 00	0 75	0 56	6 76 7
Oxford	155	1 00	0 70	9 47	11 63 0
Bucks	128	8 00	0 71	4 51	4 70 8

WALES.

N. Wales	123	4 00	0 74	8 39	4 00 0
S. Wales	146	8 00	0 114	8 38	4 00 0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1812	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1812	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.
Apr. 24	29.98	42	NW	Fair	May 11	29.61	59	SW by W	Fair
25	29.85	46	SE	Ditto	12	29.56	60	W	Ditto
26	29.66	44	SW	Rain	13	29.54	56	SW	Rain
27	29.76	43	E	Fair	14	29.71	54	SW by W	Fair
28	29.64	47	SE by E	Rain	15	29.22	56	SW	Ditto
29	29.81	48	E	Fair	16	29.90	50	N	Ditto
30	29.78	50	E	Rain	17	29.01	52	N by E	Rain
May 1	30.20	51	SW	Fair	18	29.88	51	S	Ditto
2	29.95	49	E	Ditto	19	29.75	54	S by E	Ditto
3	29.83	48	NE	Rain	20	29.62	60	SW	Fair
4	29.74	49	N	Fair	21	29.72	58	W	Rain
5	29.85	50	E	Ditto	22	29.94	57	NNE	Fair
6	29.99	52	SE	Ditto	23	30.22	54	N	Ditto
7	29.99	54	E	Ditto	24	30.20	56	S	Rain
8	29.85	58	E	Ditto	25	30.12	55	SSW	Ditto
9	29.74	66	S	Ditto	26	29.91	63	SW by W	Fair
10	29.84	62	SW	Rain	27	29.58	68	S	Ditto





*The Right Honourable
William Pitt*

*Engraved by J. Elwood for the European Magazine from a Bust
by J. Flaxman Esq. R. A. by permission of J. Cadell & W. Davies.*

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THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR MAY, 1812.

A BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH
OF THE LATE
RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, FROM A BUST BY J. FLAXMAN, ESQ. R.A.]

THIS celebrated statesman, the second son of the illustrious Earl of Chatham, was born at Hayes, the 28th of May 1759. From his earliest years, he was instructed by his father, who foresaw his future greatness, and taught him to argue with logical precision, and to speak with elegance and force. Under the tuition of the Rev. Mr. Wilson, and, at Pembroke Hall, Cambridge, under Dr. Turner and Dr. Prettyman,* he matured his knowledge of classical literature and of mathematics; and he left the university with the degree of M.A. and a high character for application and for abilities. He then entered at Lincoln's-inn, and went once or twice on the western circuit, where he was occasionally employed as junior counsel. At the general election, he was proposed for Cambridge University, but few seconded his pretensions, and the next year he obtained a seat for Appleby. He enlisted against Lord North and the American war; and his first speech in support of Mr. Burke's bill, displayed that commanding eloquence which many of the members had before so warmly applauded in his father. His first motion was for the more equal representation of the people in Parliament; and though it was lost by a small majority, it rendered him a popular member in the Commons. On the death of Lord Rockingham, he accepted, at the age of twenty-two, the office of Chancellor of the Exchequer; and under this administration the American war was concluded. Though he ably defended his colleagues, the peace was regarded by the majority of the nation as unpopular, and the ministry was dis-

solved. Restored to privacy, Mr. Pitt passed some months on the Continent; and, on the dismissal of the Coalition administration, he was selected for the office of the First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer, 18th December 1783. Thus at the head of affairs, he bent the great powers of his mind to the framing of a bill for the regulation of India affairs, less objectionable than that of Mr. Fox. His attempts were at first unavailing, as his predecessors retained their influence in the Commons; and, in consequence of this struggle between the House and the King's prerogative, an appeal was made to a new Parliament. The new Parliament not only approved of his India Bill, but adopted his system for the reduction of the national debt by a sinking fund, and cemented his commercial treaty with France. During the King's unfortunate illness in 1788, Mr. Pitt boldly resisted the right of the Prince of Wales to assume the government, which Mr. Fox, with more warmth than constitutional knowledge, had hastily asserted. The murder of the French King, and the ambitious views of the rulers of France, were productive of disputes with England, and war was declared in 1793. During hostilities for eight years, in situations where all precedents were unavailing, and all the political principles of former times disregarded, the Premier conducted the affairs of the nations with that manly energy which future historians will celebrate to his honour. His mighty mind planned, in 1800, the Union with Ireland, which, though at first opposed, promises to add strength, solidity, and effect, to the power of the sister island. He soon after retired from the head of

* Bishop of Lincoln.

affairs, in consequence of disputes with respect to the Catholic emancipation; but more probably to make room for an administration which might, with greater probability of success, negotiate a peace with France. The insidious peace of Amiens, under the administration of Mr. Addington, met with the approbation of Mr. Pitt, as the most advantageous which the situation of the Continent, and the gigantic power of France, could allow; and, in 1804, he was again replaced at the head of affairs. Difficulties, however, surrounded him on all sides; many of his old colleagues had joined the ranks of opposition, and not a few condemned the method by which he had regained his ascendancy in the King's Councils. Unappalled by the dangers which threatened his country, he formed that powerful confederacy with Russia and Austria, which, had it been better conducted by the generals of the belligerent powers, might have checked, if not crushed, the colossal influence of France. In the mean time, while public affairs assumed the most threatening aspect, a hereditary gout weakened the delicate constitution of the Minister, and the seeds of the illness under which he laboured in 1802, and which had never been completely eradicated, produced the most alarming debility in the nervous system. Excessive anxiety, application to business, and, besides, a constant privation of rest, contributed to the general breaking up of his constitution; and the intelligence of the disasters at Austerlitz, and the failure of his favourite plan, for the deliverance of Europe from French tyranny, hastened his end. He expired at his house at Putney, Surrey, on the 23d January 1806; and the last words which quivered on the dying lips of this most extraordinary man, were, "*Oh, my country!*" By a vote of the Commons, by which it is painful to observe the names of several of his former friends among the 89 who opposed the dignified motion of Mr. Lascelles, his remains were buried in Westminster, at the public expense; and the heart of every lover of patriotism assents to the truth of the emphatical words which the herald pronounced after the corpse had descended to the tomb, "*Non sibi sed patriæ vixit.*" By the same vote of the Commons, his debts were discharged by the public; and it is not a small proof of his great disinterestedness, that, during a long administration of above

twenty years, he not only did not accumulate riches, but died insolvent.

To appreciate the character of so mighty a mind is no easy task. His history is the history of civilized nations, as his councils directed or influenced every measure which was carried into execution in every corner of the habitable globe.* To him particularly belonged constancy and steadiness of purpose and principle, a pride of superiority arising from the consciousness of great talents and firm integrity; and when, therefore, he had fixed upon an end, he maintained his opinion against all obstacles. His eloquence, if it did not possess the vehemence of Fox, nor the brilliant splendor of Burke, was always correct, powerful, and convincing; he had a perfect command of language, and in the arrangement of his matter he was natural and luminous; without art, without affectation, he was noble, elevated, magnanimous in his plans; his object was England, his ambition was fame; an ambition that would have raised his country above all the world, and himself along with her glory. The penetration of his mind was sagacious, was infinite; and his schemes of government and policy were formed to affect not only his country, nor the present age only, but Europe and the world, and to transmit the fruits of his administration, the labours of his mighty genius, to the admiration of distant posterity.—His private character is thus described by the Right Hon. George Rose: he thus expresses himself:

"To those who enjoyed his intimacy, I might safely refer for the proof of his possessing those private virtues and endowments, which, though they may sometimes be accounted foreign to the public character of a statesman, the congenial feelings of Englishmen always dispose them to regard as the best pledges of a minister's upright administration. Around these, in the present case, an additional lustre has been thrown by the circumstances of his death; by the manner in which he met it; and by the composure, the fortitude, the resignation, and the religion, which marked his last moments. With a manner somewhat reserved and distant, in what might be termed his public

* The History of the Political Life of the Right Honourable William Pitt, including some Account of the Times in which he lived, by John Gifford, Esq. 6 volumes, 8vo.

deportment, no man was ever better qualified to gain, or more successful in fixing, the attachment of his friends, than Mr. Pitt. They saw all the full energies of his character softened into the most perfect complacency and sweetness of disposition, in the circles of private life, the pleasures of which no one more cheerfully enjoyed, or more agreeably promoted, when the paramount duties he conceived himself to owe to the public, admitted of his mixing in them. That indignant severity with which he met and subdued unfounded opposition; that keenness of sarcasm with which he repelled and withered (as it might be said) the powers of most of his assailants, in debate, were exchanged in the society of his intimate friends, for a kindness of heart, a gentleness of demeanor, and playfulness of good humour, which none ever witnessed without interest, or participated without delight. His mind, which, in the grasp and extent of its capacity, seized, with a quickness almost intuitive, all the most important relations of political power and political economy, was not less uncommonly susceptible of all the light and elegant impressions which form the great charm of conversation of cultivated minds.

"This sensibility to the enjoyments of private friendship greatly enhanced the sacrifice he made of every personal comfort to a rigid performance of duty to the public: that duty, for the last year of his life, was, indeed, of the most laborious and unremitting kind. The strength of his attachment to his sovereign, and the ardour of his zeal for the welfare of his country, led him to forego, not only every pleasure and amusement, but almost every pause and relaxation of business, necessary to the preservation of health, till it was too late, in a frame like his, alas! for the preservation of life! That life he sacrificed to his country; not, certainly, like another most valuable and illustrious servant of the public (whose death has been deeply and universally lamented), amidst those animating circumstances in which the incomparable hero often ventured it in battle, and, at last, resigned it for the most splendid of all his unexampled victories, but with that patriotic self-devotedness which looks for a reward only in its own consciousness of right.

"The praise of virtue, of honour, and of disinterested purity, whether in

public or private character, need scarcely be claimed for his memory; for those his enemies (if now he has any, which I am unwilling to believe, although some are frequently endeavouring to depreciate his merits) will not venture to deny; and his country, in whose cause they were exercised to the last, will know how to value and record them. That they should be so valued and recorded, is important on every principle of justice to the individual, and benefit to the community. To an upright minister in Great Britain, zealous for the interest and honour of his country, there is no reward of profit, emolument, or patronage, which can be esteemed a compensation for the labours, the privations, the anxieties, or the dangers of his situation; it is in the approbation of his sovereign, and in the suffrage of his countrymen, added to his own conviction of having done every thing to deserve it, that he must look for that reward which is to console him for all the cares and troubles of his station; the opposition of rivals, the misrepresentation of enemies, the desertion or peevishness of friends, and, sometimes, the mistaken censures of the people. 'Tis the honourable ambition that looks beyond the present time, that must create, encourage, and support a virtuous and enlightened statesman; that must confer on his mind the uprightness and purity that rise above all self-advantage; the courage that guards the state from foreign hostility or internal faction; the firmness that must often resist the wishes, to ensure the safety of the people.

"This is the legitimate ambition of a statesman; and that Mr. Pitt possessed it, his friends are convinced; but he has been sometimes accused (by those who, although their opposition was active and systematic, yet knew how to honour the man) of a less laudable and less patriotic ambition, that wished "to reign alone," to exclude from the participation of office and of power, other men, whose counsels might have assisted him to guide the country amidst its difficulties and embarrassments, or might have contributed to its safety in the hour of its danger: it is, however, perfectly well known to some of the highest characters in the kingdom, that Mr. Pitt, after the resignation of Mr. Addington, in the summer of 1804, was most anxiously desirous that Lord Grenville and Mr. Fox should form a part of

the new Administration, and pressed their admission into office in that quarter where only such earnestness could be effectual; conceiving the forming a strong government as important to the public welfare, and as calculated to call forth the united talents, as well as the utmost resources of the empire; in which endeavour he persisted till within a few months of his death. I am aware of the delicacy of such a statement, but I am held in the certainty of its truth. My profound respect for those by whom such averment, if false, might be contradicted, would not suffer me to make it, were it called for, to do justice to that great and virtuous statesman, whose unrivalled qualities, both in private and in public life, will ever be in my recollection."

OBSERVATIONS ON OKER.

OKER is found in most countries: it is frequently made use of; and yet the learned are still divided in opinion concerning its nature, or, rather, are still ignorant of what kind of earth or substance they should ascribe it. M. Guettard undertook to clear up this uncertainty; and, to do it with success, he not only procured the description of several oker pits, but also examined himself, in person, that near Douzy, in Nivernois, that he might be able to decide to what kind of substance oker belonged; and he had the pleasure to see, that, in all the descriptions sent him, the arrangement of the substances that precede or follow the oker was nearly alike, and, consequently, that the operation of nature in the production of oker was pretty constantly the same. The oak-pits of Bitry, near Douzy, in Nivernois, are square, are at least rectangular, and their depth varies according to the place where the opening is. If it be on a hill, they are more hollow; if in a valley, not so much. The oker is commonly preceded by three beds or banks of earth, which must be pierced before it is come at. The first is of such earth as commonly lies near the surface; the second is of clay or potter's earth; and the third is a sort of yellowish freestone, under which lies immediately the oker, forming the thickest bed of all, and lying itself on one of sand. Yellow oker is the only one that was found in any of the pits. M. Guettard speaks of the

red as the work of art, and it is by calcining strongly the yellow oker that it receives this colour. The opinion of Theophrastus, who, perhaps, of all the ancients, wrote best on this subject, is, that oker is an argillaceous earth, and of two sorts, yellow and red; the former natural or factitious, the latter indebted for its colour to artificial calcination, whereas the natural receives it from the action of subterraneous fires, to which, Theophrastus says, both the yellow and the red have been subjected: but this last article cannot be admitted, for the position of the oker, and the different matters that accompany it in the pits, is too regular to be the work of a volcano. It should rather indicate a sediment formed by alluvion. Add to this, that the sand found under oker has a much nearer resemblance to the sand of the sea, or of rivers, than to the burnt remains of any matter, the character of which is always easily known. Dioscorides, Galen, Vitruvius, and Pliny, have mentioned oker as of use in medicine and painting, but have said nothing of its nature, no more than their commentators. It is only since the different substances that occur in the study of natural history, have been classed and ranged systematically, that any inquiries have been made into the nature of oker. By subjecting it to a chemical examination, it has been found that it contained a very great quantity of iron, and that when materials capable of furnishing phlogistic were added thereto, it was almost entirely converted into that metal. In consequence of this observation, some have classed it with iron ores, others consider it a ferrugineous potters earth, others place it in the rank of argillaceous substances, assigning the name of oker to all friable earths, soft to the touch, and easily dissolving in water: and hence came the division into vitrifiable and calcareous okers. Though the last naturalists multiply okers to a very great degree, this, however, would be no great inconvenience, were it not for the great confusion and uncertainty they leave the distinctive character of oker in. M. Guettard thinks, that comparison with oker, properly so called, ought to be the real test for discovering the substances that should be ranged in the same class. Now the qualities of oker are, to be soft to the touch, to adhere to the tongue, to grow hard before fire, to become therein a bad sort of glass by a certain

degree of heat, to contain ferrugineous parts, and to be converted into iron, with the addition of phlogistic, and, lastly, to be dissoluble in common water, but not in acids. By these characters we may know the earths that are real okers, or those that come near the nature of that fossil. And it is in virtue of this examination, that M. Guettard rejects from this class the substances that had been placed in it, he thinks, very improperly; as the giallolino of Naples, which has nothing common with oker but its colour, the salt of Syria, the almagra of the moderns, the bole of Venice, the earth of Sinope, the earth of Ombrina, that of Cologn, the Armenian stone, the ampelites, or black stone, and several other substances of the same kind: in short, he ranks only in the number of okers such earths as have the above mentioned characters. The ampelites, or black stone, seems to M. Guettard to be the most foreign to oker of all the substances placed in the same class with it; and he, therefore, thinks, with Wallerius and Linnæus, that it should be classed with the schistes, or false slates. The banks of this stone are, indeed, inclined, as the schistes, or false slates: it rises by leaves, as they do, and it appears, in fine, to be a slate either imperfect or dissolved. What appears most singular, in the quarries of this stone, is a sulphureous powder, at first black, afterwards yellowish, and, lastly, very white, which gathers on the surface of the beds of this stone, when they have been for some time exposed to the air, and which several, probably on account of its whiteness, have taken for nitre.

Though M. Guettard is well assured, that this dust is nothing but sulphur, the ampelites, notwithstanding, may contain nitre: for having pulverized some pieces of it, and laid them on the fire in an iron ladle, mixed with charcoal dust, they detonated in a few minutes time: but this detonation, perhaps, might be less the effect of nitre pre-existing in the black stone, than of some new combination, occasioned by the means of fire; and the rather, as the ampelites, according to Wallerius, contains a great deal of alum. Oker being, therefore, a real coloured clay, which may be, and is, indeed, used with success in painting, why should we not carefully seek after the like sorts, and such as, perhaps, might receive from the action of fire some solid and agree-

able colours. Natural inquiries well applied lead almost always to some object of real utility.

M. N. G.

REMARKS ON 1 Ep. to CORINTH. C. 1. V. 2.

Λέγω δὲ ταῦτα, ὃ, τι ἕκαστος ὑμῶν λέγει·
'Εγὼ μὲν εἰμι Παύλου, ἐγὼ δὲ Ἀπολλῶ,
ἐγὼ δὲ Κηφᾶ. Ἐγὼ δὲ Χριστοῦ· μιμέ-
ρισται ὁ Χριστός;

Hoc autem dico, quod unusquisque vestram dicit; Ego quidem sum Pauli, ego autem Apollō, ego verò Cephæ. Ego verò Christi; divinusne est Christus?

ΕΓΩ δὲ Χριστοῦ. These words in the opinion of some are superfluous. They have been considered as interrupting the sense, which proceeds orderly without them. I am of Christ. Were they not *all* of Christ?

But, however interpreters may have varied in their explanation of these words, the authenticity of the words themselves has at no period been disputed. The ancient, and even the earliest Fathers, far from having overlooked the passage, have furnished their readers, as their manner is, with compendious comments upon it. Permit me to subjoin the following words, from Clement's Ep. to the Corinth. The apostle Paul (he observes) at the beginning of his first Epistle to you Corinthians, ἐπέμειλεν ὑμῶν, περὶ αὐτῶν τε, καὶ Κηφᾶ, καὶ Ἀπολλῶν διὰ τὸ Καὶ τότε προσκλίσουσιν ὑμᾶς πειθοῖσθαι. Chrysostom, in his Homily on the 1 Ep. to the Corinth. thus remarks;—οὐ τῶτο ἰν-καλεῖται, ὅτι τὸν Χριστὸν ἑαυτοῖς ἐπιφύμαζον, ἀλλ' ὅτι μὴ πάντες μέσσην. The learned Father has been followed by several Commentators of early date, in this his explanation. In our descent towards modern times, the following short remark of Grotius must not be omitted. He considers the words, ἐγὼ δὲ Χριστοῦ, as spoken by Jews, *qui ipsum Christum docentem audierant*.

An acute and learned critic, who has happily illustrated many obscure passages in authors, both sacred and profane, has thus delivered his sentiments on this passage: "Ignoscesne mihi opinanti ista verba, ἐγὼ δὲ Χριστοῦ, delenda esse? Equidem nihil affirmo, sed de verâ leci lectione multum dubito.—Nequeo sanè intelligere, quâ fieri potuit, ut, cum unus ex Corinthiorum numero

se discipulum Christi nominârat, alter se opponeret, jactaretque, se discipulum ejusdam Apostoli fuisse. Quod si delere liceat verba, ἰσὺ δὲ Χριστῷ, omnia sana, omnia planè enunciatâ invenientur." *Licet tabulâ manum.* R.

VARIETY NECESSARY TO HAPPINESS.

Voluptates commendat rarior usus.—JUV.

A CONTINUATION of the same objects wearies our attention: and those things which we at first behold with admiration, may, by remaining continually before us, pall upon the senses, and produce disgust. We should, therefore, by a variety judiciously chosen, and by a proper deprivation, make pleasant objects ever acceptable.

Relaxation is, indeed, necessary, again to give a zest to those hours which are to be spent in study; but it should always be regulated within proper bounds.

Into what state would the country be reduced, where the scorching heat of an autumnal sun continually reigned!

The principal pleasure we derive from the refreshing breezes of the spring, and the pleasant verdure of the summer, is owing to their transition from the wintry storms.

In like manner should ease and anxiety, relaxation and study, be renewed; for as the man who had never experienced misfortune would feel but little for the woes of others (regarding them as imaginary); so he who never has restrained his mind in consideration, will be unable to enjoy the pleasure of unbending it, by setting aside application.

But although fit application should never be neglected, the opposite extreme should also be avoided; and we should endeavour, as far as we are able, to attain the beneficial medium.

A melancholy disposition, and too stedfast attention, may, indeed, be disadvantageous; but much more blameworthy and disgraceful is it, to fall into that train of tempestuous mirth which will, most probably, prove a source of irretrievable misfortune.

Some there are, who imagine that pleasure is to be found in the diversions of the body alone; and, neglecting the improvement of the mind, proceed from amusement to excess, nor attempt to restrain their inclinations; being only able, when they find themselves deceived, vainly to seek, or hope-

lessly envy, the lot of those who have chosen the more profitable part.

Nothing can, finally, be more beneficial, both to our bodily and mental faculties, than a proper distribution of our time between relaxation and study; as the former, by refreshing and invigorating our body, enables our mind to apply itself more stedfastly in its respective occupations. K. B.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AS it frequently occurs, in treating scientific subjects, that there is occasion for numbers consisting of many digits, I beg leave to refer to an article in Tilloch's Philosophical Magazine, Vol. xxxvi. fo. 397, for a method of printing such numbers, so that the reader may at once perceive the value of each figure; only observing, that the printer has used the *acute* in lieu of the *grave* accent, intended by the proposer. Thus, supposing the following number, 79,323,456,789,012,345,678, presented itself; one does not at first sight perceive the value of the digits on the left hand, so as to read it without hesitation; but when printed as follows, he appreciates their value, and can read it as fluently as though it consisted but of two or three figures, thus

79^{'''},323,456^{''},789,012['],345,678;
shewing that the two first digits denote Trillions.

I am, sir,

Your very humble servant,

London, May 7th, 1812.

A. P.

AN ACCOUNT OF THE REDUCTION OF THE NATIONAL DEBT, from the 1st August 1786, to the 1st May 1812.

£

R EDEEMED by the Sink-	
ing Fund	194,003,163
Transferred by Land Tax	
redeemed	24,023,477
Ditto by Life Annuities purchased	1,748,989

On Account of Great Britain	219,775,649
Ditto of Ireland	9,450,014
Ditto of Imperial Loan ..	1,280,328
Ditto of Loan to Portugal	118,568

Total 230,624,559

The sum to be expended in the ensuing Quarter is 3,584,477*l.* 1*s.* 5*d.*

VESTIGES REVIVED.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUM-ADJACENT COUNTIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

New Series. No. X.

GUILDHALL.

HAVING already* treated of this magnificent pile of building, which, in consequence of its being the corporation mansion, and the centre of the commercial system of London, attracted our particular attention, we do not mean to extend our present observations upon it to any very great length; but, as many have arisen, we deem it necessary to add those. In consequence of the recognition of *Guildhall* as remotely as the year 1042,† it may not be wholly irrelevant, first, to observe, that, from the Saxon origin of the words *gild*, *gild*, and *gilden*, mentioned in local records, a fabric of the same nature appears to have stood in *Aldermanbury*, which was, formerly, nearly as much in the centre of the city as is the present structure. The strict and jealous government of the Normans was not very favourable to *Hallmotes*, and other popular convocations. The *Portgraves* and *Barons* of London had, therefore, no idea of convening *Common Halls*. Even the term *Guildhall*, from the operation of a different mode of civic polity, fell into disuse, and, at a much later period, owed its restoration, in a considerable degree, to the following circumstance.

In the year 1220, the 5th of *Henry III.* the merchants of *Cologne* founded a hall, or factory, in London, which, from establishments of the same nature in *Bremen*, *Hamburg*, *Lubeck*, &c. &c. they called their *GILDHALL*;‡ for the *saisine*, or legal possession, of

which they paid thirty marks to the king.§

§ *Madox's Hist. of the Excheq.* c. 11. §. 2. An invitation had, in the year 1203, gone forth from King John to the merchants of *Cologne*, of which the metropolitan confusion that prevailed in consequence of the machinations of his irreconcilable enemies precluded them from taking the advantage. The fate of this Prince affords a moral lesson. At the age of thirty-two years he became irregularly possessed of the crown, which, historians say, was, to him, "a crown of misfortune." A weak title, especially when accompanied with a feeble mind, has always produced opposition. The enemies of John were three, viz. *Philip Augustus King of France*, *Pope Innocent III.* and, finally, the *Barons* of his own realm. The first tore from him almost all those *Gaul* provinces which his ancestors had either inherited or conquered; the second temporarily deprived him of the crown of *England*; and the latter stripped him of its prerogatives. Few monarchs have been more unfortunate than this prince; and there are scarcely any record d in history whose misfortunes have excited less compassion; none under whose domination the *English* suffered greater privations, or were subjected to greater conscientious terrors, or more real inconvenience. We now smile at the ideal operation of a *papal interdict*; but, in the thirteenth century, it was considered as an instrument of the most serious nature, because it had then the power to suspend all spiritual offices, and produce many moral inflictions; to infuse into the minds of the people the most dreadful apprehension; to make superstition the precursor of *hypochondriacism* and *insanity*; and turn mental ebullitions into corporal maladies. Among the sufferers by the illuminations of the *Vatican*, there were none who felt their force in a greater degree than the inhabitants of *London*. The reading of the anathema of *Innocent* was the last office in all the civic churches. The sacraments were no longer administered, except to infants and to dying persons. Public prayers, and all ecclesiastical functions, were suspended. The cemeteries were barred, the burial service prohibited, nor dared a priest to assist at a funeral; consequently, the bodies of the dead were, like those of animals, thrown into ditches, &c. where their decay and putrescence at once shocked the survivors, and contaminated the atmosphere. In those dreadful times, public confidence was annihilated; credit fled from the city; the shops were, like the churches, shut; and the whole metropolis, indeed the whole nation, abandoned to despair and horror. To alleviate, in some degree, the distress of his subjects; to restore to the country that traffic which now their urgent necessities, productive, in many instances, of pestilence and famine, required, John made

* In the *Vestiges*, and in the article elucidatory of the Plate of the Giants, Vol. LVIII. page 117.

† The first year of the reign of *Edward the Confessor*.

‡ This was a large building of stone, and had three arched gates, ranging along the front of *Upper Thames-street*. Its site is the present *Steel-yard*.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. May 1812.

It seems probable, that this *Gildhall*, which is in the charter, dated the 44th of *Henry III.* 1259, termed *Gilda Aula Teutonicorum*, became, by the association of all the foreign merchants in the city with those of the *Hanse*, an association which the jealousy of the English excited, their general place of meeting; and that it, consequently, stimulated the citizens of *London* to revive their ancient *Hallmote*, and was, in fact, the cause of those commercial or trade fraternities which, for a long period, centered in the edifice that is the subject of this speculation. Those were, with respect to meeting for the particular purposes of merchandise, afterwards transferred to *Britain's Bourse*, or the *Royal Exchange*.*

It is an astonishing circumstance, that the *Guildhall*, although much damaged in the dreadful conflagration of *London*, which raged all around it, was not totally destroyed.

The present building, upon whose general effect, and, in some respects, interior appearance, we have already observed, was, originally, a work of necessity, such as the extending commerce advances to the *Pope*, and gave commercial invitations to several of the cities in *Germany*; but the ports of these still continued shut against the *English* in the fair way of trade, though supplies of corn, &c. were, unquestionably, by clandestine means, occasionally obtained. However, as the merchants of *Cologne* were too respectable to avail themselves of such a mode of traffic, it is not to be wondered that they suspended their settlement in *London* to a calmer season.

* Aware of the advantages of commercial connexions, it appears that *Henry III.* gave to the merchants of *Cologne*, &c. who were not only dealers in northern productions, but in *Oriental commodities*, permission to attend the fairs in all parts of *England*. In the *Chester Whitson Plays*, there is one intitled, *The Three Kings of Colene*, founded upon the subject of the *Wise Men's Offering*, and presented by the *Mercers* and *Spicers*, i. e. the dealers in Indian silks, spices, aromatics, gums, &c. There is no doubt but that *Randall Higden*, monk of *Chester Abbey*, its author, had in his mind the representation of three of the great *Oriental* merchants of *Cologne* that attended *Chester* fair. He, probably, observed their state and opulence, with which the monastic dealings for spices, incense, wax, &c. made him acquainted; and having but contracted notions of the attributes of kings, considered those as commercially such: as monarchs of their profession, or, indeed, as they were commonly termed, as *ROYAL MERCHANTS*.

and increasing consequence of *London* demanded, and the multifarious concerns, the variety of affairs to which its great and splendid area, and its numerous apartments, were consigned, fully occupied. Leaving, therefore, the pristine foundation of this edifice to that obscurity which it is fruitless to endeavour to develope, let us, upon the authority of *Robert Fabian*,† state, that it was begun to be re-erected in the year 1411;‡ although, for what reason we have not been able to discover, the works proceeded so slowly, that it was twenty years before it was completed. It appears, that *Henry V.* granted free passage for four carts by land, and four boats by water,§ toward the furtherance of the building; that *Richard Wittington*, Mercer, Mayor, was, both in his life-time and by his will, a considerable benefactor to it; and, lastly, that other *Aldermen*, &c. in the reign of *Henry V.* greatly contributed towards its edification; also that, at this period, a stately porch, or entrance to the great Hall, was erected, the front whereof, towards the south, being adorned with curious *Mosaic* and *Gothic* ornaments, was further beautified by the embellishment of seven statues cut in stone, which were judiciously placed in appropriate niches.||

† *Robert Fabian*, whom we have before mentioned, was an eminent merchant and alderman at the close of the fifteenth century: he was sheriff of *London*, &c. in the year 1493, and died in *Chepe* in the year 1512. His *Historiarum Concordantia* consists of seven parts: the first six bring down the history from *Brutus* to *William the Conqueror*; and in the seventh, he gives the history of our kings, from the *Conqueror* to *Henry VII.* He is very particular in his observations respecting the affairs of *London*, noting many circumstances concerning the government of this great city, that are not to be originally found in the works of any other historian. He, although in different chapters, connects the *French* history with the *English*. In the beginning of the seventh part, he observes *Higden's* method, of making his years commence at *Michaelmas*.

‡ The 13th of *Henry IV.* who died 1412.

§ From this grant, it appears, that tolls were taken not only on carts, &c. entering the city, but also on barges and other vessels passing by tides up or down *Wallbrook* or the *River Fleet*, which were inland navigations. *Standage*, i. e. a toll for laying goods on the sides of these canals, was also exacted.

|| Of those statues, executed in an age not very favourable to monumental sculpture, we, although we remember the vestiges or

As accurate descriptions of the modern state of Guildhall are to be found

mentations of some of them, (a) can only observe, that, as *images*, they have been, by civic historians, much commended. They have also formed subjects for the poetic pen of William Elderton, an attorney of the *sheriff's court*; a gentleman who blanded the rugged study of the law by the elegant relaxations which the Muse, who on this occasion became a *sheriff's officer*, presented to him. Fortunately for Elderton, he wrote his briefs, &c. at a period of far greater expansion; and, unfortunately for him, composed his verses at a period of far greater taste, than the dates of *nine line leases*, or the commemoration of figures that had just been set on their legs, (b) namely, in the years 1568, &c. the 11th and subsequent years of Elizabeth. We shall, therefore, consigning his legal effusions to oblivion, whatsoever we may think of it, quote his poem upon the subject of Guildhall, for two reasons: first, because it describes the images on the front; and, secondly, because it recognizes the dawn of that solemn era when the iconoclastic rage was fast reviving.

" Inscription on Guildhalle.

" By Maister William Elderton, &c.

" Tho most Images
be pulled downe,
And none be thought
remaine in Towne,

" I am sure there be
in London yet
Seven Images such
and in such place

" As few or none
I think will hit.
Yet every day
they shew their face

" And thousands see them
every Peere
But few I thinke
can tell me where.

" Where our Savior
alost doth stand,
Law and Learning
on either hande.

(a) More than forty years since, thrown into a corner of the lower court of Guildhall, which leads into Basinghall-street.

(b) The statues from the time of the Crusades to that of Henry IV. were all either recumbent or cross-legged.

in the works of many authors, it is not here necessary to enter minutely into a subject which has been so often before the public, and is, consequently, so well known.

We have already, as has been stated, in this Magazine,* taken a slight view of the interior of Guildhall; therefore, we shall only advert to a few of the purposes to which its extensive area and numerous apartments are consigned; observing, at the same time, that there is one which does not, in the following list, appear, that has, from the operation of our immense trade and commerce, and, perhaps, from a too general spirit of adventure, of late become of very considerable importance; we mean, the court, or courts, of the commissioners that twice a week constantly, and at other times, as the pressure or intricacy of business requires, assemble to execute the multifarious concerns connected with the operation of the code of *bankrupt laws*. These meetings seem, in our apprehen-

" Discipline in
the Divils nethe,
And hard by her
are three direct.

" There Justice, Fortitude
and Temperance stand
U here Unde ye the like
in all this land!"

Although Maister William Elderton might have been, as Dr. Goldsmith has humorously said, "A Special Attorney," he was, certainly, we will take upon ourselves to aver, a very indifferent poet. However, the design, and, indeed, effect, of his composition is thus apologetically mentioned by Seymour, who published his Survey of London in the year 1734. "He that made those verses might, perhaps, have this crafty design hereby, namely, the better to preserve those ancient and curious statues from the violence of the people, by concealing them under feigned fancies of his own, whereby they might escape the ignorant zeal of the vulgar, who were in those times, viz. 1568-69, &c. very busy in pulling down and defacing all the images, as Popish saints and symbols of idolatry.

"These stone statues are venerable for their antiquity, and, overliving the great fire of London, 'tis likely were set up when the porch of GUILDHALL was built, which is by computation 300 years ago."

* In our elucidation of the Plate containing a view of the GIANTS, Vol. LVIII. p. 117.

sion, to demand, in their local system, greater stability, a more settled *Forum*, and far superior convenience, than can, at present, be obtained by the commissioners for the reception of their numerous applicants.* Upon this subject we have ventured a few observations in the note. With respect to the other courts held in the *Guildhall*, London, they are, in number, nine, viz.

The Court of the Lord Mayor and Aldermen.

The Court of Common Council.

The Court of Hustings.†

* The commissions of bankruptcy awarded and issued, which in the year 1702 amounted to no more than 30, in the year 1802, had arisen to 816; and we understand, that they have since increased in number. Of course, it must have been obvious to those whom business impelled, or curiosity led to GUILD-HALL, on any *Tuesday* or *Saturday*, that the commissioners of bankrupts, of whom there are fourteen lists, were, especially when the courts of King's Bench and Common Pleas were sitting (which sittings continue a number of days after every term), from the pressure of the crowd not only suffering very considerable personal inconvenience, but were also greatly impeded in their business. This inconvenience also extended, and continues to extend, to the counsel, attornies, suitors, and to every one attendant upon, or connected with, those courts. Upon this subject we need not further expatiate; yet, at the same time, we must lament, that a fabric suitable to the importance of that part of jurisprudence which embraces the first operations of the laws relating to bankruptcy, is not erected. Meetings for this purpose should, though public, be held apart from all other concerns, and, indeed, from each other. The whole system should be contained under one roof, and the courts and offices be divided so as to suit the convenience of the commissioners, and afford every possible accommodation to the applicants.

† The Hustings, *Curia Hustingi*, is not only the highest court of record holden in GUILD-HALL, but the most ancient court of judicature of which any traces remain. It is not only venerable for its antiquity, but, in its pristine system, to be admired for its simplicity. Its etymological derivation was from the connexion of two Saxon words, viz. *huf*, *hus*, or house, and *Sing*, *Þing*, or thing, i. e. a cause, or plea; consequently, *Thingere* signified an *Advocate*, or *Lawyer*. "I know," said Lord North, in the course of a debate, "that a minister is a thing, yet it is not a very handsome mode of describing him." Our Saxon ancestors were of a different opinion; they simplified every man, and, of course, every thing: and there was in that simplification a principle which gives

The Court of Orphans.
The Sheriff's Court.
The Court of Wardmole.

grandeur to objects, elevation to style, and importance to individuality. Although, in ancient times, courts of *hustings*, or local judicatories, were established in other cities and towns in the kingdom, such as *Winchester*, *York*, *Lincoln*, &c. &c. many of which still remain, yet their antiquity has, certainly, by the compiler of King Edward the Confessor's laws, who seems to have had his eye upon the history of *Jeffrey of Monmouth*, been carried to too remote a period; for he, in cap. 35, says — "*Debet enim in London, quæ est caput Regnum et Legum, et semper curia Domini Regis singulis Septimanis die Luna, (a) Hustings sedere et tenere; fundata enim erat olim et edificata ad instar magne Troje, et admodum et in memoria in se continet,*" &c. Yet it has been observed, that there is something in the comparison betwixt London and Troy, which seems to allude to the appellation *Hustings*, because the ancient standard weight for gold and silver was, and still is, called TROY weight. This was, in the time of the Saxons, also termed the *Hustings* weight of London, from the custom of keeping the assay and account books in the office of the said court. So it appears by an ancient entry in the book of *Ramsey*, f. 32 & 127, viz. "I, Ethelgina, Countess, &c. bequeath two silver cups of 12 marks" (each) "of the *Hustings* weight of London." It is curious enough to contemplate how these circumstances coincide with the pristine appellation of LONDON. *Trinovantum*, (a) as stated by *Jeffrey of Monmouth*, (c) who has always been considered as a fabulous writer, but who, it is probable, quoted from some chronicle or monastic legend long since lost. From this hypothesis a query or two very naturally arises; namely, allow to him all that inventive ingenuity with which his memory has been decorated—How, in such unlettered times, and in so solemn a document as the Confessor's laws, came *Troy* to be mentioned, and again alluded to in the standard weight of the *Hustings*? Indeed, how came the name of *Troy* to be given to this weight? These, we take it, are questions easier to be asked than to be answered.

(a) William I. ordered the markets to be kept in London on a *Monday*; which, however inconvenient, was long continued; but it was, as the sheriffs and their officers were obliged to attend them, found to impede so much the business of the *Hustings*, held the same day, that the meeting of the latter was changed to *Tuesday*.

(b) August. *Trinovantum*.—ANON.

(c) A. C. 1108.

The Court of Hallmote.*

The Court of Requests, commonly called, from the commissioners having, beside a *legal*, an equitable jurisdiction, the *Court of Conscience*.

The Chamberlain's Court, for binding apprentices.

There is yet under the roof of *Guild-hall*, annually held another COURT, if so we may be allowed to term it, which is as fully attended as any of those that we have already mentioned; we mean, THE COURT OF HOSPITALITY; an assembly which has had its origin in antiquity so remote, that its first traces are almost obliterated. It is, since the alteration of the style, annually convened on the 9th of November, in order to celebrate the inauguration of the *Lord Mayor*, who, that day, enters into the duties of that important office. It is only necessary here to observe, that this has ever been a day of *civic splendor*; that its institution was, in its origin, as laudable as the emanations from it have, in its progress through a long, long series of years, been magnificent. It was, formerly, the custom for each of the different companies that attended the procession to display a *pageant*,† alluding to their different trades. These pageants, many of which were formed with great art, and adorned with great elegance,‡ have, very frequently, eli-

* This appellation, although not, perhaps, in the general acceptance of the term, quite correct, it being rather said to mean the *Lord's Court*, has, as applied to *London*, been considered as a convention of the citizens in *Common Hall*.

† The public *pageants* in the reign of Henry VI. were uncommonly splendid. It was then that they were first exhibited upon moveable stages, some of which were as high as the first, and even second, stories of the houses; and being also enlivened by the appearance of allegorical characters, *male* and *female*, appropriately habited, who performed scenes and recited passages, they fell very little short of regular dramas, over the first of which they had this advantage, that beautiful females, as we have just observed, appeared upon their different stages, adorned with every adventitious ornament which wealth could purchase, or taste and genius invent.

‡ Recurring to the *Chester Whitson* plays, and the *Shrovesbury Show*, we must observe, that they seemed to have been formed upon the model of the famous show of *London*: and we can yet remember, when the second had acquired not only a degree of local celebrity nearly equal to that of the latter, but was spoken of, and attended, by people from many distant counties. In fact, the *Salopian*

cited the poetical genius of the *London laureats*,

"From elder *Heywood* down to *Settle's* age,"

who have, in *Heliconian* effusions which flowed like wine from the *Conduits*, or florid prose descriptions, that even

"In chill November glow'd through many a page,"

recorded their celebration; many of these (which are still extant) were an abomination to the *Puritans*.§ Numerous were the pamphlets which were published by them, denouncing judgment upon the convivial citizens for their festivity, in which they were said to have rivalled the Court, and not only the *fathers of the Church*, but

"Senates, classics, councils, wits," were drawn forth in formidable array to anathematize, as we have hinted in the note, all kinds of shows and spectacles, pageants, masks, plays,|| and every show week was a season of *corporative* hilarity, and, consequently, of *provincial* attraction.

§ Pageants and shows, such as those to which we have alluded, were, in the beginning of the sixteenth century, most obnoxious to the *Puritans*. We recollect reading, that they were denounced by the appellations of *Devil's Solemnities*, *Popish revels*, *Babylonian triumphs*, *Vain gaudes*, and a number of other epithets, equally expressive and ingenious.

|| The characters of the Pageants used to appear at the different halls; and, on scaffolds erected for the purpose, recite their verses, &c.; and *Strype*, under the year 1559, says, that "after a grand feast at *Guildhall*, *London*, the same day was a scaffold set up in the hall for a play."—*Ann. Ref.* I. 197, edit. 1725. — That *Shakspeare* was himself much better acquainted with the magic of theatrical decorations than many are willing to allow, may very fairly be inferred from a passage in which he alludes to the scenery of *Pageants*, the splendid revival of which we have mentioned.

"Sometimes we see a clond that's dragonish,
A vapour, sometimes, like a lion or a bear
A tower'd citadel, a pendant rock,
A forked mountain, a blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air—these thou hast seen,

They are black vesper's pageants.(a)

Antony and Cleopatra.

(a) "After a pageant had passed through the streets, the characters that composed it were assembled in some hall, or other spacious apartment, where they delivered" (or, rather, repeated) "their respective speeches, and were finally set out to view with all the advantages of proper scenery and decoration,"—*Steevens*.

cies of innocent hilarity, from a ball at court to a dance round a maypole.

Returning, however, from this half digression, let us observe, that, in very ancient times, the *Mayors of London* held their inauguration feasts at their own mansions: * these were, for want of space, afterward given at the halls of the different companies, many at those of the *Merchant Tailors* and the *Grocers*; but increasing opulence still demanding a larger scope for magisterial splendor and hospitable relaxation, Sir *John Shaa*, or *Shaw*, Goldsmith, knighted in *Bosworth Field*, held, in the year 1500, his anniversary banquet, as Lord Mayor of London, at Guildhall. This example has been followed by all the chief magistrates that have succeeded. The *English*, it has been said, were always fond of a good dinner; although, in the instance alluded to, it appears that the best of things may be perverted; for it was reported, that civic entertainments had been carried to such an excess, that, in the times of *Philip and Mary*, who, it is well known, were *unsocial souls*, a sumptuary law was made to restrain the citizens in their expenses, both with regard to their feasts and their *liveries*, which had been concomitantly magnificent. This, like all other restrictive ordinances respecting diet and dress, was found to be more productive of harm than good: the Lord Mayor and Aldermen of London had no favourable idea of starvation, or of rendering their ball as gloomy as *Somerset House* was in those austere times, or of being attended by men

* These mansions, or, as they were generally termed, *INNS*, and afterwards halls (for hall was, in the middle ages, the appellation of every nobleman's and magistrate's house in England; an appellation that is still retained in some counties, particularly *Cheshire*), are described, by civic writers, as being, in size and concomitant circumstances, well adapted to the dignified splendor of such entertainments; they were all within the walls of London, and, as may be seen by plans, and judged with precision by those of their sites, which still retain the cognomens of their possessors, occupied very large spaces; but the increase of trade causing a vast accession of mercantile fabrics, of course contracted their limits: consequently, the Saxon custom of *Hallmote* festivity was obliged to be revived. The term Hall was transferred to the mansions of associated trades, of which the GUILDHALL became the systematic centre.

with flat caps and blue coats: † of course, the order, though repeated, was at first partially, but at length totally neglected; the tables of Guildhall resumed their ancient splendor; and the attendants on the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Sheriffs, appeared arrayed in a style of magnificence little inferior to those of the most brilliant Court.

Among the civic FEASTS that have excited a particular display both of liberality and state, the latter historians have noted one given in the year 1612, on the marriage of the *Prince Palatine*, then a very popular character, and the amiable *Elizabeth*, the daughter of *James I.* The next was in the year 1611, when *Charles I.* returned from *Scotland*. During the *Interregnum*, the old Guildhall of London was as dismal as the new hall of the Upholsterers of Westminster. ‡ After the Restoration, it blazed with all its former splendor. *Charles II.* is said to have honoured it with his presence; and subsequent monarchs have deigned to partake of that elegant hospitality which elicited such extraordinary effusions of commercial opulence and civic loyalty. On the 29th of October, 1714, King *GEORGE I.* whose appearance in the city was hailed with the most enthusiastic acclamations, was a spectator of the Lord Mayor's show, § from the balcony of the house of Mr. *Taylor* (a Quaker), linen-draper, in Cheapside. This worthy citizen had the honour to be offered knighthood, which he had the prudence to decline. On the 29th of October 1727, the day of the inauguration of Sir *Edward Becher*, Knight, and afterwards Baronet, his Majesty King *GEORGE II.* his Queen, and the Princess Royal, viewed the civic procession from the balcony of a house in Cheapside, and, we think, partook of the subsequent entertainment. Many may yet remember, that, on the 9th of November 1761, their present Majesties honoured Guildhall with their presence, || and were, by

† The general dress of the servants, in those times.

‡ Established for the purpose of lying-in-state; first, in the great rooms over *Exeter's Change*, and afterwards in the *Haymarket*.

§ This chief magistrate of London was Sir *Samuel Stanier*, Draper, Richard Brocas and Richard Levett, sheriffs.

|| This was the day when that very excellent magistrate Sir *Samuel Fludger*, Bart. entered upon the duties of his important office: of him, we remember, it was said, that "opulence and liberality were the supporters of his arms."

the *Lord Mayor*, Court of *Aldermen*, &c. received with that civic magnificence, and entertained with that dignified hospitality, which have ever distinguished these great festivals of the Mayor and Corporation of LONDON.*

The ancient front of GUILDHALL, we mean that which was repaired, or, more probably, rebuilt, after the dreadful conflagration, was in a *fanciful* style of Gothic architecture: the door and porch were like the present: but, instead of the numerous windows, which are now so obvious a character in the building as to give to the whole a lanthorn-like

* The Lord Mayor's show was, upon the happy occasion alluded to, remarkable for its elegance and splendor. The exhibition of professional pageants, which had been, for some years, disused, was revived; in consequence of which, a combination of ingenuity with magnificence was elicited. When this grand spectacle was in preparation, it was understood that their Majesties intended to take a double view of it, that is, by water and by land; the former from the balcony of the royal apartments, Somerset-house, which were put into a proper state to receive them, and the latter from the house of Mr. Barclay, a linen-draper, Cheapside. However, the water view was, we think, declined, as too fatiguing to the royal visitants; the land procession, therefore, became the grand object of their attention; and, as it was most admirably conducted, it seemed to afford to them a very considerable degree of gratification. CHEAPSIDE, which was the most splendid area of this sublime scene, had never shone with greater brilliancy, never had it displayed such a constellation of beauty as adorned its embellished windows, or such an ardour of loyalty as distinguished its inhabitants.

The crowding citizens on every wall
Cling'd as if thro' rifted stones they would
enforce their hold;
Stretching and staring as tho' they were all
eyes, and every limb
Would feed its faculty of admiration.

The enthusiasm of joy that burst forth in
acclamations, when their Majesties appeared,
was beyond all expression astonishing; it
was such as has been described by the poet:

Hark! they applaud them: 'tis no hire-
ling sounds,
No partial roar of mercenary joy, no clamorous accents,
But the cheerful voice of a whole people's
welcome,
Ascending to the sky.

In fact, this memorable day was one of those proudly triumphant periods, which, as they diffuse general hilarity, so they afford general satisfaction.

appearance, there were only four or five, excepting those that were in the receded wall under the roof; the ornaments consisted of blank arches, the use of which was incomprehensible; also the arms of the twenty-four civic companies, Mosaic and Arabesque devices, and a number of small parts and members, which it is impossible for us to class, or to describe more minutely, than by observing that, heterogeneous in their principle, they were without taste in their formation, or judgment in their disposition.† Within tolerably appropriate niches, there were six mutilated statues,‡ said to be the remains of the seven that we have mentioned: but of this, as they were so defaced, and, indeed, of some so little remained, it was impossible to judge.

The present facade of Guildhall, which the architect has endeavoured to render more similar to the building, was erected in the year 1789, by George Dance, Esq. R.A. and is too well known to require a description.

THE CHAPEL OF ST. MARY MAGDALENE, BY GUILDHALL.

This chapel, or, as it was also termed, London College, dedicated to St. Mary and All Saints, seems, in ancient times, to have been so intimately connected with the building to which it is attached, as to demand particular notice: first, upon account of its architectural front; and, secondly, for the purposes to which it was dedicated, and the antiquities which it contained.

The front of this chapel was in the style of the age of Henry VI. who, in

† The architectural description of this facade is thus given: "It is adorned with a portico, of the Gothic order, enriched with the Queen's arms, &c. &c. under a cornice, pediment, and vase, and between two cartouches and the City supporters, and these between two other vases, under which are niches; and in the middle of this front are depenciled, in gold, these words: "*Reparata et Ornata, Thoma Rawlinson, Miles, Major, An. Dom. MDCCVI.*"—*New View of London*, 1703.

‡ In the year 1732, the figures of *Moses* and *Aaron*, as they were supposed to be, remained above the balcony. Strype says, the others were four ladies, and, by their dress and port, of great nobility and religion: one of these, he conjectures, might be *Maud*, the Empre's; another, *Philippa*, Queen to *Edward III.*: he leaves us in the dark with respect to the others, and takes no notice of the cardinal virtues mentioned by *Elderton*.

the 8th year of his reign, granted a licence to *John Barnard, Custos*, to build anew the said chapel, which was originally founded in the year 1299, the 28th *Edward I.* 110 years after the first building of the Hall to which it is an appendage. It was intended for the devotional use of the *Lord Mayor* and *Court of Aldermen*, who every court-day, *i. e.* every Tuesday and Thursday, used to attend the prayers there, before they proceeded upon business. In the fire of *London*, the upper part of this chapel was destroyed; in consequence of which, an architectural incongruity has arisen; for the surveyor, whosoever he might be, being, we presume, of the school of *Inigo Jones*, was, it should seem, much readier to adopt his blunders than his beauties. *Jones* had tried his hand at the combination of the *Grecian* and *Gothic* styles of building: in the additions which he made to *Somerset-house*, he produced an eccentric, but noble, compilation, which, like the drama of *Shakspeare*, had, on one side, a solemn and grave appearance, on the other, a light and airy effect, exhibiting a *grand deviation*, a *beautiful error*, or, shall we say, an *architectural tragic comedy*: not so the civic architect—Classic in his ideas, he, probably, was blind to the elegance of the Gothic vestiges of *Guildhall Chapel*: he, therefore, upon them, introduced, in the formation of the upper works and windows, the *Composite* and *Tuscan* orders; the latter of which should, at any rate, have been on the ground; so that the building seemed like the dress of a whimsical traveller, *Saxon* below, and *Italian* above.

In the lower part of the front of this chapel are to be seen, the production of those times, the statues of *King Edward VI.* *Queen Elizabeth* standing upon a *Phoenix*, and *King Charles I.* treading upon a *Globe*.

GUILDHALL College, or *Wittington's Library*, which joined this chapel, has been often mentioned. It was built by the executors of the former, and by *William Bury*. The arms of *Wittington* are sculptured in stone on one side, and *W. B.* on the other. It is now made a store-house for cloths.

This library is said once to have been endowed with a very large and curious collection of books and MSS. which, tradition states, were, in the reign of *Edward VI.* sent for by *Edward Duke of Somerset, Lord Protector*, to his

newly-erected palace, but were never, according to his promise, returned.* The Duke, it has been said, sent for the materials, costly articles, and rich ornaments of many churches and chapels, to build and adorn *Somerset-house*: but we do not remember any other instance of his promising to return them.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

I BEG leave to point out a few instances of the want of originality in the sentiments expressed in the writings of some of our most admired modern authors.

The works of dramatic writers, more especially, if attentively examined, will be found to contain many excellent thoughts borrowed from obsolete books.

For instance:—Mr. *Sheridan*, in his dramatic piece called “*The Critic*,” makes “*Sneer*,” in one of his sarcastic remarks upon *Sir Fretful Plagiary's* dramatic talents, use the following language:

Sneer, “That your occasional tropes and flowers, suit the general coarseness

* After the death of this Prince, considerable dilapidation was committed on his palace, and plunder on his effects. The library, which stretched Eastward from the long gallery that ran from the North to the South of the building, was preserved. The books mentioned above, which are said to have, when brought from the city, loaded three carriages, were, probably, sent to the *Grey Friars*, (a) of which *Queen Mary*, it is said, once contemplated the revival; though, upon reflection, it appears she was either too wise, or too timid, hastily to attempt to overturn the pious foundation of her half brother, that truly excellent young Prince, *Edward VI.*

(a) In order to introduce *Papistical* worship, through the medium of its two most striking appendages, splendour and amusement, *Queen Mary*, who had no idea of any enjoyment unconnected with her religious propension, revived the ancient Mysteries, *i. e.* religious dramas, and chose for the scene of them a church which had, by her predecessor, been appointed for Protestant worship. “In the year 1556, the 4th of her reign,” says Mr. *Warton*, “a *Goodly Stage Play of the Passion of Christ* was presented at the *Grey Friars*, in *London*, on *Corpus Christi*, before the *Lord Mayor*, the *Privy Council*, and many of the great estates of the realm.”

of your style, as tambour sprigs would a ground of linsey-wolsey."

Upon referring to Lord Clarendon's History of the Rebellion in Ireland, 8vo. 1756, will be found an extract from Dr. Nalson's preface to the second volume of his Collections, where, speaking of Dr. Borlase, he says,

"I know not by what accident the copy of a manuscript written by the Right Honourable the late Earl of Clarendon, happening to fall into his hands, he has very unartfully blended it with his own rough and unpolished heap of matter; so that his book looks like a curious embroidery sewed with coarse thread upon a piece of sack web!"

Here our modern Congreve seems to have borrowed an idea from a work of a very different complexion to a dramatic satire; and thus he has verified the remark which he puts into the mouth of Sir Fretful Plagiary: and he has shewn, "that a dextrous plagiarist may do any thing;" and as Sir Fretful says,

"Why, sir, for ought I know, he might take out some of the best things in my Tragedy, and put them into his own Comedy."

In the same drama, Sneer remarks of Sir Fretful:

"Yet he is so covetous of popularity, that he had rather be abused than not mentioned at all."

Mr. Boswell, in his Life of Dr. Johnson, mentions, that, speaking of the jealousy of authors, the doctor remarked:—

"Sir, an author had rather be attacked than unnoticed."

Whether the above remark originated with Dr. Johnson, or Mr. Sheridan, I cannot determine; however, for the present, I must take my leave of you, by saying, that if these trifling observations of mine deserve a place in your amusing and instructive Miscellany, I shall be encouraged to point out some further instances of plagiarism in admired writers.

I am, sir,

Your constant reader,

April 13, 1812.

T. W.

ON TRUTH.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

SHOULD the following short definition of Truth, considered etymologically and in its commonly-received acceptance, together with the obligations we are under to practise it, meet your approbation, it is much at your service.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. May 1812.

I am, sir,

Yours, very truly,

W. S. WATSON.

Kent-road, 29th Feb. 1812.

THE word Truth, as Mr. Horne Tooke has justly observed, is derived from the Saxon word "*Treopan considere*, to think, to believe firmly, to be thoroughly persuaded of, to Trow."—In its commonly received acceptance, it means that which, through the information of our senses, or the inductions of our understandings, by the constitution of our nature, we are constrained to believe, *i. e.* think of, as actually existing or being; it is, in fact, what is trowed, or credited. Hence, to speak truth is only to express our convictions; and if our faculties were commensurate to all subjects, and our information always complete, no error could exist, and Falsehood, the opposite of Truth, would exist only by a perversion of the will; which, indeed, it may properly enough be said to do, even under our present imperfection; for Falsehood is too harsh a name for misconception or involuntary error, it should be applied only to *wilful* misrepresentation, which can never take place without a sort of self-opposition, *i. e.* a going contrary, in our writings or discourse, to the conviction of our minds. If it is asked, then, what are our obligations to practise Truth? it may be briefly answered, the constitution of our frame. And he who *wilfully* fails to do so, violates his nature, as often as he falsifies. Our real happiness, therefore, is intimately connected with the practice of Truth; for how can that person be happy who acts in contradiction to the constitution of his frame? as well might we attempt to reconcile the opposite principles of fire and water! This view of the subject might be greatly amplified; it might be shewn, that the practice and speaking of Truth, being consonant to the constitution of our frame, must also be consonant to the will of the Deity, for he made us as we are. When we speak of our nature, we mean the nature common to our species; and therefore it is not an individual, but the whole of mankind, that are interested in the practice and speaking of Truth.

NUGÆ.

No. I.

IN Fynes Moryson's *Itinerary* there is a good illustration of Mr. Gifford's explanation of the term "to beat a buck," in his excellent edition of Massinger: *Virgin-Martyr*, Vol. i. p. 88. It also confirms his remark, in a subsequent page, p. 93, that "our old writers usually said, *apostata, statua, &c.* where we now say, *apostate, statue.*" Through ignorance of this usage, the editors of our dramatic poets have, in their own opinion, *amended*, but, in fact, sadly *mangled* many passages. I could adduce numerous instances of this from the works of Beaumont and Fletcher alone, in the edition of 1778.

Describing the curiosities in the Duke's garden at Florence, Moryson notices: "The fifth *La lauandara*, the *Laundresse*, where the *STATUA* of a woman with the turning of a *Cocke*, *beats a bucke*, turning the clothes up and downe with her hand and the batteldor, where-with shee beateth them in the water." Part I. Chap. 2. p. 153.

The mention of the edition of Beaumont and Fletcher in 1778 brings to my recollection a notable instance of the ignorance of the Editors, with respect to our old dramatic writers. In "The Wild-Goose Chase," Act iv. Sc. 1. on this passage:

"I'm ready,
If he do come to *do* me."

Sympson observes: "This unmeaning place I would reform thus, 'If he do come to *dor* me.' The *dor* and to *dor* are common in our Authors' and Ben Jonson's writings." To this the Editors subjoin the following note:

"Possibly *do* is an accidental interpolation of the printer or transcriber. [This, as the *Banbury elder*, Rabbi Busy, in *Bartholomew-Fair*, says, is "very likely, exceeding likely, very exceeding likely."] The measure, as well as sense, is better without it; [certainly:] and Sympson's alteration is hard and unpalatable. [Not at all.] The *dor*, as a substantive, is common; but we remember *no instance of its being used as a verb, to dor.*" Indeed! The very first play of Ben Jonson, and the best known in the present day, would have supplied them with one: "*Kitely*. "Abroad with Thomas? oh, that villain *dons me.*" Every Man in his Humour, Act iv. Sc. 8.

The Rabbins, to prove that the soul and body will be punished conjointly, apply the following apologue. I have not, however, translated it exactly literally, as the Hebrew idiom would not allow it.

"A certain King had a pleasant garden, in which grew exquisite fruit; and he placed therein two keepers, the one lame, and the other blind. The cripple said to the blind man, 'I see some exquisite fruit in the garden; come, take me upon your back, and let us go, and eat it.' The lame man got upon the back of the blind man; and they carried off the fruit and ate it. Some days after, the lord of the garden came, and said to them, 'What is become of the fine fruit that was here?' The cripple said, 'How could I get at it, who have no feet?' The blind man replied, 'How could I see it, who have no eyes?' What did the master of the garden do? He put the cripple upon the back of the blind man, and sentenced them both as one." Sanhedrin, Gemara, p. 91. Edit. Bomberg.

How much should we astonish the Common Council at a Corporation dinner, or the heads of some of our principal taverns, if we were to compliment them on their adherence to *classical* authority, in having a *bill of fare* presented at table! Yet that this was the custom is certain from the following passage in Athenæus.

"Εθος ἦν ἐν τοῖς δειπνοῖς, τῷ ἱστιάτρῳ κατακλινέντι προδίδασθαι γραμματιδίον τι, περιέχον ἀναγραφὴν τῶν παρισκινασμένων, ἐφ' ᾧ εἰδίζατο ὅτι μάλιστα ὅσον φέροντο μάγειρος." Lib. ii. p. 189. edit. Schweighæuser.

It is remarkable, that the first complete edition of the most ancient *sacred* writings, and the first complete edition of the works of the most ancient *profane* author, should make their appearance in the same year. Two editions of the *Batrachomyomachia* had already been published; as well as various books of the Bible. But in 1488 the *Editio Princeps* of HOMER appeared at Florence; and in the same year came out the *Editio Princeps* of the HEBREW BIBLE, by Abraham ben Chajim, at Soncino. Of the former of these works most celebrated libraries have a copy: while the latter is so extremely rare, that according to Kennicott (*Dissert. Generalis*, §. 151. p. 64.) only *four* copies

were known to be extant in Europe; and according to De Rossi, only five, or at the utmost six. (Masch. *Biblioth. Sacra*, Vol. i. pars 1. §. viii. p. 16.) One of these is in Exeter College Library, Oxford. A fine copy of the Editio Princeps of Homer was burnt some years ago with the rest of Mr. Johnes's splendid library at Hafod.

In the late *truly reverend* Mr. Graves's romance, "The Spiritual Quixote," the following passage occurs:

"If Dr. Greville had seen the poor man which fell amongst thieves, he would not, like the Priest and the Levite, have passed by him on the other side; but, like the good Samaritan, would have set him upon his own horse, would have bound up his wounds, and poured in oil and wine (if the modern practice had adopted so excellent a balsamic), which, upon so good authority, I should think, by the way, at least equal to Fryar's Balsam or Opopodoc." Book xi. chap. 16.

Others have also thought the same with the above-mentioned excellent man. Nodot, the interpolator of Petronius Arbiter from a MS. pretended to be found at Belgrade, introduces this "excellent balsamic."

"In diversorium citissime abimus, et, haud alte vulnerati, in lecto plagas *oleo et vino* medemur." Satiricon, cap. 26. Edit. Bipont. p. 37.

"It was said, in a preface to one of the Irish editions, that Swift had never been known to take a single thought from any writer, ancient or modern." Dr. Johnson, with his usual accuracy of judgment, remarks, "This is not literally true." If Swift did not directly *copy* from Sallust, it must, at least, be owned, that there is a striking coincidence between the following lines from the "Strephon and Chloe" of the former, and the extract from the historian.

"Though, by the politician's scheme,
Who'er arrives at power supreme,
Those arts, by which at first they gain it,
They still must practise to maintain it."

Vol. xvii. p. 167, Edit. 1808.

"Nam imperium facile in artibus retinetur, quibus initio partum est." Bell. Catilin. cap. 2. p. 24. Edit. Havercamp. See also the extract from Polybius, an author, with whom we know Swift was acquainted, quoted by Ciarconius in his note on this sentence, where the same sentiment is more fully expressed,

Mr. Nichols, in his edition of Swift's Works, has very well illustrated the "dark meaning" of the "Windsor Prophecy;" but has suffered one line to pass unnoticed, which seems to require elucidation as much as any.

"But England must cry alack and well-a-day,

If the stick be taken from the dead sea."

Vol. xvi. p. 108.

Harley was Lord-Treasurer, and the stick was his staff of office. He was also Earl of Oxford and Mortimer, *de mortuo mari*, or, of the dead sea.

On this line of Virgil,

testa quum ardente viderent
Scintillare oleum et putres concresecere fungos.
Georg. I. 392.:

commentators have adduced a parallel passage from Aratus, pointing out the same *prognostic of rain*. I know not, however, whether the following from Aristophanes has been noticed. Σφραγ. v. 260—263.

Καὶ ἐγὼ ὅπως ἔχ' ἡμερῶν τιττᾶν τὸ
καλόν.

Ἔγωγε ἀναγκάτως ἔχει τὸ θεὸν ποιῆσαι.

Ἐπειτα γὰρ ἐν τοῖσι λέχοσις αὐτοῖς μύκηται.
Φίλοι δ', ἔτα ἢ τοῦτ' ἐποιῶ ὑπὸν μάστιγα."

T. E.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

THE prevalence of Female Seduction in an enlightened age and Christian nation, confined (as it is generally found to be, *mediately or immediately*) to those classes of society whose refined modes of life and education may be supposed calculated to dignify and exalt the mind, and to soften and humanize the heart—the prevalence of this vice, considering its serious and dreadful consequences to the seduced, especially in instances of abandonment by the seducer, and, which is, perhaps, the more general result, would appear *presumptively* impossible, as a means of *human gratification*, did not the daily records confirm the melancholy truth, and with it, alas too often! its wretched consequences.

In contemplating this most pernicious vice we are ready to exclaim—The Satyr is not fabulous—is not fiction! although, as a reflection on man, it is disgusting to humanity.

On what do we found our pretensions to superiority above the brute creation?—On our reason, understanding, and

judgment—in other words, on our capability of reflection, prospection, and their inferences.—To what then are we reduced by this vice! For can a man in the progress of seduction reflect on what the amiable object of his pursuit *is*—can he look forward and contemplate what she *will be*—when he has effected his brutal design?—he cannot—for the inference would shock his humanity beyond his possibility of purpose.

That it is a vice in itself revolting and disgusting to a rational mind, is too generally evident to stand in need of argument—but its distressing consequences are so various, and so conclusively fatal, that to exemplify them, however inadequately as a representation of *reality*, would confer honour on a more able head or more effective pen—it is the cause of the father, the mother, the sister, brother—it is the cause of general humanity, when we consider the horrid train of vices to which this one is often inductive in the seduced, and which, though too shocking for display, may be summed up in three words—*a Woman without shame!*

And who is the object of this noble kind of conquest?—in general, some poor confiding girl, in the outset of life, with passions new and warm, her heart susceptible, her ear open to insidious flatteries, ignorant of the world, and often without a guide or protector!—Should protection follow, her character is lost!—if abandonment, it is *infamy* or *death!*

Take my money—the loss may be reparable—Seduce my daughter or my wife, and where shall I look for compensation! My hopes, my plans, my prospects, my comforts, are irretrievably gone!—Such would be the consequences more immediately my own; my fears for *them* can be but faintly formed by an imagination happily uninfluenced by any personal experience; still fainter would the conception be in others from a description so imperfectly derived; but that the heart of many a parent, many a husband, has been broken by the accumulated sorrow and anguish inflicted by this opprobrious vice, will be easily believed by those who have at all attended to the passing events of their own time.

The same sacred Decalogue that prohibits theft and murder, forbids adultery and the coveting our neighbour's wife, daughter, or servant—and so pure

is the Christian comment on these interdictions, that who but looks on a woman with *desire* offends in his heart—what then does he who not only looks at, but plunges the object of his illicit cupidity into the very gulph of vice and misery, and involves in wretchedness a virtuous family, of which she was once, perhaps, the pride and ornament!

But the seducer is an honourable man still—he may pursue his *game*, and marry—may marry, and pursue his *game!*—and still be honourable—the world will give him countenance, laugh with him at his *amours*—and if, perchance, the *infamy* of a victim reach his ears—“she’s a d——d pretty girl!” is the passing observation—if her *death!* his half-awakened conscience shrinks to the subterfuge of—*some other cause.*

Oh, curst seduction! Bane of society! Destroyer of domestic peace! what ravages dost thou make in the moral world!—with what poisonous weeds dost thou over run the *garden* of the human creation—and how often do we see the fair lily or the blooming rose infected by their pestiferous, their blasting influence, droop its lovely head, blighted ere its beauties are matured!

I was, some time ago, on a visit to a friend in the country (whose father was rector of the parish), with whom I had been a fellow-student at Oxford; and as our manners and habits of reflection were in a great degree similar, we were accustomed in our walks to exchange our sentiments on general observations; among others, I, one day, started the subject of Female Seduction as a theme of discourse.

“You have long,” said my friend, “been in possession of my sentiments on this subject; and as they have always accorded with your own, excepting a little difference in the warmth of their delivery (for, by Heavens, were I a despotic prince, I think I should hang every scoundrel whose criminality of this kind could be proved, provided the consequences were irreparable), therefore we will change the subject:—it, however, brings to my recollection my father’s late curate, a very worthy man, the peace and happiness of whose family had been utterly destroyed by one of these reptiles in the form of a soldier. The curate has been some years dead; but he had written down his sentiments on this subject in the shape of a novel, though the greater part of his matter

was founded in fact, and in the course of his work had briefly stated his own unfortunate experience of its consequences. I had occasion (or rather made it) to call on his widow the other day, to whom, in respect to the memory of her late husband, my father affords a little occasional assistance, and I found her taking what she termed her *cordial*; it was a desultory view and perusal of her husband's papers; and that it was, indeed, a *cordial*, evidently appeared in her eyes, which were filled with tears: among these papers, she turned up those which constituted the work I have just mentioned; but as the expense of their publication would have been beyond his means, they had been latterly, she told me, neglected, and accidents of one kind or other had detached and destroyed many parts of them; but that which related to the misfortune of his own family was entire, and if you are not disinclined we will look in and request the perusal of it."—We did so—and having taken a hasty glance at the manuscript, and being flattered by its congeniality of sense and spirit with my own sentiments on this *modish* vice, I requested permission of the widow to make a few extracts, of which I send you the following

FRAGMENT.

Στίργει μὲς γαλήνη.

—In one of these excursions, the Baronet had contrived to amuse Ellen with a conversation of which his brother was the subject, and had led her far enough from home for the prosecution of his purpose, when they were met by Sedley, who, with all the freedom of a friend, turned about, joined company, and entered into conversation; which now taking a more desultory turn, disengaged Ellen's mind from an interest which had biased it from home much beyond the timely consideration of return—she became anxious, and her anxiety was much increased by the horizon being suddenly overcast; the wind began to whistle through the leaves—the birds flew to their nests, and every thing indicated an approaching storm.

The necessity of an immediate shelter now superseded every other consideration; and Sedley informing them that he had passed a house that would receive them, at the distance of about

a quarter of a mile, they hastened to the place, and reached it just before the storm began.

They were shewn into a little parlour, where sat a decently-dressed man smoking his pipe, with a mug of ale beside him—at their entrance he shifted his seat; and Ellen being placed between Sedley and the Baronet, the landlord was desired to produce some wine; but as nothing better than ale was to be had, some of the best was ordered, and brought.

They were scarcely seated, when an elderly gentleman, who by his dress appeared to be a clergyman, entered the room, and took a seat opposite, and having called for a pipe and some ale paid his respects—observing, that he had hastened to avoid the storm which had just fallen without doors as he got within—then lighting his pipe, after a short silence, he was addressed by the before-mentioned stranger with—

"Well, friend Wilkinson, what do you think of our President's letter?—We are to have another meeting soon."

"Another meeting are you?" replied the gentleman in black: "I should think, farthest from such a President best—he is endeavouring to deprive you of those sentiments which can alone make you happy in yourself, and respectable to others."

"Ah, friend Wilkinson, how much you are mistaken," replied the other: "Why ever since I laid aside the shackles of priestcraft, I have felt myself a quite different man—quite free—can enjoy life when and how I like—happiness is all before me, and I have only to choose and change the mode of it—Why, as our President says, do you think nature gave us faculties, capabilities of pleasure, and forbid us the use of them?—and then, as to another world, and judgment, and hell, and all that nonsense, why we don't believe a word of it."

"My friend," replied the old gentleman, "I fear you do not clearly understand what happiness is, by your using pleasure and it as synonymous terms—there is certainly no happiness without pleasure, but there may be much pleasure without a degree of happiness—the one is transitory, the other lasting; the one results from the use of those faculties you speak of, the other is sought in the abuse of them:—as to your disbelief of a future state and retribution, your assertion rather argues that you

fear than that you *disbelieve*—for what can there be objectionable to the belief of a future state or retribution to those who are not conscious of a voluntary course of guilt.”

Here the manuscript was for a leaf or two illegible in some places, and torn in others.

* * * * *

“Well said, doctor” (exclaimed Sedley, while the Baronet, with one eye leering to Sedley, and addressing Ellen in a whisper, apparently of remark on the clergyman’s observations, seemed occupied by the business of the *moment*), “very well said—very well said indeed—and so, doctor, it is your opinion—that—Miss Mortimer, I’ll pledge you.”

“Sir,” exclaimed the Clergyman, with much warmth, “it is my opinion that you are a scoundrel. Madam, for heaven’s sake, let me entreat you to decline the glass.”

“What!” cried the Baronet, starting up.

“I say, sir, ’tis unmanly to spice a lady’s cup—I saw it done—and I suspect foul play.”

“What do you say, sir?” cried Sedley.

“I say, sir, you are a villain—resent it as you please.”

“A d—d old fool—Ha! ha! ha!—a bit of nutmeg to warm the lady’s stomach.”

“Where is it, sir?” said the Curate. “Nutmeg does not usually disappear so soon.”

“Ay, sir,” cried the Baronet, convinced the scheme had failed, “Where is it?—What is it?—or what did you mean by it?”

“Oh, Sir William!” cried Ellen, “I entreat you—conduct me home.”

“Why, Sir William,” pretended Sedley, “you can’t be serious—so far from intending any harm to the lady, it was meant to counteract the severity of the weather on her return home.”

“Then pray, sir,” said the Clergyman, “avail yourself of the benefit, and exonerate your character from the suspicion of the company.”

The Baronet, now thinking it time to discharge him, insisted on his quitting the house; while Sedley, courting compulsion, led his employer to the outward gate, where, having d—d the parson, and laughed at the sport, they appointed a meeting at Ashbourne the next day, to substitute for this failure a scheme less liable to fail.

Ellen had just been recovered from a swoon, into which the agitation of her mind had thrown her, by the Clergyman and his friend, when her pretended champion returned.”

“I cannot conceive,” said he, taking up the glass, and throwing the contents into the fire, “what the scoundrel could have put into the liquor, or for what purpose.”

“I have heard, sir,” said the Clergyman, “of opiates, philtres of various kinds, given for purposes of the blackest dye.”

“Or whether,” interrupted the Baronet, “was it really as he said—for were I sure that he had intended an injury of that kind to this lady, whose protection I conceive myself engaged for, I would immediately demand such satisfaction as the nature of the offence requires.”

“The nature of the offence,” exclaimed the Clergyman, with an impassioned warmth, “justly merits the death of the offender—My poor Eliza!—excuse my tears, sir—I cannot forget that I had a daughter!—She was my only child, sir; and, by a stratagem not unlike what I suspected here, was ruined, hapless girl! at a time when the world could not have produced a fairer candidate for heaven!—Possessed of every natural grace, I had placed her in the peaceful path of virtue, and was flattered by each day’s progress to perfection, when the cruel spoiler came, and blasted all my hopes!”

He was captain in a regiment quartered in the town, and had been introduced to my family by a trifling act of politeness to my daughter, one Sunday, at church; what it was, does not now occur to me; but as gentlemen of his description, if strangers in a country town, have their society to seek, he was received as much on that account as the other.

“He had not long availed himself of our hospitality, when I observed his attentions to my daughter become particularly sedulous, and, at times, rather more ardent than I conceived the rules of ordinary politeness required; but as we found the respectability of his family known to others, and his behaviour to my daughter within the bounds of decorum, I was induced, at the instance of my wife, to give it my countenance.

“The connexion went in on this way for some time, and now and then hints of marriage were dropped: our confidence

in his honour increased daily; and a prospect of the comfortable settlement of our child opened our hearts and hands in the entertainment of him, and he partook with us as freely as we offered—when, one day, we were informed, that the regiment was about to break up its quarters for a distant part of the country, if not for foreign service.

“I was somewhat surprised that the first intelligence of this had not come from him; and still more so, when, on my mentioning it, he confirmed the truth of it, with the utmost indifference. My expectations were disappointed—but I was more alarmed for the distress it might occasion to my daughter, whom I had for some days observed to be more than usually thoughtful.

“On the day of his departure, he insisted on taking a parting glass with us, although I had, from the time it was intimated, treated him with a degree of coolness bordering on reproof.

“I would gladly have resented what I conceived to be an unfair desertion of my daughter, by a positive denial; but my wife, unwilling to give him a plea for doing what was so obviously intended, advised me to receive him—to be short, he was received, and, by me, with a welcome as insincere as I suspected his pretensions to be.

“You may suppose, sir, there could be little enjoyment, where disgust on one side, and design on the other, prevented the free communication of our minds—My wife was anxious, and my daughter thoughtful—while Neville (for that was his name) amused them with repeated assurances of honour and fidelity, and me with apologies for not doing what he, by implication, stood engaged to do previous to his departure.

“He left us, however, with such solemn promises, that my wife went satisfied to bed, and I with something like confidence in what he had said—my daughter had still appeared thoughtful, and, when spoken to, looked us in the face without answering—all which I thought accounted for, by her separation from the man she loved.

“I had said little to her on the subject that night, intending the next morning to offer such advice as I conceived most likely to tranquilize her mind; but conceive, if it be possible, my surprise,

when, in the morning, we found that she had eloped with him!

“She had left a note in her bed-chamber, in which she attempted to apologize for her conduct, by declaring that she could not live without him; that, though clandestinely, she accompanied him with honourable views (alas, poor girl! I did not then know that she could not look back for them!) that her only reason for not asking my consent was, her despair of obtaining it; and that, as she was determined to follow her own inclination, it would have been a mockery, with that disposition, to consider mine.

“In the heat of my anger, which naturally arose on the determined disobedience of a daughter to whose comforts and welfare I had devoted my whole care and attention, I resolved to leave her to her choice, and endeavour to forget I ever had one—Indignation and sorrow alternately possessed my soul—one minute I was ready to curse her impiety—the next, to pity her inexperienced youth—while revenge suggested deeds of horror on the villain who had seduced her.

“In this intemperate state of mind, no steady resolution could be formed—I would follow him—but where? I had been told the destination of the regiment, but it was not likely to be accompanied by a robber of this description—but he must join it there—When?—when the mischief was done!—when either the dishonoured daughter must deny her father—or the perjured villain contemptuously renounce them both!—add to these objections, that my duty (for I am but a curate, sir) would not allow me an absence equal to the pursuit of such determined fugitives.

“My wife was as ill-conditioned to advise as myself—her grief was more silent, but it rendered her mind as incapable of counsel as was my own—indeed, it principally operated in reflections on herself, attributing to her own shortsighted partiality for Neville her daughter's predilection and my consent.

In this state of hesitation and anxiety a whole month had elapsed, when, returning one Sunday from my duty, I was surprised by the application of an object whose appearance had every claim to pity that poverty and age could give it. With an ear accustomed to distress, and, at that time, with a heart no longer a stranger to it, I listened to her tale, which, from its incoherency,

was, for some time, unintelligible; but at last amounted to a request, that I would accompany her to a distant cottage, and administer consolation by sacrament and prayer to a person dangerously ill.

"I followed the woman, and, entering the place, saw, stretched on a bed of straw, my wretched daughter!

"I will not attempt to describe my sensations—though they vibrate now—for some minutes I was deprived of my utterance—when seeing me in that absorbed state, and doubting whether to attribute it to surprise or indignation, with a convulsive start she seized my hand, and, bursting into tears, implored my forgiveness. This roused the father in me—and my heart, pierced by her penitent appeal, bled for her sufferings, and forgave her crime.

"Encouraged by this kind reception, she, the next day, told us a tale which no parent could relate whose daughter had been the wretched subject—let it suffice, to say the plausible villain had accomplished his purpose by the basest means, and afterwards resigned her to all the horrors of impending infamy.

"Not daring to appear before her incensed parents, and abandoned by the villain she had too fondly loved, she had wandered from place to place, subsisting on the little means she had been accustomed to receive from us for purposes that differed far from those of dire necessity. These expended, her resolution was to die—but the calls of Nature will be heard—Death comes with triple terrors to the guilty—her resolution failed, and she was induced to ask the charity I relieved her from!"

Here the old man's grief broke in upon his tale, and excited in the gentle breast of Ellen a sigh of pity for his sorrow.

"Was she your only daughter, sir?"

"My only child, madam."

"And did he never after renew the correspondence in an honourable way?"

"Her only correspondence, madam, after that which ruined her, was with a broken and contrite heart, which shortly terminating in death—left me, alas! too sensible of the nature of *Seduction*!"

Had the mind of the Baronet been at all susceptible of shame, the recital of this story might have supplied it with an ample portion; but villainy is callous to so fine a sense, and scorns the intrusion of so mild a monitor—the fictitious sympathy of the hypocrite was

more congenial with his nature, and more suitable to his nefarious purpose—to the confirmed villain, example is less a warning than a stimulus to bolder crimes!

The interruption of the landlord, who announced fair weather, prevented the course of certain comments which the Curate's deistical friend was beginning to make in favour of moral liberty, and the consequences of what he termed confined notions respecting the connexion of the sexes, which, as in many others, so in this instance, he conceived had prevented an happy union of the parties, though it might not have been what is termed legal—the sanction of the church he thought very immaterial to their happiness, whose love, while it lasted, would have been a sufficient bond, and without it he thought separation most eligible.

This opinion met the Baronet's assent, and the Curate's serious objection; and would, probably, have produced some warm altercation between the Curate and his friend, had not Ellen, to whom such tenets were not only strange but detestable, availed herself of the landlord's interruption to request the Baronet would conduct her home, who acceding to her anxious solicitation, only because that part of his scheme had failed for which he had occasioned her absence, she took a grateful leave of the Curate, and the Baronet, thanking him for his company, sneered at his weakness; in which sneer being joined by the Curate's deistical friend, they assumed all that fancied superiority which the world allows to the audacity of its mistaken votaries. J. J.

REMARKS ON SIMPLEX'S SIXTH ESSAY.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

AS the essay, on the Duration of the Universe, inserted in your Magazine for April, contains doctrines which directly militate against the authenticity of the Holy Scriptures, I hope you will permit me to make some remarks upon it.—Although I do not profess to have acquired a sufficient knowledge of astronomy to enter into philosophical reasonings with Simplex, yet still I firmly believe his assertion, "that the fixed stars must have existed infinitely longer than any number of years," to be false. He may speculate as much as he pleases.

and indulge as many wild theories as he chooses, concerning the velocity and subtilty of Light; but his arguments will never induce me, nor any other Christian, to believe otherwise than that, at the command of Him who formed the substance of the heaven and the earth, light instantaneously cheered this, before that moment, opake globe—for God said, "Let there be light, and there was light"—on the fourth day of the creation was the sun suspended in the firmament; and on that day its rays beamed upon our earth.—These sacred truths are far before all the romantic ideas of modern philosophers: these are facts which the daring sceptic attacks in vain, their evidence is founded upon a rock which cannot be shaken.—Man, for whose happiness all things were made, and of whom your Correspondent so meanly thinks, is destined, by the Omnipotent Ruler of all, to a seat more glorious than can be conceived by finite minds; and does not he who arraigns the wise purposes of God, and impiously denies the divine truths written by his inspiration, forfeit all claim to the perfections which have been promised to those who stedfastly believe, and which promise will assuredly be fulfilled?

But Simplex is, perhaps, determined to dispute the authenticity of the SACRED VOLUME; and, in that case, any arguments on my part will be unavailing. I shall, therefore, content myself with one only, in my opinion sufficiently strong to convince any reasonable mind; which is, the fact of the dispersion of the Jews over the face of the whole earth—an event which was foretold by the Prophets, and recorded in the Scriptures many years before the fulfilment of the prophecy.—That part of the Holy Bible which has already been fulfilled will, I trust, be believed to have been revealed by God; and if one part is allowed to have been revealed, we, certainly, have no just authority to consider the remainder as any other than revealed also—Let us rather believe, that the age of the world is only 5814 years, than tax Him who cannot lie with an untruth—he who does so is arrogant, impious, and presumptuous.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D.

Camberwell-grove, May 4th,
1812.

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. May 1812.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

YOUR Correspondent SIMPLEX seems to me to be a great proficient in that species of eloquence which Demetrius Phalereus and Dionysius of Halicarnassus have characterized by the title of Βιλλισογᾶτι. The Romans were well acquainted with the *thing* itself; though they did not assign to it any particular name, unless, indeed, it be that style of oratory which the author of the treatise "De causis corruptæ eloquentiæ" terms *genus conviciatorium*, and of which Cicero has furnished some pretty specimens in his second Philippic.

Simplex is terribly wroth with all who are not *quite* as great philosophers as himself, and makes nothing of accusing of "egregious folly, insuperable vanity, and most consummate and impious arrogance," those who do not think with him. Now this, Sir, is really unfortunate; for as I believe *very few* will be found to think with him, why it follows, "*ergo*, upon this principle, or data," that *nous autres* must be *egregious fools, insuperable prigs, and most consummate and impious coxcombs*. "Paciencia, Carlos, paciencia!"

As I am no philosopher, I readily leave to your able Correspondent Heraclitus the task of "giving a dressing" to Simplex, to which he seems perfectly competent. And as I am very ignorant, and (pace Simplicis dixerim) not arrogant, I humbly intreat Simplex to inform me, I. Whether there is any catalogue of the 150 millions of fixed stars, that "have been discovered," to be had for "love or money?" II. Whether he asserts the *eternity of matter*? III. Whether he believes the BIBLE?

In so doing, if he goes on as usual, he will, no doubt, afford *entertainment* to your readers, as well as to,

Sir,

Your humble servant,

DEMOCRITUS.

Chelmsford, May 10th.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I MUST confess I was not a little offended at the letter signed "An Idler," inserted in your last Magazine. The writer has, indeed, written a letter in character, for it is a *very idle one*. I regret my language is not more urbane; but when you come to the close of this

Y y

letter, I flatter myself you will perceive it is not improper. If the productions of deceased authors are to be liable to be accused of plagiarism, on weak surmises and false statements, it would be difficult to mark where this evil is to end.

"The Idler" sets off by informing us, that Dr. Goldsmith's popular ballad of Edwin and Angelina is "not an original poem, but a fine imitation;" that "the original is of higher antiquity by a *century* than its translation;" and that "this original may be seen at length in a volume of Travels denominated by its author 'Tales of other Realms,' which 'The Idler' has transcribed for you. With these travels I am unacquainted; I imagine this book to be some modern publication—however, with the writer of those travels I have no quarrel; for, though he gives the poem in question, we are told he raises no accusation against Goldsmith.

In the year 1798, I had to perform the duty I am now doing to the manes of Goldsmith. A certain publication, entitled "The Quiz, by a Society of Gentlemen, Vol. I." for the world was fortunately deprived of a second, presented us with the same poem, but in a manner which evidently betrayed a purposed design to deceive the world, and to injure our favourite poet; for "The Quiz" told us, that "it was taken from an *old and scarce* French novel, entitled "*Les deux Habitans de Lausanne*." On this subject I addressed a note to the Monthly Review, which may be found in the Review for July 1798—and which I will now transcribe, as "the Idler" may be answered as "The Quiz" has been—and retreat from the field in silence.

"In the Review for September 1797, p. 113, in the critique on a publication entitled "The Quiz," is given a French poem, which the writers have ventured to tell the public is taken 'from an old and scarce French novel,' and which, they have the effrontery to add, is the original of Goldsmith's charming ballad. The title which they give to the work is, '*Les deux Habitans de Lausanne*.'

"For the honour of Goldsmith, and the love of truth, I beg leave to inform you, that the poem, literally as those writers have given it, is to be found in so modern a book as '*Lettres de deux Amans, Habitans de Lyon*,' by M. Leonard, 1792. Their accusation of Goldsmith being, probably, the only part of

this work which has been deemed worth notice, and much inquiry having been ineffectually made for a book under the title which they have given to it, this notice may not be unnecessary.

"M. Leonard is the author of some pastorals, and a young writer; and, probably, had he seen our English journals, would have corrected the ignorance or malignity of these anonymous writers."

What particularly angered me at the time was the deception practised on the reader; the writers of "The Quiz" were transcribing a French translation of Goldsmith's poem, published only four or five years from the time they were writing, and had the audacity to call it "an old and scarce French novel;" and now our "Idler" calls this poem of "*Raimond et Angeline*," "this original, of higher antiquity by a *century* than its translation;" meaning, by the translation, Goldsmith's Edwin and Angelina. Where did the "Idler" derive his authority? No one who has the slightest knowledge of the French language could ever suppose that a single verse of M. Leonard's poem was ancient; it is the most modern French. A few years ago, it was a fashionable employment among the young French poets to imitate or translate our little ballad-poems, to which they gave the title of "Romances." * Old Robin Gray was translated by Florian. I could adduce more instances, but you can fill your pages with more entertaining matter—And I too am

2d May 1812.

AN IDLER!

LETTERS from the SOUTH of CHINA to a FRIEND in IRELAND.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

IF the following letters are worth your notice, you will oblige me much by inserting them in your intelligent and useful Magazine.

I am,

Yours, &c.

J. M.

* The French poetic term ROMANCE is thus explained in the Abbé Prevost's excellent *Manual Lexique*:

"ROMANCE. Nom d'une sorte de poème Espagnol divisé en stances, dont le sujet est ordinairement quelque histoire d'amour ou de guerre."

LETTER I.

Macao Roads, 1807.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I FEEL particular pleasure in writing to you once more, after a long silence of almost seven years. My "Description of Hillsborough" and "Sketches of a Tour through Part of England," being the first emanations of my pen, were received by you with that gratitude and indulgence which seldom fall to the lot of a juvenile writer.

I am fully aware that the following remarks are not so perfect as I should wish them to have been—they were written in a desultory manner; and I must confess I was then labouring under great anxiety and perturbation of mind.

It is a just observation made by an eminent writer, "that those who have the most interesting matter to relate appear to be the least inclined to communicate it. To avoid the imputation of a neglect of this kind, and not the itch of scribbling, was the only motive for my taking up my pen; but, my dear sir, you will allow me to say, that of the many parts of the globe which furnish useful remarks for the inquisitive traveller, there is none where he labours under so many insurmountable obstacles as in China. And, after all his indefatigable researches, the sum total is only an imperfect sketch.

I am sorry I had neither time nor opportunity, during my short stay at Macao, to note down more than a few superficial observations; however, I ingenuously acknowledge, I am considerably indebted to some friends for furnishing me with useful hints relative to that place. These hints have been used with a sparing hand. The rest of my memoirs from Cheun-pee are avowedly my own observations taken on the spot.

I shall take the liberty to enter on my narrative without any further prefatorial matter, observing that order in which the various objects occurred in succession; this mode, it is to be hoped, will enable you to perceive them through the same medium as if you had been my companion, or to tread as it were in the traveller's footsteps: my highest wish will then be obtained.

His Majesty's ship *Belliqueux*, agreeably to orders received from Sir Edward Pellew, Bart. &c. sailed from Malacca Roads in May 1807, accompanied by H. M. brig *Seaflower*. The passengers on board the former were, Mrs. Baring, and John and George Baring, Esqrs.

Having entered the China sea, we had a favourable steady breeze, running at the rate of ten and eleven knots per hour for several days. The weather was remarkably fine, and the time glided swiftly away. The cheerful notes of the violin, and the wild yet melodious strains of the Irish bagpipes, contributed not a little to our amusement. Mrs. Baring would often touch the favourite instrument of Apollo with her delicate fingers, and accompany it with a syren voice. We had also an excellent band of music on board, composed of the ship's company; they performed occasionally on the poop, quarter-deck, and under the half-deck.

But I am sorry to relate, that just when we expected to make the land, we were attacked by a most violent Tyfoong, or hurricane, attended with rain, thunder, and lightning, which rent our sails in ten thousand pieces. In the course of five minutes, the wind veered round the compass. The rain fell in torrents, the sea running mountains high, covered with an angry foam. A trumpet, though repeatedly used, was not audible at twenty feet distance. The masts bent like angling rods, and we expected every moment they would be carried away. However, with the zeal and alacrity shewn by every person on board, we sustained no other loss; and were so fortunate as to get once more the regular trade. We lost sight of the *Seaflower* during the gale, nor did she join company till a few days after.

We bent a new suit of sails, and the next day after the squall we made the *Ass's Ears*; and then, we shaped our course for the Grand Ladrone Island. On approaching the coast of China, and being destined for Macao Roads, a group of islands are, in general, the first objects which present themselves to the view; and on nearer inspection, there is neither tree nor shrub to be seen on them, nor any marks of cultivation. In some, the land appears, of course, totally barren; in others, to say the least, they are clothed with a scanty verdure. However, it is but justice to state, that some parts of my native land will not suffer in comparison with those, and in many respects they bear a striking resemblance to the green fields of Erin. To me the islands appeared not a little surprising; for in every part of the East India coast and islands I saw (with a few exceptions),

the face of the country, as far as the eye can reach, is covered with innumerable trees and brushwood, so naturally interwoven, that they are impervious to man in most places. From some of the European Indian inhabitants, the latter receive the elegant appellation of *Jungle*.

Of the islands lying off Macao, the most considerable are those well known here by the name of *Ladrone*; which, in the common acceptance of the word, signifies a robber or thief. It may be a trite, but it is I consider a necessary observation, that Commodore Anson touched at one of these for refreshments! which was then said to be without inhabitants; but this is not now the case; for since that period, those islands have been the asylum of persons in China who had violated the laws of their country. These people had of late years become so formidable, partly by the motive alluded to, and partly by throwing off the yoke of Chinese slavery, as to bid defiance to the whole of the naval force brought against them by the Chinese and Portuguese at Macao, though the latter had a sloop of war and a brig there to protect their trade. Not unlike the founders of Rome, the Ladronees at first formed themselves into a kind of government composed of the scum of the empire, and appointed a chief or king to administer their laws *civil* and *military*. Had they possessed the heroic virtues of the ancient Romans, they would have merited our esteem, instead of our just reproach. When I was there about five years since, they were the most desperate people in the universe. They made prizes of all the Chinese junks they could come at. No quarter was then given on either side. Nor did they stop here; for merchant vessels of every description, provided they were of an inferior force, shared a similar fate. When their sea coast did not afford them sufficient booty, they made excursions on shore, committed great depredations, and plundered the adjacent towns and villages on the main, of every thing that was dear to the inhabitants.

In June 1807, when the *Belliqueux* was lying in Macao Roads, one of the Ladrone pirates was observed to give chase to a Chinese junk, who bore down for protection to H. M. S. The Ladrone had the rashness to pursue the chase within range of the shot; but was, however, obliged, in conse-

quence of a well-directed fire from the ship, to alter her course, and make all possible sail for the Grand Ladrone Island. The joy and gratitude of the Chinese, on this occasion, was only equalled by the rage and disappointment of the pirate. On passing the ship, the Chinese expressed their grateful feelings by every tribute of respect, by their band of music, and otherwise, for having been rescued from the hands of such infernal rovers.

Such was the then state of the Ladronees. But the time was drawing near when they were about to be vanquished, or at least brought under subjection. The Chinese government, as if roused from that pusillanimous lethargy which had long involved it, equipped a naval armament to oppose them. They invited a few Europeans and others to fight under their banners, and several desperate engagements were fought, but none decisive. At length the Ladronees, being surrounded on all sides, were under the necessity of surrendering to a superior force, in April 1810; but it is to be remembered, that it was on the most honourable terms. These were, that the strictest friendship should subsist in future between the two parties; that all prisoners were to be exchanged on both sides, &c. Their principal leader, named *Apouchi*, or John Tuck, received a lucrative place under the Chinese government, by being appointed one of their first class mandarines. How long this treaty will continue is a most knotty point to determine; as the Chinese are, like some European powers, a people of consummate duplicity and unfaithfulness.

Passing the Ladrone Islands, an amphitheatre of hills to the north strikes the view. Of these, some end at the vertex in the form of a cone, or obtuse angle; and, entering the roads, the city of Macao, embosomed by hills, appears in an E. and W. direction. When at anchor in the roads, one has a variegated prospect; to the south are the Ladrone Islands: to the N. W. the Broadway; to the S. E. the entrance of the Typa, and from 5 to 600 Chinese fishing-boats plying in every direction.

At 2^o 30' P.M. we shortened sail, and came to an anchor in a quarter less six fathoms. The *Bariugs* went on shore in the barge. The captain waited on Messrs. Drummond, Roberts, Cotton, &c. who received him with the politest attention. Captain B. after-

wards visited Canton; but as the factories were shut at that time, and our stay being so short, I shall resume my narrative at a future period.

I am, yours, &c. J. M.

LETTER II.

Macao Roads, 1810.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

I AM happy to inform you of our having arrived in Macao Roads in the beginning of September 1810; and that the Belliqueux is to take charge of the H. C. homeward bound fleet: but before I proceed further, I shall give you a short sketch of Macao.

This city has a pleasant appearance, owing to the houses being built after the European manner, and white-washed with *chunam*. The streets run close to the water's edge. Some of the principal churches are situated on eminences, particularly that of *Senhora de Penhos*, which can be seen, in clear weather, at three or four leagues distance, and is often used by mariners to take their bearings from. There is here, as in other Portuguese towns, a very great proportion of churches, convents, and monasteries. Nothing is heard, day or night, but the tolling of bells; and people are seen walking in procession to and from religious houses. Every Portuguese of distinction, male and female, wears black. Cocked hats, queued hair, embroidered vests, and sharp-toed boots, are the rage among the *Senhors*. The *Senhoras* appear in as ancient costume as the ladies' dresses in the reign of Queen Bess. Some of the Portuguese ladies are regularly featured, of a pale complexion, having black eyes and hair; but they want the roseate hue of my countrywomen to make them appear lovely. It is only at those times one can have a peep at them, particularly those of the religious orders. They delight to see Europeans, nor can their solemn vows conceal their embarrassed minds —

"But cast one longing, lingering look behind."

They have numerous attendants, most of whom are Chinese, born of indigent parents.

To the eternal honour of the Portuguese, they have, with a fostering hand, nurtured foundlings who would certainly have perished. These children have been brought up in the principles of the "Holy Roman Catholic Faith," and

make useful members of society. I readily agree with the inhabitants of Macao in this truly christian-like benevolence; but, my dear sir, there is a great deal of religious vanity at bottom. The clergy here have absolute sway; nay, their mandates supersede every thing civil and military; and finally, against their condemning so many persons of both sexes to perpetual celibacy, I must enter my severest protest.

The citizens of Macao are very civil to strangers, and assiduous in shewing them their churches. These have been as often described as an Irish cabin. One may have admission in every church, except one, where none but the Portuguese, or Roman Catholics, are permitted to enter.

Here is an English factory (as it is termed) on a small scale, where the supracargoes and others reside during the recess at Canton, which continues generally from March to September following. As no European or other ladies are permitted to visit Canton, they are under the unpleasant necessity of remaining here. However, the British residents are comfortably lodged in their own houses near the water's edge, and live in a style of princely magnificence.

Though a Portuguese governor constantly resides in Macao, having the title of Excellency, yet his authority is so limited, that he is only nominal. For, as most of the inhabitants are Chinese, who reside in a different part of the city, and under the government of haughty avaricious mandarines, not only the Portuguese, but all other foreigners, are obliged tacitly to submit to every insult from the Chinese. A considerable degree of forbearance is absolutely necessary. If the former shew the least resentment, every kind of business is totally suspended, even provisions are denied them from the main, and without these they could not exist. The Europeans or strangers have no alternative, but to make a valuable present to the mandarines, in order to bring about a temporary reconciliation.

Here is a Portuguese school, superintended by the Padres, where a few of the leading branches of science are taught, including the Portuguese, Chinese, and English languages.

The garrison (if it may be called such) is composed of a few Paria Portuguese soldiers, and the city is defended by a small fort on the right, situate on the slope of a hill. H. M.

ships, though they anchor usually at four or five miles distance, generally salute, on being promised in return the same numbers of guns. Such has been the fluctuating state of nations, that this is the only place (if we except Goa) which the Portuguese have retained. Those people, who were the heroes of Europe, the discoverers and conquerors of India, have long sunk into effeminacy, superstition, and slavery.

Such, I am sorry to say, is the general trait of the Portuguese here, as in most other parts of India; however, there are a few particular exceptions to be made. Of these are the names of Barretto, Baboom, De Souza, Pereira, and others, who are gentlemen in every sense of the word, and still carry on a considerable trade, are well known in the commercial world, and connected with the first mercantile houses in this remote part of the globe.

I am, yours, &c.

J. M.

LETTER III.

Chuen-pee Roads.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

FROM Macao to Canton there are two passages by water; one of these is called the Broadway, and is the usual route taken by the European residents, as it is much shorter and convenient for boats. The other, to Pottoc Island, is the way the H. C. and other ships take till they arrive at Whampoa.

The mouth of the river Ta, or as it is usually called Tigris, or Canton River, is named the Typa, and stretches to the sea, apparently, in about a S. W. direction. Having taken a Chinese pilot on board, we weighed and made sail towards Chuen-pee, passing Kow-Chow, or nine islands. The water is very muddy, of a reddish colour, and in some parts of the channel not more than four fathoms sounding. The islands on each side appear to me to be composed of hills piled together in one continued chain, ending at the top in a peak or cone. They are thinly inhabited. I repeat it, they are as barren as ocean's beach, and consequently outdo by many degrees the barony of Erris, or the wilds of Glengary; I mean from Lintin Island, or the first bar towards Chuen-pee; but we must pass over this dreary track, lest I tire you with barren description.

Six hours after we sailed from Macao, we came to anchor in Chuen-pee roads. The aspect of the country is not so wild

as that I have lately witnessed. The vallies are partially cultivated; and scattered fir-trees of a small size grow on the face of Chuen-pee hill. This place is reckoned 35 or 40 nautical miles from Macao. Ships generally anchor here about a mile from the northern shore. No house, hall, or habitation, is to be seen, save a small sorry Chinese temple, or Joss-house, close in shore near the watering-place; and a white watch tower on the summit of Chuen-pee hill, which bears from the anchorage, according to Lieutenant Ross' and Maughan's Survey, N $\frac{1}{2}$ W.—A multitude of fishing-boats, a Chinese burying-ground on the face of the hill, and nets spread to dry on the low grounds, are the only objects worthy of observation.

Vessels remain here for some months; and in order to spend the time agreeably, it is customary for cricket-parties from the different ships to assemble on a convenient ground for the purpose of performing that game. The match is played with great spirit, and sometimes with such alertness as not to be exceeded in England, if we except Kent, Surrey, and Mary-le-Bone.

It were unpardonable to pass over a singular occurrence which took place some time ago, and reflects one of the greatest honours on the female character. A midshipman belonging to one of H. M. ships, who was, in the exquisite language of an eminent poet,—

"A youth to fortune and to fame unknown,"
fell a victim to the unrelenting hand of death!—He was drowned by accident whilst watering the ship to which he belonged. His remains were interred in a convenient spot on shore by his brother officers, with every emotion of regret. No sooner had the adamant-hearted Chinese understood that there was a *Fan-qui*, or foreigner, interred there,

"*Heu fuge crudeles terras, fuge litus ar-
rum!*"

than they raised the corpse from its terrestrial abode, and exposed it to the surrounding spectators. The ship to which the deceased belonged had sailed for Penang the day before. Providentially, however, a married lady, a native of England resident at Macao, who had come from the latter place on purpose to visit her brother belonging to a ship recently arrived, accompanied by him, and taking an agreeable excursion on

shore, beheld the shocking spectacle. Though unacquainted with the deceased, yet to feelings alive to the distress of ill-fated mortality, to maternal and amiable cares, she united a hand actuated by a dear sensibility of heart. In short, she paid down the sum required, made a purchase of the burying-ground, not only erected a neat monument, but still continues to contribute an annual expense to keep it in order.

Excepting on some very extraordinary occasions, H. M. ships never proceed higher up than Chuen-pee roads, which is in general the anchorage of King's ships that have charge of the H. C. homeward-bound fleet direct from China. Here is a compradore, or Chinese contractor, who furnishes provisions of every kind to be had in this country for ready money in the victualling department. His name is Aming, and he is in copartnership with a creditable house in Canton. Every article of victualling stores is not only purchased at the lowest market prices, but the actual supplies vouched or attested by the principal European merchant residents. It must be also acknowledged, that the provisions are better than in any part of the coast of India, though it is impossible to procure them at so moderate a price.

I am, yours, &c. J. M.
(*To be concluded in our next.*)

*An Essay on the different STATES and
CONDITIONS of LIFE.*

SEVERAL are persuaded that there should be no inequality of rank or condition among men: they pretend, that the end for which the first man was created did not make this inequality necessary; that his descendants were, for a long time, unacquainted with it; that in the simplicity, and, as it were, the bloom of nature, men had no idea of usurpation and servitude; and that it was not even suspected that distinctions and dignities (which now do less honour to their possessors than degrade human nature) could ever exist, and become objects of ambition and jealousy; it is vices then, say they, those unhappy fruits of the disobedience of our first parent, which have made masters and slaves, and which have raised some to a state of grandeur and independence, and reduced others to a state of means and subjection. This opinion carries with it an air of truth: but if I dare

not contradict it, I am equally afraid to adopt it. I acknowledge the unhappiness mankind has been involved in by the crime of the first man; but I cannot conceive that there would have been less inequality on the earth if this crime had never been committed. Can it be doubted, when a succession of parents and children is once admitted, and, consequently, authority in the former, and an absolute necessary dependence in the latter. I grant that this inequality subsisted only, at first, within the narrow limits of each family. I even take pleasure in representing to myself the human race in its infant state, but not such as the poets have described it for us, by the name of the Golden Age. I will not say, in imitation of them, that rivulets of milk and wine then flowed in all parts of the earth, that the oaks dropped honey, and that Nature produced of herself the most delicious fruits. What, at least, seems probable is, that the primitive men, scarce yet knowing how to lisp the sounds of a language which they had been forming, by little and little, according to their perceptions and wants, lived with each other amidst the sweets of confidence and peace; desiring but few things; and being able to procure them as easily as air or water, which none of them had an exclusive right to, they spent their days without care, hatred, complaints, or disputes. Simple, and perhaps innocent, without virtue, their chief occupation was cultivating the earth round their habitations; or, stretched at their ease under the shade of a beech, they sought pleasure from seeing their flocks feed on the flowery fields; they were quite unacquainted with either the warrior's trumpet, that sounds the alarm for battle, or with the tempestuous seas, which filled them with terror, but whose rage we now brave; they were not obliged to appear before the bar of justice, there to rescue the fruits of their labours from the hands of an unjust usurper, nor to attend on the levees of the Great, to beg servilely their protection. Being then all on the same level of fortune, power, ease, and happiness, there could, undoubtedly, be no subordination nor dependance amongst them. But when, from this infantile state, mankind arrived at a more advanced age; when they felt the first stings of glory or pleasure; when families, till then living separate from others, were incorporated with,

and formed different societies, which scarce had any knowledge of one another; when there were different degrees of talents and industry, degrees necessary for the advancement of arts; when force, impudence, and artifice, were called in to the help of indigence and incapacity; when, in fine, man, ushered poor and naked into the world, and at first sensible of the cares of those who had brought him up, believed he was under no manner of obligation to the rest of men, and that he might attack them without danger, or resist them with success; there was then a necessity of subjecting him to rules of order and behaviour; there was a necessity, by severe laws, to annihilate, if possible, the equality that was making strenuous efforts to destroy itself, and to invest some man or other with a power capable of chaining it down for the good of human nature. Thus, without going so far back as the time of our first progenitor, and accusing him of the dependance we live in, it should necessarily take its origin amongst men once resolved to live in society. And how should not the same order be established amongst them, which every one must acknowledge to be in his thoughts and reflections, of which some are necessarily to go before others, and all depend as much on those that gave birth to them, as on their relation to, and union with, those they produce in their turn. They might see the same gradation throughout the vast extent of the world. Could they not perceive that the parts, whatever they were, of that immense machine are so connected and subordinate amongst themselves, that the disorder of one only would alter the motion which is their soul, and would destroy it that very instant, leaving it without force and activity. Let us, therefore, attribute only to the nature of man living in society, the difference of ranks and conditions which are continually complained of; and let us regard it, even rather as a perfection than as an evil absolutely necessary. I might easily demonstrate this perfection, but shall content myself with obviating it by a familiar comparison. Does an architect, in order to build an arch or vault, employ indiscriminately, and without order, the stones that are to serve for forming it? Some of them he lays higher or lower, according to their size, thickness, and proportion. Does not the solidity, or, which is the same, the perfection, of the

work depend on the arrangement he sets them in, and his attention to stay them up, the one by the other, so that even the weight of each, in particular, serves as a support to the whole together; and that even which might force it into ruins necessarily contributes to shore it up. The same may be said of the society of men distinguished into different states; its cohesion, duration, and perfection, consist principally in the arrangement of its members, and in their subordination amongst themselves. Unfortunately, there are but few of the stones of this great edifice which are laid in the place they ought to be. Each stone places itself therein as it likes best; so that there is less reason to be astonished at the confusion and disorders that reign in the superstructure, than to see that it has been able to subsist so long. Things are now brought to that pass, that interest alone decides the choice that is to be made of a state of life; whence the common good of society, which indeed ought to be the main point of view, is seldom or never consulted. We are now nothing like those Romans whom Horace celebrates with so much joy and alacrity. These were the Regulus's, the Fabricius's, the Curius's, the Camillus's, whom hardy poverty had reared within the narrow precincts of their forefathers' house, and who, with their rough aspect and disbelled locks, would never determine to take upon them an employ, but when they were sensible they might prove useful therein to their country. The rural swain then took upon himself the troublesome functions of a dictator; and with the same pleasure he had hasted away to face the enemies of his country in the field of battle, he came back to resume the labours of his plough, when the welfare of the republic did not require that he should desert that useful occupation. If there were persons of merit unemployed by the republic, they were not jealous of its glory, and they used no endeavours to blast, by the impure breath of jealousy, the laurels of those who were judged worthy of commanding it. And there also, none were seen raised by favour alone. And, if I may so say, the dregs, the filth, the abomination of the people, were never seen possessed of the first posts in the state. Since this time, how few have been indebted to their virtues for the elevated rank they stand in, or have sought the acquisition of the

honours they enjoy with a view of serving their country! Many such have been seen undoubtedly, and many such are seen in our days. But are not most of them like those poor, starved, shrivelled grains, which, having been for a long time the sport of the winds, have been wafted and fixed by chance on high hills, where, without being productive of the least useful matter, they pride themselves in standing over the fertile vallies where grow the delightful crops that promise abundance. Can we help admiring the custom of the Lacedemonians, who had their children reared at the expense of the republic? they pretended thereby to apply them to that state of life for which they were most proper. From this nursery came forth vigorous shrubs, which seldom failed to reward the care of culture, and to produce fruits of singular service to their fellow-citizens. By this method, men were never seen, as amongst us, passing suddenly, without talents, from the excess of meanness to an extreme elevation—like those little rivulets, which, becoming very impetuous torrents, lay waste the fields which they should rather have fertilized, and sometimes overthrow oaks under the shade of which they frequently before dried up. Others, also, brought up from their infancy in barren idleness, were never seen to intrude themselves into employments above their abilities, and to maintain themselves therein by the vain puffing wherewith they mask their ignorance and inapplication. None of those idle folks were seen to run about from town to town, preaching up independence, declaring themselves enemies of all engagements, having neither views nor emulation; regardless of all other duties, but those imposed upon them by the customs of the world; citizens standing alone by themselves, and holding to nothing; to whom life is an immense void, which they know not how to fill up, and by their tediousness and inaction weighing them down to the earth, which receives only from them the advantage of seeing them die without having existed. I am of opinion, that, in order to the good choice of a state of life, a trial should be made of it in somewhat riper years, particularly in the austerer sort of professions. A young man should not take to arms, till he has been for a considerable time proof against fatigues and dangers. Before embracing the state of a clergyman, the party should

Europ. Mag. / vol. LXI. May 1814.

be convinced, by long experience, that he is chiefly to seek after labour and trouble, the salvation of others and his own, and not the indulgence of repose, and a pampered body. But, unhappily, people engage themselves in a state of life without any just idea of, or acquaintance with it: and hence all the disgust, the uneasiness, the aversion for duty, which is done only through necessity, that is through the motive which makes it harder, and which is often abandoned without the least scruple, or even without the least sense of shame. Thus, while Nature is constantly busied in separating the elements she contains, and while, to maintain the duration of them, on which her own depends, she places them each in the order that is pointed out by their different degrees of gravity, we alter it by the combinations and mixtures she abhors. We confound employments and talents. We place a Thersites where there should be an Achilles, a Silenus where there should be a Plato, a Diagoras where there should be a Socrates. Need we now be astonished that so many empires have fallen, and that some are now tottering on this account? Nature once forced to go astray cannot return into the road she had made for preserving herself in a perpetual incorruptibility—neither can she any more form a just proportion between men and conditions, nor a just equilibrium in morality and physics. Two inevitable misfortunes are the consequence of this: the first is, that the best talents commonly remain in obscurity; a man who might illustrate his country often groveling in a tradesman's shop, yet feeling with regret the efforts of a genius; that guesses at, without well knowing itself, and obliged to place importance on matters of nothing, through the necessity of being conversant therein for a livelihood: the other misfortune is, that most of those who have elevated minds from the points of useful knowledge they have acquired, and who would be capable of the most eminent employments, seeing themselves obliged, for obtaining them, to make their court to men of too narrow conceptions for making true estimates of their merits, choose rather to seek out a retreat of which the value and pleasures daily heighten in their sight, by new and engaging charms, and they deem themselves happy for being only answerable to themselves for their studies and reflections. These may

be said to be useless members of the state, but it is the state that leaves them useless. They do not regret their acting no part therein. They see nothing above them but God. They are kings of kings; and their liberty is instead of wealth and honours to them. Happy the man who can live like them; but much happier is he who, after examining his taste, without flattering himself, has made choice of a state of life that suits him, and which he honours by his virtues, as much as he makes it useful to the society whereof he is a member.

M. N. G.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*,
SIR,

I FEEL myself much flattered by the favourable notice of *ERENETES*, in p. 265 of your last month's Magazine; and at the same time indebted to that Gentleman for the hints which he has there given, of which I shall certainly avail myself in the event of another edition of the *BIOGRAPHIA DRAMATICA* being required. Allow me to take this opportunity, sir, of requesting, from your numerous other Correspondents, any information applicable to that work, either in the way of *Memoir*, *Anecdote*, or *Correction*, which it may be in their power to communicate. With many thanks to *ERENETES*, as well as to the Gentleman who has so liberally reviewed my book in *The European Magazine*, I remain, sir,

Your obliged and obedient servant,

STEPHEN JONES.

No. 2, Red-lion-passage, Fleet-street, May 2, 1812.

SPITAL-FIELDS SOUP SOCIETY.

IN the *Philanthropist*, we have lately read a detail of the proceedings of the Soup Society in Spital fields, which was first established in 1797, and has been continued ever since. It is impossible to peruse this statement without the most lively sympathy. The description of the state of misery that prevails in that neighbourhood, and of the relief afforded by the benevolent exertions of this Society, must make a deep impression on the hearts of all who are not callous to the feelings of humanity. It appears, that 3000 quarts of a strong meat soup are delivered out, at one penny per quart, to 1000 families every day. The soup requires each day—

Beef.....	856 lbs.
Scots Barley.....	426 lbs.
Split Peas.....	317 lbs.
Onions.....	40 lbs.
Pepper.....	3 lbs. 14 Oz.
Salt.....	62 lbs.

It is calculated, that 7000 persons partake of this soup daily. The materials are all of the best kind; and the difference between the cost of the soup, and the money paid by the poor, occasions a loss to the Institution of more than 150*l.* per week. This is supported by voluntary contributions, and a Committee of Visitors attend regularly to see the work of charity duly performed.

They have lately made an investigation of the character and condition of the poor who receive this daily supply, and a most valuable document is the result. From these it appears, that of 1504 families, consisting of 7186 persons, nearly one-half had no Bible, and only 1094 could read.—A great proportion of these poor families are weavers; and it appears, that there are now 2352 looms unemployed, and an equal number with only half employ; and it is calculated that the number of dependants for bread on each loom are between three and four. What must have been their deplorable condition, but for this seasonable relief? They acknowledge themselves, with grateful hearts, that they must have starved. This benevolent work is carried on by a Committee, the members of which are of different religious denominations. They meet once a fortnight; and “here Dissenters and Churchmen, forgetting their little differences of opinion in other respects, unite cordially together in the work of Christian benevolence. The sight of so many respectable persons, of various religious sentiments, acting harmoniously for the relief of suffering humanity, is, indeed, an impressive and edifying spectacle. This is one of the triumphs of philanthropy peculiar to the present day, over that intolerant, narrow, and bigotted spirit which is in effect crying out, ‘Stand by thyself; come not near me, for I am better than thou.’”

We earnestly recommend the model of this Institution, as well as the schedule they have taken of the poor in the district, to the attentive perusal of the humane in every part of the United Kingdom.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR MAY, 1812.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Biographia Dramatica; or, A Companion to the Playhouse, &c. &c.: Originally compiled, in the Year 1764, by David Erskine Baker; continued thence to 1782, by Isaac Reed, F.A.S.; and brought down to the End of November 1811, with very considerable Additions and Improvements throughout, by Stephen Jones. 3 vols. 8vo. 1812.

(Concluded from page 285.)

THE other specimens which we shall produce of this entertaining work are extracted from the DRAMATIC CATALOGUE contained in Volumes II. and III. (the first volume, it will be observed, is, in consequence of its size, divided into two parts). The life of a poet is, in a considerable degree, embodied in his works; and if the former sometimes abounds with amusing or extraordinary circumstances, the latter, still more frequently, have anecdotes attached to them equally curious, and, to the *tyro* in particular, equally instructive.

"Bold is the man, and *compos mentis* scarce,
Who in these nicer times dare write a *Farce*."
Crown him with folly's cap instead of Bays,
If he pretends to moralize in plays:

Or catching FAME by her long train of
rumour,

Collects the odds and ends of fleeting humour,
And mixing in his dose a little gall,
Like Foote attends to those that "have a
call:"

Or, lastly, if he seeks his brains to purge,
Meltso'er each line of some long tragic dirge;
Lest furies loose, does deeds to make heaven
weep,

While crowds responsive cry themselves to
sleep.

Let ivy twine around his sculptur'd bust,
&c.

To return, however, from this eaper out of the line of common sense, to the various articles of this work, let us observe, that the following quotation is

curious, as it notices a piece that we have never before heard of, which seems to possess that kind of humour that would have been *endured* by Swift, and also have delighted a *genius* now existing, who, dreaming that the ELEPHANT had *dunged* upon the STAGE, wished to be promoted to the situation of his NIGHTMAN.

"237. CLOACINA. A Comi-Trag. Anonym. [We believe, Henry Man.] 4to. 1775. This piece (as every reader will suppose from its title) was not intended for exhibition. It contains, however, some pleasant satire on the caprice of managers, and the bad taste displayed by our modern writers of tragedy. The whole is interspersed with pleasant but severe strokes of ridicule on particular characters; among which, that of an eminent patriotic speaker is delineated in the following couplet:

"The specious B—ke, who talks without design,
As Indians paint, because their tints are fine."

We do not think our author's censure is absolutely just on the present occasion; but yet, if the orator be such a one as he describes, the comparison in the second line is at once new, happy, and judicious. The following extract will require no key:

[A tumultuous Assembly of Conspirators of all Orders; Senators, Lawyers, Divines, Authors of many Denominations, and little Wits without Number, all caballing together. A vacant Throne erected for the Goddess, who rises from a Trap-door in an unseemly Condition, amidst a formidable Body-guard of Nightmen, with Links, Chamber-pots, and other Emblems of Dignity.]

After silence is proclaimed thrice, STANOFF-PORIS harangues as follows:

"I beg leave to lay before this respectable, thrice elegant, and thrice graceful as-

sembly, a complete system of education to qualify a gentleman for a court, whom no haberdasher will trust behind his counter."

[Here STANOPEPOSIS consults that amiable equilibrium of position which Corporal Trim preferred when reading the sermon to Dr. Slop and Mr. Shandy; and thus proceeds:

Dread Sirs—'tis thus I—teach—the world—in prose:

Young man of wisdom—never pick thy nose;
Nor hope to find through life propitious gales,
Unless thou cleanse thy teeth—and clip thy nails.

Important truths for polish'd wits to know,
That teeth will perish, and that nails will grow.

[ALL. Excellent! excellent!
'Tis strange to think what learned lengths
I've run,

To find sound maxims for a trav'ling son;
I taught the boy this grand, immortal creed,
When lips are greasy, wipe them while you feed:

With taste sublime, O wash thy filthy face;
And learn the graces with a graceful grace.

CHORUS.

Goddess! hear this suppliant pray'r,
Take four volumes to thy care;
Paper's soft as need to be,
Worthy him and worthy thee.

I taught my son to keep one foot before,
And one behind, when bowing to a w—e,
To mind his sink was not too quick, too slow,
Too long—too short—too high—nor yet too low;

[ALL. Fine! marvellously fine!
To bend his body in a graceful line,
To dance, to dress, to drink, and to design.
My son, said I, be crafty as a knave;
Cringe like a fool, and flatter like a slave;
Consult applause, by mean disgraceful arts;
Neglect all principle, to show your parts;
Caress the polish'd, spurn the vulgar race,
And learn the graces with a graceful grace.

[A general applause, clapping hands,
rattling of sticks, &c.

CHORUS.

Goddess! hear this suppliant pray'r,
Take four volumes to thy care;
Books from common sense so free,
Worthy him and worthy thee.

I teach my boy in these persuasive strains:
"Renounce your feelings, and confound
your brains:

If e'er you valu'd Maxims wrote by me,
Don't be a man, but only seem to be.
To sacred taste religiously attend;
The wise are born for that important end:
Externals only make a man divine:
Dress like a duke, and like a duke you'll shine.

Taste makes the courtier grace the polish'd sphere;

Taste makes a puppy equal to a peer:
To taste alone let Gospel-truths give place,
And learn the graces with a graceful grace."

CHORUS.

Goddess! hear this suppliant pray'r,
Take four volumes to thy care:
Volumes, all the wise agree,
Worthy him and worthy thee.

[STANOPEPOSIS sits down, and the volumes are laid in great state upon the altar.

"We should not have given so considerable a quotation, but that the book (however it happens) is now very rarely met with."

The next article we wish to insert, because we still remember, with delight, our old acquaintance MOODY (long may he live!) and our lamented friend PARSONS, in the characters of *Teague* and *Obadiah*: indeed, who that has ever seen them can forget them? Had *Heracitus* been so fortunate, they would, as *Shakspeare* says, have made him laugh till his face looked like a wet napkin ill laid up: they, we are told, overcome the stoical apathy, the steady muscles, of *WESTON*, who flew into the green-room, and, throwing himself in a chair, had, as the saying is, "his laugh out."

"291. THE COMMITTEE. Com. by Sir Robert Howard Fol. 1665; 1692. This comedy, which has had the second title of *The Faithful Irishman* added to it, was written not long after the Restoration, and was intended to throw an idea of the utmost odium on the Round-head party and their proceedings. The piece has no great merit as to the writing; yet from the drollery of the character of *Teague*, and the strong picture of absurd fanaticism, mingled with indecent pride, drawn in those of Mr. Day, Mrs. Day, and Abel, it had, long after every spark of party fire, as to that part of the English history, was absolutely extinct, established itself as a standard acting comedy, and always gave pleasure in the representation.

"The character of *Teague*, we find, was taken from the life. The late Duke of Norfolk, in his *Anecdotes of the Howard Family*, p. 111, says, 'When Sir Robert was in Ireland, his son was imprisoned here by the Parliament, for some offence committed against them. As soon as Sir Robert heard of it, he sent one of his domestics (an Irishman) to England, with dispatches to his friends, in order to procure the enlargement of his son. He waited with great impatience for the return of this messenger; and when he at length appeared, with the agreeable

news that his son was at liberty, Sir Robert, finding that he had been then several days in Dublin, asked him the reason of his not coming to him before. The honest Hibernian answered, with great exultation, that he had been all the time spreading the news, and getting drunk for joy among his friends. He, in fact, executed his business with uncommon fidelity and dispatch; but the extraordinary effect, which the happy event of his embassy had on poor Paddy, was too great to suffer him to think with any degree of prudence of any thing else. The excess of his joy was such, that he forgot the impatience and anxiety of a tender parent; and until he gave that sufficient vent among all his intimates, he never thought of imparting the news there, where it was most wanted and desired. From this Sir Robert took the first hint of that odd composition of fidelity and blunders which he has so humourously worked up in the character of Teague.* See HONEST THIEVES."

The following specimen, we are sure, will be agreeable to the reader, because it adverts to a man whom we have before mentioned with approbation.

"154. HENRY II.; or, *The Fall of Rosamond*. Trag. by Thomas Hull. Acted at Covent-garden. 8vo. 1774. *Quædam mediocritas*. A whimsical anecdote, connected with this play, is related by Mr. Wilkinson, of a Mrs. Montague, an actress at Hull in 1777: 'Mrs. Montague, at Hull, 1776, was got into high favour, the which did not lessen her indignation rising against Mrs. Hudson; nor did the spleen of the latter decrease against her rival opponent. Mrs. Hudson's benefit was appointed the last night in the season at Hull, Friday, Jan. 3, 1777. The play was Mr. Hull's tragedy of *Henry the Second*: Rosamond, Mrs. Hudson; the Queen, Dame Montague. This was so repugnant to that lady's inclination, that she sulked, and would not study the part. When the play was to begin, an apology was made, that "illness had prevented Mrs. Montague from studying the part of Queen Eleanor, and she begged to read it." Hudson's friends were instantly inflamed; indeed, the whole audience said, "Mrs. Montague must appear, and account for her conduct." At last, after a continued uproar and confusion, on went the Queen Eleanor in a rage:—"If ho's afraid!"—She said she *would* read it, she could not play the part: illness, study for her

own benefit, &c. had prevented her. They, with one voice, unanimously told her, if she did not do the part, as was her duty, and of which she had had timely notice, she must depart that instant; for, rather than submit to such intentional insult and effrontery, they would desire the *cook-wench* from the first alehouse to read it: on which she placed herself in an attitude of tragedy, and, having obtained a minute's truce, said aloud, "So I may not be permitted to read the Queen?"—"No, no, no! Off, off, off!"—"Well then," says she, "curse you all!"—She then threw the book into the pit, and made her exit amidst shouts of disgrace, but not entirely without laughter from such as smiled at the tumult and enjoyed the storm."

The *wine* mentioned in the subsequent quotation seems to have run upon the *lees*; others think it was *must*,* which we remember *Sir Fopling Flutter* disapproves, for a reason not necessary here to state.

"191. HERMINIUS AND ESPASIA. Tragedy [by Charles Hart]. 8vo. 1754. The author of this play was a Scotch gentleman, and it made its first appearance on the Edinburgh stage, but without any great success. It is, indeed, a very dull and uninteresting performance. In the third line of it, however, we are informed, that "*friendship is the wine of life*." Espasia, speaking to her confidante Ardelia, says,

"Friendship, Ardelia, is the *wine* of life. That, mingled with the gall of harsh affliction,

Sweetens the nauseous draught, and wins the wretched

To bear his lot of suff'rance here below."

This lady's wine must have been of the sweet sort indeed, to overcome the bitterness of gall: Falstaff's sack was nothing to it. Mr. Dennis long before had assured us, that *liberty* was the best *salt* to life; and the author of *The Tragedy of Tragedies* is of opinion, that *love* is its most poignant *mustard*. Thus, by degrees, we might discover all the articles necessary to the feast of existence, were not poets too little versed in the doctrine of banquets, and, therefore, liable to mistakes in their adaptation of sauces."

The following curious articles we shall insert without any apology, except to the author, for having *pilfered* so many from his ingenious work.

* New wine.

"A well-informed friend has told us, that when our English Aristophanes had prepared this piece [The MIRROR] for the stage, he sent a copy of it to the Archbishop of Canterbury; requesting that, if his Grace should see any thing objectionable in it, he would exercise the free use of his pen, either in the way of erasure or correction. The Archbishop returned it untouched; observing, to a confidential friend, that he was sure the wit had only laid a trap for him; and that if he had put his pen to the MS. by way of correction, or objection, Foote would have had the assurance to have advertised the play as 'corrected, and prepared for the press, by His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Canterbury!'"

* * * * *

"162. THE ROARING GIRL; or, *Moll Culpurse*. Com. by Thomas Middleton and Thomas Dekker. Acted at the Fortune Stage by the Prince's players. 4to. 1611; in Dodsley's *Collection*, 1780. Of the heroine of this piece we have the following account: Her real name was Mary Frith, a woman of masculine spirit and make, who was commonly supposed to have been an hermaphrodite, and practised, or was instrumental to, almost every crime and wild frolic which is notorious in the most abandoned eccentric of both sexes. She was infamous as a prostitute and a procuress, a fortune-teller, a pickpocket, a thief, and a receiver of stolen goods: she was also concerned with a dexterous scribe in forging hands. Her most signal exploit was robbing General Fairfax upon Hounslow Heath, for which she was sent to Newgate, but was, by a proper application of a large sum of money, soon set at liberty. She died of a dropsy in 1659, at her house in Fleet-street, in her 75th year. In this play a flattering representation is given of her; the writers justifying themselves by the following observation, "that it is the excellency of a writer to leave things better than he finds them."

* * * * *

"In the induction [to A WARNING FOR FAIRE WOMEN] there seems to be a sling at Shakspeare's *King Richard III.* which first appeared in 1597.

"How some damn'd tyrant, to obtaine a crowne,
Stabs, hangs, impoysons, smothers, cutteth throats."

"The next lines may be a ridicule on the chorus in *King Henry V.* or those in *The Spanish Tragedy*:

"And then a chorus too comes howling in,
And tells us of the worrying of a cat."

And what follows may be pointed at the Ghost in *Hamlet*, or that of Don Andrea:

"Then of a filthie whining ghost,
Lapt in some fowle sheete, or a leather pilch,
Come skreaming like a pigge half stickt,
And cries vindicta, revenge, revenge!"

This play of *A Warning for faire Women* appears to have been written on the model of *Arden of Feversham*, 1592."

The last specimen of this work which we shall quote, is a valuable addition to the article in the former edition that referred to the tragedy of ZARA: this we do with the more pleasure, because it particularly shews with what assiduity the editor has pursued his plan, and what entertainment and information are the result of it.

"It is related, that a gentleman of the name of Bond, collecting a party of his friends, got up the play of *Zara* (which a friend had translated for him), at the Music-room in Villiers-street, York-buildings, and chose the part of Lusignan for himself. His acting was considered as a prodigy; and he yielded himself up so to the force and impetuosity of his imagination, that, on the discovery of his daughter, he fainted away. The house rung with applauses; but, finding that he continued a long time in that situation, the audience began to be uneasy and apprehensive. With some difficulty, the representatives of Chatillon and Nerestan placed him in his chair; he then faintly spoke, extended his arms to receive his children, raised his eyes to heaven, and then closed them for ever. [See *L'Observateur François à Londres*, a periodical work, published in Paris.]—Mr. Aaron Hill himself narrates the death of Mr. Bond nearly to the same effect, in his *Prompter*, No. 60. A.D. 1735.

"Mr. Hill is charged, by Mr. Joseph Reed, in his preface to *Madrigal and Trulletta*, with having stolen this play. 'When I reflect (says he) on the prevalence of this iniquitous practice (i.e. plagiarism), I am ready to fall down on my marrow-bones, to return my humble and hearty thanks to goddess Nature, for so kindly disqualifying me for the perpetration of such offence, by giving me the knowledge of one language only.—The filching of plays, under cover of translation, Heaven knows, is a crime of no short standing:

—nay, some of our countrymen have carried their villany to a yet greater height, and stole plays with little or no alteration at all. Among these abandoned plagiarists, I am told, was Aaron Hill, Esq.; of turgid, altering, and translating, memory. I have heard a report of his borrowing the tragedy of *Zara*; and, as the story is in few hands, I shall, by way of secret, give it to my readers; at the same time most earnestly conjuring and requiring my said readers that it *may go no further*; for I could not be known to propagate any rumour, to the disadvantage of an author, for whose memory I have so profound a veneration.

“ ‘ In the year one thousand seven hundred and—I have forgot what—Mr. Thomas Hudson, then an usher to a grammar-school, at Durham, now a clergyman in Northumberland, translated Mons. Voltaire's *Zaire*. On sending such translation to London, for the perusal and examination of some connoisseur in the drama, it unfortunately fell into the hands of a considerable dealer in hats: this *beaverite* having a more delicate taste in the *outside*, than *inside* ornaments of a *head*, gave the piece to a friend for such examination; by means of which friend, poor Miss *Zara* fell into the hands of the aforesaid poetical ravisher, Aaron, who

‘ Crop'd this fair rose, and rifled all its sweetness,
Then cast it, like a loathsome weed, away’—
Otway's Orph.

That is, in plain prose, pilfered the copy; and, the better to conceal the theft, gave out that *the piece was absolutely unfit for the stage*; but, notwithstanding such insinuation, in that, or the following season, Miss *Zara* was thrown upon the town, and received with universal applause. It is true the play, in the strictest sense, could not be Hudson's, as Hill had misplaced a *single scene*, and made the *considerable* alteration of *fifty lines or upwards*, by which the property (according to modern authors' latitudinarian notions of *meum* and *tuum*) undoubtedly became his own.—The above anecdote I had from Mr. Hudson.”

We must, in conclusion, and, indeed, in corroboration of what we have above asserted, observe, that the copious appendices, &c. shew the anxiety of Mr. J. to present to his readers a work as perfect as, in its nature, it was possible for

him to make it; and we sincerely congratulate him, and the public, that his ardent pursuits and sedulous endeavours have been crowned with success.

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A Poetical Introduction to the Study of Botany. By Frances Arabella Rowden. The Second Edition, embellished with Seven Copper-plate Engravings. 8vo. 10s. 6d. pp. 260.

It appears that the idea of this little work was first suggested by a friend who requested the author to compose a few elementary lessons on botany, adapted to Abbé Gaultier's plan of instruction. She intended at first to select a few passages from Dr. Darwin's elegant poem of the *Botanic Garden*, and arrange them according to the system of Linnæus; but finding many of the classes not treated on in that work, and the language frequently too luxuriant for the simplicity of female education, she attempted the present descriptions, in which she endeavoured to imitate the classical distributions and versification of this elegant writer. These are added with the hope of impressing more strongly on the mind the characters and properties of a few well known and curious plants of each class; and in the selection of these, such have been preferred from which some moral lessons might be derived, that the improvement of the heart might keep pace with the information of the mind.

This elementary work is, therefore, intended to give a general idea of the science; to direct young minds to attention and observation, and impress on their heart the beneficence of the Almighty, who has diffused the blessings of life, with a bounteous hand, over the whole face of created nature. Like other intellectual pursuits, it will give refinement to their taste, simplicity to their character, and moderation to their feelings; and it is under such a point of view, that the acquisition of knowledge is an ornament and advantage. As the situation of the female sex devotes them to a retired and domestic life, it is necessary they should acquire the great art of depending upon themselves for amusement, and learn to concentrate their pleasures and pursuits within a narrow circle. It is by such a regulation of their minds, that the foundation of their future happiness is laid, and they are enabled to contribute to that

of others. But the liveliness of fancy, and the ardour of feeling, may lead the enthusiast to an immoderate and injudicious pursuit of improvement. Charmed by the elegancies of literature, they may acquire sedentary habits, which, added to a close application, will destroy the bloom and gayety of youth, and give them knowledge at the expense of the first of all blessings, cheerfulness and health. But the study of botany will obviate these disadvantages, and, in adding to their improvement, will secure them a sound constitution; so while we behold the beauties of Flora reared by their labours, we may see with greater pleasure the glow of health animate their cheeks, and the smile of happiness enliven their countenance.

An Inquiry into the various Systems of Political Economy; their Advantages and Disadvantages, and the Theory most favourable to the Increase of National Wealth. By Charles Ganilh, Advocate. Translated from the French, by D. Boileau, Author of "An Introduction to the Study of Political Economy," &c. 8vo. pp. 492.

No study can be more attractive to a benevolent mind, than that which investigates the means of providing a plentiful national income, and insuring the happiness of the individual members of the community, by enabling them to obtain the supply of their wants through the exertions of their industry. That commerce is one of the most powerful of those means, has long been acknowledged in this country: but that this truth should find an able advocate in France, at a time when her ruler is bent upon destroying commerce, is a circumstance as extraordinary as it is honourable to the author of the *Inquiry into the various Systems of Political Economy*. The impartiality and the soundness of the views which he displays in his work, give it a particular claim to the attention of the English nation; and it is with the view to render its circulation more general, that this translation has been attempted, in which he has chiefly aimed at fidelity and perspicuity.

A new Spanish Grammar, designed for every Class of Learners, but especially for such as are their own Instructors. In Two Parts; Part I. An easy Introduction to the Elements

of the Spanish Language. Part II. The Rules of Etymology and Syntax fully exemplified; with occasional Notes and Observations. And an Appendix; containing an useful Vocabulary—Dialogues, with Numerical References to the Rules in the Grammar; a few Specimens of Commercial Documents; an Explanation of the Rules and Principles of Spanish Poetry; and some Rules for Derivation. By L. J. A. M'Henry, a Native of Spain. pp. 324.

It has been a matter of frequent complaint, that there is no English Spanish Grammar capable of affording the necessary assistance to those persons who are obliged to be their own instructors; the present work is, therefore, submitted to the public, and we hope it will be found less exceptionable, in several particulars, than some of its predecessors; its author being a native of Spain, in which country he had the advantage of a liberal education, and having, by a residence of several years in England, acquired a considerable knowledge of the pronunciation, genius, idiom, and general structure, of the English language.

"The author seems anxious to render this Grammar peculiarly useful to those persons who cannot conveniently have access to a master, and has devoted particular attention to the subject of pronunciation. Not contenting himself with minutely describing and elucidating the different powers of the letters; but he has also exemplified, by a reference to English words, not only the simple sounds which they represent, but almost every variety of sound resulting from position and combination; a novelty which, he hopes, may prove of considerable utility to all classes of learners.

"Throughout the whole work, it has been the author's particular aim to lay down the rules of Spanish Grammar as concisely as possible. The prejudicial and perplexing practice adopted by some writers, apparently to diminish the number of their rules, of blending into one, two or more in their nature perfectly distinct from each other, he has been, however, so careful to avoid, that he is not without some apprehension of having fallen into the other extreme; a circumstance, which, we presume, will be found far less injurious to the learner's clear conception of the various shades and modifications of one general principle."

A CIRCUMSTANTIAL ACCOUNT of the ASSASSINATION of the Right Hon. SPENCER PERCEVAL, in the LOBBY of the House of Commons, on MONDAY, the 11th of MAY 1812; with a REPORT of the TRIAL and EXECUTION of the ASSASSIN JOHN BELLINGHAM: and a BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH of his LIFE.

MONDAY afternoon, May 11, 1812, at about a quarter past five, as the Right Honourable SPENCER PERCEVAL, Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury, &c. &c. was entering the lobby of the House of Commons, he was shot by a person of the name of Bellingham, who had placed himself for that purpose at the side of the door leading from the stone staircase. Mr. Perceval was in company with Lord F. Osborne, and immediately on receiving the ball, which entered the left breast, he staggered, and fell at the feet of Mr. W. Smith, M.P. for Norwich, who was standing near the second pillar. The only words he uttered were—"Oh! I am murder'd," and the latter was inarticulate, the sound dying between his lips. He was instantly taken up by Mr. Smith, who did not recognize him until he had looked in his face. The report of the pistol immediately drew great numbers to the spot, who assisted Mr. Smith in conveying the body of Mr. Perceval into the Speaker's apartments; but before he reached them, all signs of life had departed. Mr. Perceval's corpse was placed upon a bed, and Mr. Lynn, of Great George-street, who had been sent for, arrived, but too late even to witness the last symptom of expiring existence. He found that the ball, which was of an unusually large size, had penetrated the heart near its centre, and had passed completely through it. From thence the body was removed to the Speaker's drawing-room, by Mr. Lynn and several Members, and it was laid on a sofa.

The horror and dismay occasioned by the assassination of Mr. Perceval prevented any attention from being paid to other persons; and it was not until the Right Hon. Gentleman was raised from the floor, that a person belonging to the Vote Office exclaimed, "*Where is the rascal that fired?*" when a person of the name of Bellingham, who had been unobserved, stepped up to him, and coolly observed, "*I am the unfortunate man!*" He did not make any attempt to escape, though he had concealed the pistol by which he had perpetrated the horrid deed, but resigned himself quietly into the hands of some of the bye-standers. They placed him upon a bench near the fire-place, where they kept him, and all the doors were closed, and the egress of any persons prevented. When the assassin was interrogated as to his motive for this dreadful act, he replied, "*My name is Bellingham: it is a private injury—I know what I have done—it was a denial of justice on the part of Government.*"—At this time the prisoner was in no legal custody, but was surrounded by many members, who insisted that he should be taken into the body of the House. The criminal was, however, previously searched, to which he made no resistance, and upon his person were found a steel pistol, loaded, about seven inches in length (the fellow to that with which he had effected his fatal purpose, which had been secured) with a short screw barrel, and a bundle of papers folded like letters. The pistol with which the act was perpetrated is a small pocket pistol, about six inches long, the barrel rather better than two inches in length, with the cock on the top, and a stop to the trigger. The calibre is nearly half an inch in diameter, and the barrel very strong. The pistol taken from his breeches pocket was primed and loaded with one ball.

Two messengers, Wright and Skelton, then conveyed the prisoner to the Bar of the House of Commons, where the utmost confusion and anxiety prevailed. Members rushed from the House, strangers from the gallery and adjacent parts, and Peers from the Lords, who all came to the spot, filled with the utmost horror and dismay at an event so truly alarming. Great confusion consequently ensued; numbers pressed round the spot where the prisoner was held in custody, and the expression of indignation was so great, that it almost appeared as if summary justice would have been done upon the offender. The Speaker having taken the Chair, was unable, for some minutes, to controul the general disorder and agitation that prevailed. A number of Peers were also in the House, among whom were Lord Liverpool, Lord Spencer, Lord Radnor, &c. Some degree of calm hav-

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ing been at length obtained, the Speaker suggested to the House the propriety of having the prisoner immediately taken from the bar to the prison-room; and, to prevent the confusion which might be apprehended if he were taken through the ordinary passage, that he might be conducted through the private passages and side stairs. This proposition meeting the ideas of the members present, he expressed his opinion that it would be better for a select number of members to precede and accompany the Sergeant and the prisoner to the room in question, and there to take the examination of all persons who could give any information touching the circumstances of the case.—We ought also to mention, that many individuals who had witnessed part of this transaction, were mingled with Members at the Bar of the House, presenting a scene altogether new and extraordinary. These persons were desired in the lobby and in the House not to depart until they had given their evidence. All the doors leading to Westminster-hall, and elsewhere, were ordered to be locked, and the egress and ingress of all persons prevented. Immediately after the prisoner was removed, the House adjourned, without proceeding in any other business, as, in fact, the sensation was too great to admit the possibility of further attention.

The prisoner having been conducted up stairs to the prison-room, was stripped of his coat, waistcoat, and neck-cloth, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any offensive weapon was concealed about his person; nothing of the kind, however, was found. By direction of the Members, he was then pinioned by a Messenger, belonging to the House, on each side, in which position he was held during the whole course of the examination.

Mr. Alderman Combe, as a Magistrate, was called to the Chair, to take the depositions of the various witnesses in attendance; a duty in which he was shortly after aided by Mr. M. A. Taylor, who is also a Magistrate.

EXAMINATION OF WITNESSES.

The witnesses examined were Mr. Burgess, of Curzon-street, May-fair, General Gascoigne, John Hume, Esq. M.P. for Weymouth, whose depositions will be found under the head of CORONER'S INQUEST.

The prisoner, on being asked whether he had any thing to say upon the deposition of General Gascoigne, stated, that when the General seized him, he held him with so much violence, that he was apprehensive his arm would be broken, and that he then said, "You need not press me, I submit myself to justice."

Michael Sexton, a journeyman book-seller, residing at No. 12, China-row, Lambeth, deposed, that he was in the lobby at the time the shot was fired. He saw two gentlemen coming from the house (Lord F. Osborne and Mr. Colbourne), and saw them make way, as he thought, for a gentleman who was entering the lobby, and whom he afterwards understood to be Mr. Perceval. He heard the report of the pistol; saw Mr. Perceval walk forwards to the middle of the lobby, stagger, and fall. He heard him exclaim, "*Murder!*" or "*I am murder'd!*" and saw him carried into the Secretary's room. He also witnessed the pressure, and circumstances which took place about the prisoner, and heard him say, "*I am the unfortunate man that did it.*"

Mr. Colbourne next gave his testimony:—he was leaving the House with Lord F. Osborne, and, in passing through the lobby, stopped to talk with a person who accosted them—at that moment he heard the report of a pistol, saw Mr. Perceval advance towards the House, and fall, and immediately ran to his assistance, and supported him into the Secretary's room.

Lord F. Osborne corroborated the testimony of the last witness in every particular.

F. Phillips, of Longsight-hall, near Manchester, deposed, that he was standing near the fire-place of the lobby, when he heard the report of a pistol. He saw Mr. Perceval walk forward, stagger, and fall on his knees, and heard him exclaim, "*I am murdered!*" twice—he rushed forward, caught him in his arms, supported his head upon his shoulder, and assisted in carrying him into the Secretary's room, where he soon after died in his arms—it might be ten, five, or fifteen minutes, he was so extremely agitated that he could not state the precise time. He did not hear him utter a word from the time of his first exclamation until his death.

Francis Romilly, a clerk with a gentleman at No. 56, Gower-street, was

standing in the lobby by one of the pillars on the right of the door of entrance to the House: he saw the prisoner and two other persons standing together on that side of the lobby next the fireplace, and near the door. He saw Mr. Perceval enter, and the door shut. He then saw two flashes of fire from a pistol held above him. Mr. Perceval advanced, and he thought he was not wounded, till, upon arriving in the centre of the lobby, he suddenly stopped, cried out, "*I am murdered!*" staggered, and fell. He heard the prisoner declare, that he was the perpetrator of the crime, and saw him searched and secured.

Mr. Jerdan, of Cromwell Collage, Old Brumpton, was the next witness examined.—He stated, that a few minutes after five o'clock he was proceeding up the stone steps, from the place where the Members leave their great coats, to the door of the lobby: Mr. Perceval was immediately before him—he saw him push open the lobby door, and enter—almost instantaneously he heard the report of a pistol within the lobby, and rushed forward to the spot. He saw Mr. Perceval walk slowly to the centre of the lobby, suddenly stagger, and sink down. Seeing several persons run to raise and support him, he directed his attention to the prisoner, who was pointed out by some person, who exclaimed, "That is the man!" Mr. Perceval cried, "*I am murdered!*" and uttered two groans—he also clapped his hand to his breast, and was subsequently borne to the Secretary's room. In the mean time, witness seeing the prisoner wholly unsecured, and retreating towards the bench, seized him by the collar, and never quitted his hold till he was conveyed into the House of Commons. The witness did not believe that any persons quitted the lobby by the stone steps consequent upon the firing of the pistol; and if any person did leave it, he conceived it must have been by the side-door, which communicates with the House of Lords, at which there was considerable confusion and bustle. He saw Mr. Burgess take the pistol which had been discharged from the hand of the prisoner, as well as the other things from his waistcoat pocket. Upon many Members running from the House, and calling out—"Who did it? Who did it?" the prisoner replied, "*I am the unfortunate*

man—I wish I were in Mr. Perceval's place."—He repeated, more than once, "*I am the unfortunate man.*" Upon the great pressure around him, he said, "*I submit myself to the laws,*" or, "*I submit to justice.*" Witness also saw Mr. Dowling, whom he knows, search the pockets of the prisoner, and take from one an opera-glass, which he handed to witness; and afterwards a small pistol, corresponding in size with that which had been taken by Mr. Burgess—this he understood to be loaded.

Mr. Dowling was then called—he produced the loaded pistol which he had taken from the small clothes pocket of the prisoner, and which he had kept in his possession, and had never lost sight of, though he had put it into the hands of a Member at the Bar of the House.

The papers, as brought from the prisoner's lodgings, were produced, tied in a handkerchief, by Vickery, the Bow-street Officer, and consigned to the charge of Lord Castlereagh, in order that they might be submitted to the Privy Council.

The witnesses were then bound over to give their evidence before the Grand Jury, and thereafter at the Old Bailey, against the prisoner, "*For the Wilful Murder of the Right Honourable Spencer Perceval;*" the Members of Parliament in the sum of 200*l.* recognizance; Mr. Burgess, also in 200*l.*; Mr. Jerdan in 100*l.*; and the other persons in 50*l.* each.

The examinations having been brought to a conclusion, the prisoner was asked what he had to say against the fact with which he was charged, and cautioned by Sir J. C. Hippisley not to say any thing that would be injurious to himself.

THE PRISONER SPOKE TO THE FOLLOWING EFFECT:

"*I have admitted the fact—I admit the fact, but wish, with permission, to state something in my justification. I have been denied the redress of my grievances by Government; I have been ill-treated. They all know who I am, and what I am, through the Secretary of State and Mr. Becket, with whom I have had frequent communications. They knew of this fact six weeks ago, through the Magistrates of Bow-street. I was accused most wrongfully by a Governor-general in Russia, in a letter from Archangel to Riga, and have sought redress*

in vain. I am a most unfortunate man, and feel here (placing his hand on his breast) sufficient justification for what I have done."

Here Lord Castlereagh interfered, and informed the prisoner that he was not then called on for his defence, but merely to say what he had to urge in contradiction to the fact which he was charged. Any thing he might feel desirous of stating in extenuation of his crime, he had better reserve for his trial.

The prisoner said, "*Since it seems best to you that I should not now explain the causes of my conduct, I will leave it until the day of my trial, when my country will have an opportunity of judging whether I am right or wrong.*"

Upon being again questioned, he repeated, "*I admit the fact:*" which admission was accordingly entered upon the record. The Bow-street officers were called in, and the prisoner having been permitted to dress, was handcuffed by Vickery and Adkins. He applied for his money, which having been left in the possession of Mr. Burgess, who had withdrawn, Mr. Whitbread assured him he should have it returned to him in the morning. He also asked whether he should be allowed an attorney and counsel? when Mr. Whitbread signified to him that Mr. Combe would take care that every necessary indulgence should be allowed him, consistent with his situation. In no part of the proceeding did he betray extreme agitation; but, at the moment that one of the witnesses said, "*I supported Mr. Perceval into the Secretary's room; and in a few minutes he died in my arms,*" the prisoner shed tears, and seemed much affected.

After the examination, he was re-conducted to the prison-room, where he found much fault with Vickery, the officer, for having inquired, from some female, something relative to his private affairs. He calmly said, he knew the consequence of the act he had committed, which he did not consider of a private nature. On Vickery's answering, that he had only spoken in general terms to the female, and she told him she had in her possession a memorandum of 20l. due by a Mr. Wilson to him; the prisoner, in the most unconcerned manner, replied, he knew what it was; it was a bill that he expected would have been paid next day, at half

past nine o'clock. He did not, we understand, talk at all incoherently, except on the subject of assassination; respecting that deed, he said, that he expected to be brought before a tribunal, where ample justice would be done to him; and that he expected to be liberated; and, ultimately, to have his claims satisfied.

He was conveyed to the Secretary of State's Office, for the Home department, where he was placed in a room, in which he walked nearly the whole time.*

On the breaking up of the Council, he was sent to Newgate. His commitment was signed by Michael Angelo Taylor, Esq. M.P. who accompanied him in the coach to that place, where he was double ironed.

On Monday night, when the hackney coach was brought to the iron gates in New Palace-yard, to convey away the prisoner, the crowd, which was at first composed of decent people, had been gradually swelled by a concourse of pickpockets and the lower orders, who mounted the coach, and were so exceedingly troublesome and even dangerous, that it was not deemed advisable to send him to Newgate in the manner intended. *Repeated shouts of applause* from the ignorant or depraved part of the crowd were heard, as if they were hailing some oppressed but innocent victim; some of whom even mixed with their shouts the cry of "*Burdett for ever!*" and attempted to open the opposite door of the coach, as if to give the murderer an opportunity of escape. A party of Life Guards arrived about this time, and formed a semi-circle in Lower Palace-yard, by which the mob kept more at a distance. It was, however, thought more prudent to send him away by another outlet, and so avoid all confusion. He was therefore taken out by the Speaker's entrance.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

The body of Mr. Perceval was removed from the Speaker's house dur-

* On a question being put to Bellingham, in the lobby, by Sir W. Curtis, relative to Mr. Perceval's assassination, he coolly answered, "I have been fourteen days in making my mind up to the deed, but never could accomplish it until this moment." He had transacted business with his solicitor, and many others within a week past, and nothing appeared in his conduct to induce a suspicion of his labouring under insanity.

ing Monday night to his own, in Downing street; and on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, a most respectable jury was summoned to attend A. Gell, Esq. Coroner for Westminster, at the house of Francis Dukes, the sign of the Rose and Crown, in Downing-street. After taking a view of the body, the following witnesses were examined :

Henry Burgess, of Curzon-street, May-fair, Solicitor, being sworn, saith, Monday afternoon, about five, I was attending in the lobby of the House of Commons, near the door-keeper's seat; I heard the report of a pistol, apparently as if fired at the entrance of the lobby; in less than half a minute I saw a gentleman coming forward towards the door of the House, staggering; and, at the same time, I heard a cry of "*murder! murder!*" This gentleman had his hand on his breast, and exclaimed, "*Oh!*" faintly, and fell forward on his face. I heard a cry, "*that is the person,*" pointing to the seat near the fire-place; on which I sprang forward to the seat, and there I observed a man in extreme agitation, sitting on the seat, and one or two others on his right. I immediately looked at his hands, and observed a small pistol either under his left hand, or close by it; I immediately seized the pistol, and asked him what could induce him to do such a deed or act? he immediately replied, "*want of redress of grievance, and a refusal by government,*" or words to that effect. I immediately said to him, "*have you another pistol?*" he replied, "*yes.*" I asked him if it was loaded; and he replied "*yes.*" I then took several articles out of his waistcoat pockets; and some one took from his person the pistol which he before told me was loaded. The pistol which I took from him was warm, at least so far as a small pistol usually is, recently fired off. In the course of the afternoon, I believe, I was the first person examined; and, when my evidence was read to me, in the presence of the prisoner, on his being asked if he had any remarks to make, or words to that effect, he replied, "*I think Mr. Burgess's statement is correct, only I wish to observe, that instead of my hand being upon or near the pistol, I think he took it out of my hand,*" or words to that effect. When I first saw the prisoner he was greatly agitated; but, by the time I was examined, that agitation

had subsided, and he appeared to me perfectly calm. HENRY BURGESS.

General Isaac Gascoigne, Member for Liverpool, of Hertford-street, Mayfair, sworn. About a quarter after five o'clock on Monday I was writing a letter in the Committee-room; I heard the report of a pistol shot, and jumped up, exclaiming, that it was the report of a pistol; I went down stairs; I saw a number of people standing about, and a person pointed out a man to me sitting on the bench by the fire-side; the person saying that is the man who fired the pistol; I sprung upon him, and grasped him by the breast and neck; I perceived him raising his left hand with a pistol in it; I let go my hold, and seized his wrist with both hands, and twisted his arm round with all my force; he seemed to have little hold of the pistol: I desired a person standing by to take the pistol from his hand, which was done. I took papers from his pocket, and tied them up: he appeared to be dragging from my hold, but I kept him fast. I delivered the papers to Mr. Hume, and then told the prisoner it was impossible he could escape: he replied, "*I am the person who shot Mr. Perceval, and I surrender myself.*" I took him to the body of the House of Commons, and delivered him into the custody of the messengers. I saw him lodged in the prison-room before I ever lost sight of him. The deponent further states, that the prisoner Bellingham called upon him in Hertford-street, Mayfair, about three weeks ago, and he had a conversation with him of nearly an hour, though he knew nothing of the prisoner, nor the prisoner of him. He stated that he had claims on Parliament, and asked for my parliamentary assistance, he having been a merchant at Liverpool. He represented having suffered at St. Petersburg, under a false arrest, for many months; and that he applied to the then resident Ambassador for redress, but without effect. He stated that he had lost many pounds, and wished me to bring the business before Parliament; but I did not think his case required my interference in that way, and recommended him to memorialize the ministers. He left Liverpool four years ago, and only had been there two years. During this conversation, he was as calm and as collected as any man could be, and had not the least up-

pearance of a person insane. He was much agitated, on Monday, when he, the General, seized him; but, before he was examined by the Committee, he was more composed; and, before he went to Newgate on Monday night, he was quite calm again.

(Signed) ISAAC GASCOYNE.

Joseph Hume, Esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, Member of Parliament for Weymouth, being sworn, saith,—I was sitting in the House of Commons yesterday evening, a few minutes after five, when I heard the report of a pistol, and an immediate bustle or noise; I left the house, went into the lobby, and pushed immediately towards the fire-place, where the crowd was; I saw a man sitting on the bench, who has since in my presence declared his name to be *John Bellingham*; he appeared to be forcibly pulled on every side, by the bye-standers; appeared to suffer considerably from the force used by such bye-standers; appeared considerably agitated, and in the act of disengaging his hand from the person who grasped it severely. I seized his left arm at the moment that General Gascoyne was pulling from the person of the prisoner a bundle of papers; one of the general's hands being occupied grasping the prisoner, I seized hold of the papers from the general's right hand, informing him that I would take care of them; I still retained hold of the prisoner, and saw a person in the act of pulling from about the waist of the prisoner a small pocket steel pistol, which he immediately examined, and found primed; I desired that person to take care of it, and, on subsequent examination, I found that same pistol to contain a ball and powder.—I held the prisoner, and assisted to conduct him to the bar of the House of Commons, where I quitted my hold, leaving him in the custody of two servants of the house, as directed by the Speaker. The Speaker having directed the prisoner to be conducted to the prison-room, and all members who had witnessed any part of the transaction to follow, I accompanied them, and attended the examination of witnesses for about one hour: the agitation under which the prisoner seemed at first, appeared to me gradually to subside; and by the time the first deposition was taken, he was able to answer, and to speak distinctly and calmly. The ma-

gistrate, Mr. Michael Angelo Taylor, told him, it was his duty to caution him not to answer any thing that might criminate himself. He answered, that he was obliged to the magistrate, but that he would use his own discretion. On the evidence of Mr. Burgess being read to him, he stated, that he thought there might be a little inaccuracy in the evidence given by Mr. Burgess, in stating that the pistol when first seen by him, lay near to his (the prisoner's) hand: whereas, if his recollection served him well, his hand was either upon the pistol, or that he grasped it. During the time I remained there, after he had heard the different depositions read over to him, he either assented to their correctness, or pointed out wherein he thought there was any difference, observing, particularly on the evidence of General Gascoyne, that he could not positively correct the exact words, as the General would materially be less agitated than he was at that time, or words to that effect. On the whole, I do consider that he was perfectly sane, making a little allowance for the agitation of the moment.

JOSEPH HUME.

William Smith, Esq. of Park-street, Westminster, Member for Norwich, sworn. He deposed as follows:—Yesterday afternoon, about a quarter past five o'clock, passing through the lobby to go to the House of Commons, I stopped to speak to a gentleman about the centre of the lobby, and while in conversation with him, I heard the report of a pistol. I immediately turned my head, and observed some conversation at the end of the room.—Several voices called out to shut the door to prevent any person escaping. There might have been present in the lobby from 30 to 40 persons. In an instant I observed a person rush from the cluster of people who were standing about the door, and come staggering towards me; he reached about the spot where I was first standing, and then fell flat on his face on the floor. I walked round him, not immediately recognising his person; and not supposing he was mortally wounded, but observing he did not stir, I stooped down to assist him, and on raising his head, I perceived him to be Mr. Perceval. I then requested the assistance of a gentleman who was standing close to the body, and we carried him between us into the Speaker's Secretary's

room. We set him on a table, he resting on our arms. I think he was not only speechless but perfectly senseless, and blood came from his mouth. His pulse in a few minutes ceased, and he soon died. I think he was quite dead when Mr. Lynn, the surgeon, came. He died in less than a quarter of an hour. The body was, afterwards, deposited in the Speaker's drawing room. I am quite incapable of giving any evidence of the person who committed this horrid murder.

(Signed) WILLIAM SMITH.

William Lynn, of Great George-street, Westminster, Surgeon, sworn. I was sent for on Monday afternoon, soon after five o'clock. On reaching the Speaker's Secretary's room, I found Mr. Perceval supported by two gentlemen; his body was partly on and partly off the table that was standing by; his shirt and white waistcoat were bloody; and on examining the body, I found a wound on the skin, about over the fourth rib, on the left side, near the breast bone. The wound had the appearance of a large pistol-ball having entered. On examining his pulse, I found he was quite dead; I then passed a probe, to ascertain the direction of the ball, and found it had passed obliquely downwards, and inwards in the direction of the heart. The wound was, at least, three inches deep, and I have no doubt but it caused his death.

(Signed) WILLIAM LYNN.

VERDICT OF WILFUL MURDER AGAINST JOHN BELLINGHAM, *alias* BALLINGHAM. CONDUCT OF THE ASSASSIN IN PRISON.

When Bellingham arrived at Newgate, about one o'clock on Tuesday morning, after being allowed some refreshment by Mr. Newman, he was taken into one of the strong rooms with a stone flooring, in which a barrack bed was made for him. Three keepers, one the principal turnkey, were stationed therein, to watch him with the utmost vigilance. He went to bed almost immediately, and soon fell soundly asleep, and continued so till near seven o'clock on Tuesday morning, when he rose, and, before eight, he sent to Mr. Newman, to inform him that he was ready for his breakfast. A large basin of tea, made and sweetened by Mr. Newman himself (for fear of the administration of poison), was conveyed to him, and two buttered rolls; the whole of which he ate. When he entered the prison he appeared in good spirits, and continued through the whole of Tues-

day, conversing cheerfully with the keepers, to whom he said, on going to bed, "*They can do me no harm, but government has cause for fear.*" He told them that he was born at Saint Neot's, in Huntingdonshire, and that he had a wife and three children at Liverpool. He said he had no idea of his trial being brought on at the present Old Bailey Sessions. He always talked very unaffectedly with the keepers, making various remarks to them; but it was observed, that on speaking to Mr. Alderman Combe and other magistrates who visited him on Tuesday, his manner was constrained, and apparently artful. He had but one person inquired for him on Tuesday, who said that his name was *Hokkirk*, and, on being interrogated about Bellingham, replied, that he knew him to be deranged, and that his father died mad. He was not permitted to see the prisoner.

His time on Tuesday morning was employed in writing a letter to a friend at Liverpool, which consisted of three sides of a quarto sheet of paper, written with apparent correctness, a space purposely being left for the wafer, so that the letter might be opened without the writing being defaced. This has been sent to Mr. Ryder's office. He states that he drew the pistol from his right hand breeches pocket. He has made particular inquiry of the keeper as to what direction the ball took. Being asked if there was any other person close to him when he fired, or between him and Mr. Perceval, he replied, there was none, or he should have been fearful of firing. On Tuesday night he went to rest between eleven and twelve, and was called from a sound sleep on Wednesday morning at seven o'clock. He took his breakfast about nine, and had dinner at two, but in neither instance did he eat heartily, and in the latter case he was interrupted by persons coming in upon him. His dinner consisted of roast beef and potatoes, with beer, but no wine, though he might have had some if he wished for it. He did not converse freely with the common turnkeys, but had no objection to talk with others. A person, named Fidler, an old school-fellow, called upon him, and was most cordially received upon being recognized, but did not remain longer than while the turnkey stayed. Every attention was paid to his comfort. On perusing a morning paper, containing his memorial, he exclaimed—"My memorial then has, at last, gone forth to

the world; the public will now be able to judge my case, and do me the justice to say, I have only done my duty."—Being cautioned by the keepers to be more circumspect in his language, he said, his mind was made up, and he was perfectly indifferent to the result.

With respect to the manner in which he passed the previous part of the day on which he committed the murder, he states that he went with a lady to the European Museum, where he was detained till past four o'clock. He parted from the lady at the extremity of Sydney's-alley, and went down immediately to the House of Commons, without having dined, and with his pistols loaded. He was so anxious not to be disappointed by the failure of his weapon, that, after he had bought his pistols, for which he gave four guineas, he went to Primrose-hill, to try how they would go off, and, when he had ascertained their efficacy, loaded them for his purpose.

The following letter was, on Tuesday morning, sent by Bellingham, from his cell in Newgate, to Mrs. Roberts, No. 9, New Millman-street, the lady at whose house he lodged. It will serve to shew the state of his mind in the miserable situation to which he had reduced himself:—

"Tuesday Morning,

Old Bailey.

"DEAR MADAM, "Yesterday midnight I was escorted to this neighbourhood by a noble troop of light horse, and delivered into the care of Mr. Newman (by Mr. Taylor the magistrate and M.P.), as a State Prisoner of the first class. For eight years I have never found my mind so tranquil as since this melancholy, but necessary catastrophe: as the merits or demerits of my peculiar case must be regularly unfolded in a Criminal Court of Justice to ascertain the guilty party, by a jury of my country, I have to request the favour of you to send me three or four shirts, some cravats, handkerchiefs, night-caps, stockings, &c. out of my drawers, together with comb, soap, tooth-brush, with any other trifle that presents itself which you think I may have occasion for, and inclose them in my leather trunk, and the key please to send sealed, per bearer; also my great coat, flannel gown, and black waistcoat, which will much oblige, Dear Madam, your very obedient servant,

"JOHN BELLINGHAM.

"To the above please to add the prayer-book.

"To Mrs. Roberts."

On Wednesday morning the Sheriffs, accompanied by several other gentle-

men, visited Mr. Bellingham in Newgate, and found him nearly in the same mind as on Tuesday; but on entering into conversation with him, respecting the melancholy subject of Mr. Perceval's assassination, he became less tranquil, and persisted in vindicating the act, and said, when his trial came before a jury of his countrymen, it would then be determined how far a minister was justified in refusing justice to an injured individual. Had he shot Mr. Perceval from personal malice, he should have been worse than a brute. It was the minister, and not the man, that had led him to commit the deed. He further declared, had he a million of lives to lose, they would not prevent him from pursuing his object in the same way. Mr. Harmer, his solicitor had been with him for two hours, to receive instructions preparatory to his trial; and he expressed a wish to have Mr. Brougham, and Mr. Alley, as counsel.

On Wednesday night he slept as soundly as if no crime hung heavily upon his heart, and his conscience were wholly exonerated from a sense of guilt. On the following morning he rose at seven o'clock, obviously refreshed, and apparently unaffected by the unfortunate circumstance of his situation. At half past eight he breakfasted, but ate sparingly. The period between that and dinner he passed walking to and fro in his room in a thoughtful mood, and occasionally reading in his Prayer-book. At a little after two he took dinner, which consisted of minced veal and potatoes with a pint of porter. He ate moderately, but drank very little of the beer. In the course of the day he was visited by Mr. Under Sheriff Smith, and several other gentlemen, none of whom he knew, though he received them all without any appearance of displeasure or disgust. During the whole of this day (Thursday) he appeared perfectly tranquil, placid, and resigned.

A little after six o'clock in the evening he took tea, but ate nothing with it. He then betook himself to the task of preparing his defence. He wrote without intermission until about a quarter before nine o'clock, when he was visited by Mr. Newman. His paper having been already nearly exhausted, he applied to Mr. Newman for more, and was immediately accommodated with it. He, at the same time, preferred another request, for a few glasses

of wine, which Mr. Newman did not feel himself authorized to concede. It might, perhaps, have been as well that this indulgence had been granted, whatever want of sympathy may be felt for the situation of so atrocious a culprit. While Mr. Newman was still with him, his trunk was ordered to be removed, according to the uniform practice of the prison. The trunk was, accordingly, locked (the prisoner keeping the key), and then removed without any objection on his part, or, indeed, any observation, but the expression of a wish that his dressing-gown might be left with him. The gown lay at the time on his bed, and the trunk was removed without any delay.

About nine o'clock, he had another pint of porter, of which he drank but little, and then returned to the business of writing out his defence. He continued thus employed till about twelve o'clock, when he requested one of the persons appointed to sit up with him to prepare his bed. This being done, he got into bed at five minutes past twelve, became instantly composed, and slept soundly till three o'clock on Friday morning. Upon awaking he rose and applied himself, instantly, to set down some observations, which he considered essential to his defence. He then returned to bed at a quarter past three, and slept till seven o'clock, when he rose for the day.

Though aware, that the awful business of his trial was to come on in the course of that morning, he appeared neither alarmed nor apprehensive. For some time after he had risen, he continued calm and composed. At half past eight he had his breakfast, and could scarcely eat any thing. About this time he began to be much agitated. He appeared to struggle hard to stifle his feelings, but could not repress a flood of tears, which he endeavoured in vain to conceal with his pocket handkerchief—Upon perceiving that his involuntary emotions were noticed, he observed to his attendants, that his feelings were not excited by any sense of his own condition, but by considerations for his family—that the act for which he was to be tried was a mere bagatelle, but that he was sorely concerned for the sake of his wife and children. The violence of his agitation was such, that the little he ate at breakfast was immediately got rid of, and he continued seriously indisposed for above a quarter of

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. May. 1812.

an hour. Whilst he remained in this state he requested to have an orange, and Mr. Smart, one of the turnkeys, brought him a couple, the effect of which apparently restored him; and he was again recovered and composed, when Mr. Newman, about a quarter before ten, arrived to conduct him to his trial. He attended Mr. Newman with alacrity, and expressed great satisfaction that his trial was to come on, and his troubles have an end.

TRIAL OF JOHN BELLINGHAM,

For the Murder of the Right Honourable SPENCER PERCEVAL, at the Old Bailey, Friday, May 15, 1812, before Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, Justice Grose, and Baron Graham.

ON Friday, May 15, at seven o'clock in the morning, a great number of persons assembled, in hopes of gaining admission to hear this interesting trial, but many were disappointed.

On the bench were the Duke of Clarence, Marquis Wellesley, General Gascoigne, M. P. J. Smith, Esq. M. P. the Lord Mayor, Recorder, and a very numerous attendance of Aldermen.

At half past ten the Judges, Lord Chief Justice Mansfield, Baron Graham, and Sir Nash Grose, entered the Court. The prisoner was immediately ordered to the bar. He advanced slowly, with the utmost composure of countenance, and bowed to the Court. He is a tall thin man, his face oval, and his nose aquiline; his hair brown, and cut extremely short. He was dressed in a brown coat, striped waistcoat, and dark small-clothes.

Mr. Alley, as Counsel for the Prisoner, proceeded to make an application to their Lordships for the postponement of the trial.

The Attorney-general, for the Crown, objected to the mode in which the Prisoner's Counsel made the application. It was necessary that the prisoner should first plead.

Mr. Garrow, for the Prosecution:—
“This is the stage in which the prisoner is to plead, and is for no other proceeding. When he has pleaded, and Counsel is assigned, then it is time to make the application. But, till then, no person has a right to interpose. I speak this after much consideration, and some experience; and I state it as the only course that can be properly pursued.”

Mr. Alley was about to address the Court, when the Judges unanimously objected to hearing him in that stage.

The Clerk of the Arraignment, Mr. Shelton, then read the indictment, which was couched in the usual form:—the first count charging the prisoner with the wilful murder of the Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, on the oath of certain persons;—and the second charg-

ing him with the same offence on the verdict of the Coroner's inquest.

The prisoner being called on to plead, said, as nearly as we could collect from the low tone in which he spoke, that "he was so situated, his documents, papers, and vouchers, having been taken from him, that he could not safely proceed to trial. If, as he understood, those documents would not be restored till after his trial, it would be totally impossible for him to enter on his justification."

The Attorney general was proceeding to explain to the Court what had been done with reference to the prisoner's papers, when—

Chief Justice Mansfield interrupted him, observing, it was necessary the prisoner should first plead.

The prisoner was again interrogated, when he pleaded "*Not Guilty*" to both counts of the indictment.

The Attorney-general.—"I will now answer what has fallen from the prisoner. He says, he has been denied access to his papers. It is true, that Government, for the purposes of justice, has retained them; but it is also true, that he has been informed, if he asked for them at the time of his trial, they should be ready. And any of them, which he might think necessary to his defence, should be given to him. And, in the mean time, if he considered it necessary, he might have copies of them. This we are ready to verify on oath."

Mr. Garrow.—"The Solicitor for the prisoner has had copies allowed him, as we can also prove."

Mr. Alley said, in the situation in which he was placed, and a most painful one it was, the Court would do him the justice to believe, that every exertion he should feel it necessary to make, arose solely from a fair and honourable desire of discharging that duty, which, as Counsel for the prisoner, had devolved on him. His reason for having, in the first instance, applied to the Court to put off the trial, was founded on this principle, that a man, whose mind was not in a competent state of sanity, ought not to be called on to plead.

The affidavit of Anne Billett was then read. A second, sworn by a Mrs. Clarke, residing in London, was also read. It set forth, that, since the return of the prisoner from Russia, about two years ago, he had manifested evident symptoms of madness, and she had frequently stated her opinion that he was insane.

The Attorney-general.—"If in the case of the meanest individual in the kingdom, your Lordships would be desirous of putting off a trial, on such affidavits as these, I would certainly wish that it should be put off in that which is now before the Court. But, if you find that this is only an effort to postpone justice; if you think that witnesses have been purposely selected to im-

press a false belief on the Court, then you must perceive that, by putting off the trial, not only the ends of justice will not be answered, but, on the contrary, they will be grossly violated. Under such circumstances, I am sure, the application would not be attended to. He has been resident in this town, in the midst of a family, known to multitudes, and transacting business with as much sagacity, and with as perfect and masculine an understanding, as any person who now hears me possesses.

Mr. Alley said, he did not receive his instructions till last night, when his learned friend (Mr. Reynolds) and himself sought the assistance of two of the ablest and most celebrated men of the present day (Drs. Simmons and Munro), one of whom stated, that it was impossible for him to appear this day, and the other returned no answer.

Chief Justice Mansfield said, the application was made to put off the trial, because, by granting time, some facts, material to the prisoner's defence, would be substantiated by witnesses. If there were proper grounds advanced for postponing the trial, he would coincide with the application—but no such grounds could be discovered in the affidavits. They were both perfectly silent as to the conduct of the prisoner since his residence in London—they were both silent as to his demeanor for months and months past, nay, for years. The Court, therefore, were of opinion, that no good ground was alleged for postponing the trial.

Mr. Shelton then proceeded to empanel the Jury: and a person of the name of Samuel Brown, being called to the book, was peremptorily challenged by the Crown.

Mr. Alley objected to the right of the Crown to peremptory challenge, except in cases of high treason.

Mr. Garrow.—"When the Court are worn out by the repetition of the challenge, it will be time enough for the Counsel for the Crown to assign reasons."

Mr. Alley.—"I only desire to know whether the juryman is challenged with or without cause?"

Chief Justice Mansfield.—"It is enough he has been challenged."

Six other challenges were made by the Crown; and the following Jury was ultimately sworn:—

William Dickins	Lee Waters
Ephraim Lee	William English
Daniel Heywood	Charles Russell
Thomas Whittington	James Osborne
John Kennington	James King
Thomas Juggins	George Gayton.

The Attorney-general.—"A lamentable and painful task devolves upon me, to state to you the circumstances of this horrid murder—a crime perpetrated on a man, whose whole life, I should have thought, would have guarded and protected him against such an attack—who, I am sure, if enough of life had been left him to see by whose hand he

had fallen, would have spent his last moment in uttering a prayer for the forgiveness of his murderer. But this is not a time for me to dwell on the private loss—the country has torn from it its brightest ornament—but the country has done justice to his memory. These, however, are not considerations by which you must permit yourselves to be swayed. It is not revenge, nor is it resentment, that ought to have any influence on your consideration of the question. You are to satisfy public justice—to take care, by your verdict, this day, that the public shall not be exposed to the perpetration of such horrid crimes. With respect to the prisoner, who has committed this murder and assassination, I know nothing of his life, or how it has been spent, except so far as relates to the circumstances of the case. He was in business, and acted as a merchant—in the course of his transactions, he shewed himself a man of sound understanding, in every act which he performed—he not only conducted his own affairs with understanding, but he was selected by other persons to manage theirs. Some three or four years ago, not finding his affairs prosper in this country, he was entrusted by a house, I believe in the North, to execute business of great importance. He went to Russia—and there, whether through his own misconduct, or by the justice or injustice of that country, I know not, he was thrown into prison, and applied to his Majesty's Minister, Lord Granville Leveson Gower, and to the Secretary of Legation, Sir Stephen Shairpe, for assistance and remuneration for certain losses—They, for reasons which it is unnecessary, and would be improper for me to state, refused to grant it. He then came to this country, and went on in the pursuit of his affairs in the regular mode. He found persons ready to avail themselves of his activity, experience, and knowledge, and by them he was employed. But he seems to have cherished in his mind a feeling of the propriety of making an application to Government, to indemnify him for losses which he said he had sustained through the means of the Russian Government; and he applied to many persons in this country, to assist him in procuring that recompence which he conceived he was entitled to. The grounds of his application were examined, as they always are, by his Majesty's Ministers, who found them unworthy of attention, and therefore the claim was rejected. He then had recourse to another contrivance, which he hoped to have effected. As his Majesty's Ministers did not wish to interfere, he became desirous of having his case laid before Parliament; to see if he had friends enough there, to obtain that which he had in vain sought from Government. He made applications to various Members of Parliament, who declined complying with his request. He then applied to Mr. Perceval himself, the late Minister, to countenance his claims;

which, according to the forms of Parliament, was necessary to be signified to the House. When pecuniary assistance was prayed for. Governed by those principles of justice, which always regulated and directed his conduct, he did not think himself justified in acceding to the request, and he refused it. From the moment the prisoner found Mr. Perceval would not countenance what he called a remuneration; from that moment the desire of revenge took root in his mind. He had been resident in this city for four months; and, from the time he found his application would not be received, he made preparation for effecting the horrible purpose, which he, at last, fatally accomplished. He provided himself with a brace of pistols, he purchased ammunition, and was ready to take advantage of the first opportunity which offered to prosecute his revenge: and, for the purpose of greater certainty, he informed himself of the time when Mr. Perceval usually attended the House. That every thing might be complete, he procured to be added, to the common dress he wore, a pocket at the side, to receive one of the pistols. On the day when this atrocious act was committed, he placed himself in the lobby of the House of Commons, at the entrance, close to the door, and waited till the victim of his malignity was likely to appear. He prepared himself for the deed: and, just as he was passing the threshold, he discharged his pistol. It unfortunately took effect. Mr. Perceval died almost instantaneously! Under these circumstances, you have to say, whether the person who stands at the bar be or be not the murderer? Whether he shall or shall not answer the justice of his country, for the act he has performed?—Consider it not as the murder of so eminent a person. Consider it as the murder of a common individual. Suppose the meanest subject to have suffered as Mr. Perceval did suffer, and pronounce your judgment as you would in that case! Is he or is he not guilty? To that point you must direct your attention—and I know of no person to cause even a doubt. But, what remains?—This only remains—the attempt which was made this day to put off the trial on the ground of the prisoner being fit for this or for any other crime, as he was afflicted with insanity. Let us consider this a little. The prisoner is a man conducting himself like others, in all the ordinary circumstances of life—who carries on business himself, none of his family or friends interfering—no pretence suggested that he was not able to superintend his own affairs. Not only managing his business himself, but employed by others, in consequence of the high opinion they entertained of his understanding. To them there appeared no defect, no blemish on his mind. What clearer proof can be given to shew, contrary to the defence set up, that this man was not what the law calls *non compos mentis*,—that he was an unaccount-

able being? He manages his own affairs, and the affairs of those by whom he is employed, in a manner that no persons complain of. What foundation is there then for raising, not a presumption, but a pretence or a suspicion of his insanity? I cannot answer that, for I have not occupied my mind with it—I know the cases where the plea of insanity will be received—where, for instance, a murder is committed by a person, whose mental infirmity may be considered as very nearly the absence of all mind. Against that defence there was no argument. But I am this day to learn, whether the wickedness of the act, which the Prisoner is called on to answer, is to be considered an excuse for its perpetration. I can place my position in a stronger point of view, by supposing a case. Let me suppose, while the hand of this assassin was raised against the man whom he murdered, that it was suddenly arrested by the stroke of death, and it pleased God, for the sake of the family, the friends, and the country of Mr. Perceval, to snatch the murderer from life. Let me suppose, on the morning of that day, the Prisoner had either made a will, or entered into any obligation. Let me suppose that will or obligation to be called into question in a Court of Justice, and that his relations had interfered to do it away, because he was not in a state of mind to act for himself. Travelling through the whole life of this man, what ground could they adduce for such a proceeding? His every act appears rational, except one—and that is only irrational, because it is so horrid, that the imagination of man cannot fancy to itself the existence of so atrocious an act. Could a will or a bond so executed, be disputed in law? Let me suppose that evidence was given of his having *intended* to accomplish that, which, unfortunately, he did accomplish. Let the preparation and the attempt be stated—let it be said, that the deed was all but carried into execution. Could these circumstances have been adduced in proof of a weak or insane mind, when he is shewn to have exerted, in every thing else, the most active, perfect, and sound understanding? And what does the argument of insanity in such a case amount to? It comes to this—you must conclude he was mad, because the deed is so atrocious, the act is so enormous, that none of those with whom we are in the habit of communicating in common life, have ever even imagined such guilt. But how far would this argument go? It must arrive at this conclusion, that every act of gross and unusual atrocity would carry its defence along with it. That every act of peculiar horror would have, within itself, a certain defence. For, the barbarity of the deed would be considered as proof that the mind which directed it was not in a state of sufficient sanity to judge whether the action was right or wrong! This is the only point for consideration, in forming a just conclusion, whether the Prisoner

possessed such a mind, at the time of the assassination, as to distinguish right from wrong. For, if his mind possessed that power, he is, criminally, accountable for the act. And here I ought to explain that sort of insanity which renders void civil contracts, but does not affect the commission of crimes. A man may be infirm in mind, insufficient to dispose of his property, or to judge of the claims of his respective relatives; and, if he be in that situation, the management of his affairs may be taken from him, and vested in trustees; but such a man is not discharged from criminal acts, because he cannot transact civil business. I assert this on the authority of the first sages of this country, who have written on criminal law. It was the law of all periods, and never has been controverted. Though a man cannot execute his civil affairs, he is still considered an agent accountable for his criminal acts, if he has a mind that can distinguish right from wrong. And, in many cases which have occurred in courts of law, where the person had been proved, in many respects, to have evinced symptoms of insanity, up to a certain time, the question was, whether that insanity was of such a description as precluded or permitted the knowledge of right or wrong? In every one of those cases which occurs to my memory, though a certain degree of madness was proved, still, as the parties seem to have had sufficient sense to distinguish between right and wrong, at the time of the perpetration of the acts, they were held to be, criminally, accountable. I will state two cases of this description, which are the most prominent on my memory. In the year 1723, a person of the name of Arnold was indicted for having shot at and wounded Lord Onslow. He was supposed to have been murdered, but the noble Lord recovered. The act was proved beyond all controversy. The defence set up was insanity. It was proved, that, from his childhood, he could not conduct himself like a common man. Every act of his life shewed an insufficiency of understanding; to such an extent, that he was not competent to conduct his own affairs; nor would his friends, or indeed, any person, permit him to transact his own business. But it was proved that he entertained a causeless hatred against Lord Onslow; that he had prepared himself for the attack; that he had purchased shot of a larger size than he generally made use of; that he had the act in view for some time before; and it was stated, by the learned Judge who tried the cause, that if, from the circumstances adduced, a knowledge of right and wrong could be presumed, he was criminally accountable; and the Jury being of the same opinion, he was found guilty. The next was the case of Lord Ferrers, who was tried for the murder of Mr. Johnson, his steward. Mr. Johnson had resided in his Lordship's family from his childhood; and, when the noble lord was separated from his

wife, he was appointed receiver of the estates. Lord Ferrers then began to distrust, and dislike this man, of whom he conceived great jealousy. Johnson, it seemed, would not assist him in the furtherance of designs, which he considered unlawful. Against him his Lordship cherished an implacable resentment, and determined on revenge. He concealed it in his own breast, and made the necessary preparations for the foul deed. He sent for Mr. Johnson, treated him with great civility, got the family out of the way, and, having enticed him to a room, he there shot him. It was argued on his trial, that he was a man without understanding. Many irrational acts of his Lordship were proved; and it was also deposed, that several of the family had died insane. It was clearly shewn that he had acted with great insanity, not only in the business out of which the trial arose, but through his whole life. His solicitor had frequent conversations with him, and thought him so insane, that he refused to be employed by him, on that account, and on that account alone. His physicians stated they believed him to be in an insane state of mind; and his relations considered him in such a situation, that he was a fit object for a commission of lunacy, which they certainly would have taken out against him, but they were fearful that their actions might be perverted, and turned to their disadvantage, if they could not satisfactorily make out the case. How were these facts answered? By the question put to the whole House of Peers, who tried the culprit, 'Whether, notwithstanding all these acts, they believed, that, at the time he discharged his pistol, he had a mind capable of distinguishing right from wrong.' And the whole of his peers, with one *consentient* voice, pronounced him to be guilty.—He had judgment of death passed on him; and, on that judgment, so founded on the verdict of his peers, he was executed. Now, having pointed out these facts to you, and supposing that those persons were, to a certain degree, insane, with respect to civil affairs, suffer me to contrast their cases with that of the prisoner. Here there is no deficiency of understanding whatever—no opinion of others; to that effect is adduced; on the contrary, he is entrusted with the management of their affairs. The question is, whether, at the time the murder was perpetrated, he possessed sufficient sense to distinguish between right and wrong? What can you collect from the statement I have made (and I have made it as correct as the information I have received enabled me), from the systematic precision which his conduct evinced, that can support the plea of insanity? What conclusion can you draw, in favour of the idea which has been suggested, that the prisoner was not in a sane state of mind?—Take from your recollection the horrid nature of the act, with the commission of which he is charged—a crime so great, that one can scarcely sup-

pose any human creature could be guilty of such an atrocity. Take from it its accumulated horrors, and the prisoner stands before you in a state of sanity. This is the point to which your attention must be directed.' The learned gentleman concluded, by expressing his satisfaction in the reflection, that this assassination was perpetrated solely by the prisoner, unconnected and uninfluenced by any other person in the country; on him alone the disgrace rested, and not on the character of the country.

The first witness called on the part of the crown was—

Mr. William Smith (M. P. for Norwich), who deposed, that he was on his way to attend the House of Commons on the evening of Monday, the 11th of May, and was going through the lobby towards the door of the House, and, as he was passing, he stooped to speak to a gentleman in the lobby, and while in conversation with that gentleman, he heard the report of a pistol, which appeared to have been fired close to the entrance-door of the lobby. Immediately on the report, he turned towards the place from whence the noise appeared to proceed, and observed a tumult, and probably a dozen or more persons about the spot. Almost in the same instant he saw a person rush hastily from among the crowd, and heard several voices cry out, "shut the doors—let no one escape." The person came towards him from the crowd, looking first one way, then another, rather like one seeking for shelter than the person wounded. But, taking two or three steps towards the witness, he rather reeled by him, and instantly fell on the floor with his face downward. Before he fell witness heard him cry, though not very distinctly, and in what he uttered, witness heard the word "murder," or something very like it. When he first fell, witness thought that he might have been slightly wounded, and expected to see him make an effort to rise, but gazing on him for a few moments, witness observed that he did not stir at all, and he, therefore, immediately stooped down to raise him from the ground, requesting the assistance of a gentleman close by him for the purpose. As soon as they had turned his face upward, and not till then, he found that it was Mr. Perceval. They then took him in their arms, the other gentleman on the left side, and witness on the right, and carried him into the office of the Speaker's Secretary, when they seated themselves on the table, with Mr. Perceval between them, also sitting on the table, and resting on their arms. His face was, by this time, perfectly pale, the blood issuing in small quantities from each corner of his mouth, and, as he then thought, there was not, probably, more than two or three minutes elapsed from the firing of the pistol when there were scarcely any signs of life remaining. His eyes were still open, but he did not appear to know witness, nor to

take any notice of any person about him, nor had he uttered the least articulate sound from the moment he fell. A few convulsive sobs which lasted, perhaps, three or four minutes, together with a scarcely perceptible pulse, were the only signs of life that appeared then, and those continued but a very short time longer; and when witness felt Mr. Perceval's wrist for the last time, just before Mr. Lynn, the surgeon, arrived, it appeared to him that he was totally dead. Witness remained in the same situation with the body until it was carried into the Speaker's house, but he was incapable of giving any account whatever of what passed afterwards in the lobby respecting the detention or conduct of the prisoner at the bar.

Question by Mr. Garraw.—Had you any opportunity of seeing the part of his body in which Mr. Perceval was wounded?—A. Mr. Perceval remained on my arm while Mr. Lynn examined the wound. The body had not then been removed at all. I saw the wound, from which but little blood appeared to have issued.

Q. Where was the wound?—A. Very near the nipple of the left breast, a little above and within it.

Q. Did the wound appear to have been inflicted by a large ball?—A. The orifice appeared to me large for a pistol ball; and when Mr. Lynn probed it, it appeared clearly that the ball slanted downward, and penetrated the cavity of the breast, for the probe did not reach it.

Q. Was not Mr. Perceval of low stature?—A. He was.

Q. Can you state the hour of the day when this fatal occurrence took place?—A. As well as I can recollect, and from various circumstances, I think it was from five o'clock to a quarter past five.

Q. Is not that about the time when gentlemen, in the situation held by Mr. Perceval, would be likely to go down to the House of Commons?—A. I know that is the usual time, and it was the hour at which Mr. Perceval was constantly expected.

Q. If you had any business to transact at the House of Commons with Mr. Perceval, would you not have expected him at that time sooner than any other?—A. I certainly should have expected him about that time.

Q. Have you any doubt whether it was Mr. Phillips assisted you in raising Mr. Perceval from the ground?—A. I understand that Mr. Phillips was one of the persons. I believe there were also one or more of the officers of the House.

Q. I am speaking of the gentleman who was sitting with you on the table, on the other side of Mr. Perceval, after he was shot?—A. His name, I understand, is Phillips.

Mr. William Lynn deposed, that he is a surgeon, residing in Great George-street,

Westminster. He was sent for on the evening of Monday the 11th instant, at about a quarter past five o'clock, and went to the Secretary's room of the Lobby of the House of Commons. When he got there he saw Mr. Perceval on the table in that room, and saw some blood on his white waistcoat and shirt. He turned him on the other side, and saw an opening in the skin, and perceived no pulsation in the pulse, and he appeared quite dead. He probed the wound three inches downward, and entertains no doubt that a pistol ball passed into the heart, and was the cause of the death of Mr. Perceval.

Mr. Henry Burgess sworn, and examined by Mr. Gurney.—Mr. Burgess repeated the evidence which he had previously given upon the coroner's inquest.

Cross-examined by Mr. Alley.—I take it for granted that you have stated every thing that occurred?—A. I have.

Q. The Prisoner was not in custody at the time you accosted him?—A. I believe not.

Q. He made use of no expressions, but a complaint of want of redress of injuries, and refusal by Government, or some such expressions?—A. Yes, he did. He said also, "I will relate the reason why I did it."

Q. I thought you had stated every thing before. Have you now stated all that was said by the Prisoner?—A. To the best of my recollection.

Q. Then the prisoner did not express any thing of personal hostility towards Mr. Perceval, but merely that he had been ill used by Government?—A. He only used the words I have mentioned.

Q. Therefore there was no personal resentment towards Mr. Perceval expressed by him?—A. I do not think there was.

Q. There was a great tumult and pressure at the time?—A. There was not a great crowd—there were not more than twenty persons in the lobby—not so many at the time the pistol was fired.

Q. Was the order to shut the doors before or after the prisoner was in custody?—A. I can't pretend to say.

Q. Was he not in a situation to abscond, if he wished, after he had fired the pistol?—A. I cannot possibly say.

Re-examined by Mr. Gurney.—Q. How long did the agitation of the prisoner continue?—A. A short time. He appeared perfectly calm and collected above stairs in the House of Commons.

Q. With respect to the possibility of the Prisoner's escape after he fired the pistol, was he within or without the doors of the lobby?—A. No doubt within the doors.

Q. I believe there are three steps from the door of the lobby to where an officer of the House is stationed?—A. Yes.

Q. Is not that place where the officer is stationed who receives the Members' coats, &c. as near the lobby door as I am to you?—A. Just about the same distance.

Q. Could any one go out of the lobby without being seen by that officer, stationed as I have observed?—A. No.

Lieut.-General Isaac Gascoigne's evidence went to a confirmation of all the particulars which had been mentioned when the inquest was taken, and in some measure consisted of the very same expressions.

Q. When you first seized the Prisoner did he appear agitated?—A. Certainly: as any man might who was discovered to be guilty of a great crime. His face was in a perspiration.

Q. Did he appear to have recovered afterwards?—A. At the examination above stairs, he appeared with the same calmness and composure as I have known him before to have shewn.

Q. You stated that you knew the prisoner as soon as you saw him. Pray, when did you last see him?—A. I can't precisely say, but I believe it was some time in the end of April, at my own house.

Q. Did you ever see him before that time?—A. I have seen him at Liverpool.

Q. Did you see him at your own house by appointment?—A. He called at my house, and left his name with the servant, and I desired that when he called again he should be admitted.

James Taylor deposed, that he lives at No. 11, North-place, Gray's-Inn-lane, in the neighbourhood of Millman-street; knows the prisoner since last March; is a tailor by trade, and has been twice employed by the Prisoner at the bar. He first saw him on the 5th of March, when he gave him an order for a pair of pantaloons and a waistcoat, and took them according to the directions he got, to Millman-street, which address he had written in his presence, and when he carried home the clothes, he was paid for them by the Prisoner.—He did not enquire whether he was a lodger or not, but he believes that he was. He saw the prisoner again about the 25th of April, in Guildford-street, when he informed him that he had got a small job for him, and if he stepped back he would give it him. He went back to the same house in Millman-street, the Prisoner asked him into the parlour, and desired him to sit down. He then went up stairs and brought down a dark-coloured coat, and directed a side-pocket to be put in the left side, within the coat, so as to be got at conveniently. He wished the depth to be very particular, according to a small piece of paper, about the length of nine inches, which he brought down stairs with the coat. Witness waited about ten minutes, he executed the order immediately, as the Prisoner was very particular in having it done that evening. Witness took it himself, and has seen the Prisoner but once since in Gray's-Inn-lane, about five or six days after.

Question by the Lord Chief Justice Mansfield.—Did any thing pass in Gray's-Inn-

lane between you and the Prisoner at the bar?—A. I bowed to him, my Lord, and he said he would have something more for me to do in a few days. I can't explain on what day that was, but I never saw him afterwards until this day.

Mr. John Norris deposed, that he often attends in the gallery appropriated for strangers, and went down to the House on Monday last for that purpose. He passed into the lobby about the hour of five in the afternoon, or between that hour and ten minutes past five at the utmost.—He observed the Prisoner at the bar standing in the lobby, near the outer door; he was standing beside that part of the door which is generally closed. It is a double door, and one half is usually closed, within which half the Prisoner was standing, and any one to enter the lobby must have passed him at arms length. He observed the Prisoner as if watching for somebody coming, and he appeared to look anxiously towards the door. As well as the witness recollects, the Prisoner had his right hand within the left breast of his coat. Witness passed on to the staircase of the gallery, and almost immediately after he got into the upper lobby about twenty steps, he heard the report of a pistol, and found soon after that it was connected with the fatal event which occurred on that evening. Witness is perfectly certain that the Prisoner at the bar is the person whom he saw on that evening. He has frequently seen him before in the gallery, where gentlemen who report the parliamentary proceedings resort, and also about the passages of the House of Commons.

John Vickery deposed, that he is a Bow-street officer, and went on Monday afternoon, to Millman-street, to the lodgings of the Prisoner, which he searched, and found in the bed-room, up stairs, a pair of pistol bags, and in the same drawer a small powder-flask, and some powder in a small paper, a box with some bullets, some small flints wrapped in paper, and a pistol-key to unscrew the pistol for the purpose of loading. [Here the pistol was handed to the witness to apply the key to it, which was found to correspond.]—There was also in the lodging some sand-paper and a bullet-mould.—[Here the bullet found in the loaded pistol was put in the mould, and found to match it in size.]

Mr. Vincent George said, that he was in the gallery of the House of Commons on Monday last, and came down into the lobby on hearing the discharge of a pistol. He then saw the Prisoner at the bar, and took from the pocket of his small clothes, on the left side, a small pistol, which he examined immediately after, and found to be loaded with powder, and the ball which is now in it. It was primed as well as loaded.—[Here the witness was directed to apply the ball to the pistol, which was now produced; and having done so, he declared it to fit it

equally well as the other pistol.]—The pistols, in the witness's opinion, are fellows, having the same maker's name, size, and bore. He has seen the prisoner several times before, both in the gallery and the avenues of the House of Commons. According to the best of his recollection, the last time he saw him was about six or seven days before the death of Mr. Perceval. He was frequently in the gallery during the debates; and witness sat immediately next him on one occasion during a debate; he can't exactly recollect for what time, but he dares to say for half an hour. He has been once in conversation with the Prisoner in the gallery, with others.

John Addison Newman, keeper of Newgate, deposed, that the prisoner at the bar was brought into his custody on Monday night last, and that he wore the coat which he had on when he came until yesterday, since which it was in the custody of his assistant.

George Beaumont, assistant to the preceding witness, deposed, that he saw the coat in the room lately occupied by the Prisoner at the bar, which room adjoins the chapel, and in which the Prisoner has been confined since Monday last. Witness remained in the prisoner's room from Tuesday evening till ten o'clock the next morning.—[*Here the Prisoner solicited the indulgence of a chair, which was immediately granted him.*]—The coat worn by the Prisoner had been torn in the scuffle in the lobby of the House of Commons, by some person endeavouring to take the papers from his pocket, and he wished that it should be sent to a tailor to be mended.

James Taylor, who put the side pocket in the coat, identified it as the same that was now produced in Court.

General Gascoigne affirmed that Mr. Perceval's christian name was "Spencer;" after which—

Sir James Mansfield then addressed the Prisoner at the bar, informing him, that the evidence on the part of the prosecution was closed, and if he had any defence to make, or any witness to produce, now was the time.

The Prisoner said he should leave his defence to his counsel.

He was here informed, that his counsel would not be allowed to say any thing, and that his defence must rest with himself.

The prisoner said, that he was not in a state to make his defence, as the necessary documents had been seized, and though he had made application that they should be restored, had still been retained, and had only been promised him when his trial should be over. In this case they would be useless, and the circumstances of his justification would be imperfect without them.

The Attorney General and Mr. Garrow stated, that the papers seized on the prisoner were not detained, but that it would be ne-

cessary to authenticate them before delivering them up to the prisoner. The papers, if authenticated, might now be handed over to the prisoner.

Mr. Hume, member of parliament, in whose possession the papers were, was called in to authenticate and deliver up the said papers; he deposed, that he had the papers in his possession that were taken from the prisoner on Monday evening, the night of the murder, and that they had been in his possession ever since. He was then asked where he got the papers, he said he got them from General Gascoigne, and that they had been all in his possession ever since.

General Gascoigne having been again called on, said, Mr. Hume had had from him the papers he took from the prisoner, and had received them all as he took them, without any abstraction.

The papers were then delivered into Court by Mr. Hume, bound in one parcel by a piece of red tape, and, in that state, handed over to the prisoner.

The prisoner having received the papers, untied the tape, and examined them for some time, when having made a certain arrangement of them, he addressed the Court as follows:—

"I feel great obligation to the Attorney-General for the objection which he has made to the plea of insanity. I think it is far more fortunate that such a plea as that should have been unfounded, than that it should have existed in fact. I am obliged to my counsel, however, for having thus endeavoured to consult my interest, as I am convinced the attempt has arisen from the kindest motives. That I am, or have been insane, is a circumstance of which I am not apprized, except in the single instance of my having been confined in Russia—how far that may be considered as affecting my present situation, it is not for me to determine. This is the first time that I have ever spoken in public in *this way*. I feel my own incompetency, but I trust you will attend to the substance, rather than to the manner, of my investigating the truth of an affair which has occasioned my presence at this bar. I beg to assure you that the crime which I have committed, has arisen from compulsion rather than from any hostility to the man whom it has been my fate to destroy. Considering the amiable character, and universally admitted virtues of Mr. Perceval, I feel, if I could murder him in a cool and unjustifiable manner, I should not deserve to live another moment in this world. Conscious, however, that I shall be able to justify every thing which I have done, I feel some degree of confidence in meeting the storm which assails me, and shall now proceed to unfold a catalogue of circumstances, which, while they harrow up my own soul, will, I am sure, tend to the extenuation of my conduct in this honourable Court. This, as has already been candidly stated by the Attorney-General, is the

first instance in which any, the slightest, imputation has been cast upon my moral character. Until this fatal catastrophe, which no one can more heartily regret than I do, not excepting even the family of Mr. Perceval himself, I have stood alike pure in the minds of those who have known me, and in the judgment of my own heart. I hope I see this affair in the true light. For eight years, Gentlemen of the Jury, have I been exposed to all the miseries which it is possible for human nature to endure. Driven almost to despair I sought for redress in vain. For this affair I had the *carte blanche* of government, as I will prove by the most incontestible evidence, namely, the writing of the Secretary of State himself. I come before you under peculiar disadvantages. Many of my most material papers are now at Liverpool, for which I have written, but have been called upon my trial before it was possible to obtain an answer to my letter—Without witnesses, therefore, and in the absence of many papers necessary to my justification, I am sure you will admit I have just grounds for claiming some indulgence. I must state, that after my return from my voyage to Archangel, I transmitted to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, through my solicitor, Mr. Windle, a petition; and in consequence of receiving no reply, I came to London to see the result. Surprised at the delay, and conceiving that the interests of my country were at stake, I considered this step as essential, as well for the assertion of my own right, as for the vindication of the national honour. I waited upon Colonel M'Mahon, who stated that my petition had been received, but, owing to some accident, had been mislaid. Under these circumstances, I drew out another account of the particulars of the Russian affair, and this may be considered as the commencement of that train of events, which led to the afflicting and unhappy fate of Mr. Perceval. This petition I shall now beg leave to read:—

[Here the prisoner read a petition to the Prince Regent, of date January 21, 1812, and containing a statement of the whole of his affairs in Russia. In the course of narrating those hardships, he took occasion to explain several points, and adverted with great feeling to the unhappy situation in which he was placed, from the circumstance of his having been but lately married to his wife, then about twenty years of age, with an infant at her breast, and who had been waiting for him at St. Petersburg, in order that she might accompany him to England—a prey to all those anxieties which the unexpected and cruel incarceration of her husband, without any just grounds, was calculated to excite.—(In saying this, the prisoner seemed much affected).—He also described his feelings at a subsequent period, when his wife,

from an anxiety to reach her native country, (England), when in a state of pregnancy, and looking to the improbability of his liberation, was obliged to quit Petersburg unprotected, and undertake the voyage at the peril of her life, while Lord L. Gower and Sir S. Shairpe suffered him to remain in a situation worse than death. “My God! my God!” he exclaimed, “what heart could bear such excruciating tortures, without bursting with indignation at conduct so diametrically opposite to justice and to humanity. I appeal to you, Gentlemen of the Jury, as men—I appeal to you as brothers—I appeal to you as Christians—whether, under such circumstances of persecution, it was possible for me to regard the actions of the Ambassador and Consul of my own country, with any other feelings but those of detestation and horror! In using language thus strong, I feel that I commit an error; yet does my heart tell me, that men who lent themselves thus to bolster up the basest acts of persecution, there are no observations, however strong, which the strict justice of the case would not excuse my using towards them. Had I been so fortunate as to have met Lord Leveson Gower, instead of that truly amiable and highly lamented individual, Mr. Perceval, he is the man who should have received the ball!”]

Having concluded reading his memorial, and the observations with which he had interspersed it, he went on to state, that on coming to England he had represented his hardships to Marquis Wellesley, from whose Secretary he had received the following answer:—

“Foreign Office, January 31, 1810.

“SIR,

“I am directed by the Marquis Wellesley to transmit to you the papers which you sent to this office, accompanied by your letter of the 27th of last month; and I am to inform you, that his Majesty's government is precluded from interfering in the support of your case, in some measure, by the circumstances of the case itself, and entirely so at the present moment, by the suspension of intercourse with the Court of St. Petersburg. “I am, &c.

(Signed) “CULLING CHARLES SMITH.
“John Bellingham, Esq.

“I would beg to know (he continued), what course it was possible for me, after receiving this letter, to pursue? If his Majesty's Government thus refused me redress, what must be my next step? The only thing I could do was, to bring a serious charge against Sir Stephen Shairpe and Lord Leveson Gower, which I accordingly did, by addressing a complete statement of my case to the Privy Council, from whom I received the following answer:—

" Council Office, Whitehall,

" Sir, May 16, 1801.

" I am directed, by the Lords of the Council, to acquaint you, that their Lordships having taken into consideration your petition on the subject of your arrest in Russia, do not find that it is a matter in which their Lordships can, in any manner, interfere.

" I am, Sir,

" Your most obedient humble servant,

" W. FAWKENER.

" Mr. John Bellingham."

" Having then understood that any remuneration which I might conceive myself entitled to, I could only procure through the medium of Parliament, I applied myself to several members of Parliament, to ascertain what line of conduct I ought to pursue, in order to obtain that desirable end. These gentlemen told me that I should make application to the Chancellor of the Exchequer—thus petitioning for leave to bring in a petition upon a subject which, being well-founded, became a matter of right, and not of favour. In consequence, however, of this advice, I did write a letter to Mr. Perceval, from whom I received an answer, dated Downing-street, May 27, 1810. as follows:—

" Downing-street, May 27, 1810.

" Sir,

" I am desired by Mr. Perceval to state to you in reply to your letter of yesterday, that the time for presenting private petitions has long since passed, and that Mr. Perceval cannot encourage you to expect his sanction in introducing into the House a petition, which Mr. Perceval thinks is not of a nature for the consideration of Parliament.

" I am, Sir,

" Your obedient servant,

THOMAS BROCKSBANK.

" Mr. Bellingham."

" I apprehend, however, that this information is not founded in fact. If I am wrong, I see several gentlemen around me, connected with the House of Commons, who will set me right. That there is no particular time limited for the presentation of private petitions, and that they may be brought forward at any period of the session, I am inclined to think the usages of the House will permit.—Petitions for private bills, I am ready to allow, must be brought in within a prescribed period; but in cases in which petitions are presented under circumstances like mine, which arise from unforeseen events, it is utterly impossible to fix any precise period. The latter clause of Mr. Perceval's answer, which states that my claims are not of a nature for the consideration of Parliament, appears to me inexplicable. If they are not referred to that branch of the legislature, to whose consideration then ought they to be submitted? Yet thus was I landed about from man to man, and from place to place. Suppose this had been the case with either of you, Gentlemen of the Jury, and that your

sufferings had been equal to mine, what would have been your feelings?—It is the duty of every individual to apply through the proper channel for redress, and through what other channel ought you to apply but through the heads of Government? Upon this occasion, however, those whose duty it was to have redressed my grievances, treated them with indifference, and were deaf to the dictates of justice. In consequence of this denial on the part of Mr. Perceval, to investigate a business in which the national honour was concerned, I was left at a loss how to act, or what course to pursue; I, therefore, returned home, and remained inactive for nearly eighteen months, when, finding that I could no longer hold up against the ruinous effects of those failures which were the consequence of the injustice with which I had been treated; every one coming upon me for that which I was unable to pay, and my family borne down by the deepest affliction at the distresses to which they were exposed, I found it necessary to renew my applications, which I did to the Treasury, and submit to them a petition, reiterating those claims I had so unsuccessfully made before. To this application I received for answer—

" Treasury Chambers, Feb. 24, 1810.

" Sir,

" Having laid before the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury, your petition of the 16th instant, submitting a statement of losses sustained by you in Russia, and praying relief, I am commanded by their Lordships to return you the documents transmitted therewith, and to acquaint you that my Lords are not able to afford you any relief.

" I am, &c.

" GEORGE HARRISON."

" John Bellingham, Esq."

" I next made application to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, to have my affair laid before Parliament, explaining anew the disgraceful conduct of the Consul and Ambassador in Russia, who, by suffering me to be so persecuted, had been guilty of an act which brought eternal disgrace on the country." [Here he read documents similar to the former, and repeated all his statements respecting the manner in which he had been treated in Russia.] "The answer I received was as follows:—

" Sir, Whitehall, Feb. 18, 1812.

" I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder, to acquaint you, that your Petition to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, has been referred, by the command of his Royal Highness, for the consideration of the Lords of his Majesty's most honourable Privy Council.

" I am, Sir,

" Your most obedient, humble servant,

" J. BECKETT."

" John Bellingham, Esq."

"After this I made application to the Privy Council office, and had communications with Lord Chetwynd and Mr. Buller, the two clerks of that Council, who informed me that I had nothing to expect from their decision. I then applied to know the reason in writing, why the Privy Council declined to act in obedience to the instructions of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, which request I was informed by Mr. Litchfield could not be complied with. Under these circumstances, I communicated the whole to his Royal Highness, and enclosed to him a Petition to be laid before parliament. [Here the petition was read, as also answer from Mr. Beckett, as follows] :—

" *Whitehall, March 9, 1812.*

" Sir,

"I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder to acquaint you, that your petition to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying that he would be pleased to order your memorial therein inclosed, addressed to the House of Commons, to be brought before Parliament, has been laid before his Royal Highness, and that he was not pleased to signify any commands thereupon.

"Your Memorial to the House of Commons is accordingly herewith returned.

" I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient, humble servant,

" J. BECKETT."

" *John Bellingham, Esq.*"

"So baffled, what could a man do:—reduced to the last extremity of distress, without having been guilty of a single political crime which could call for reprehension? Here I was forced to the commission of that melancholy act (*bursting into tears*) which I, as well as my country, have so sincerely to regret. My wife and my poor children crying for the means of existence, what alternative had I but to seek redress by some such dreadful act as that for which I have now to answer. His Majesty's Ministers, referring me backwards and forwards like a shuttle-cock, without shewing the slightest disposition even to regard my wrongs as deserving of the smallest consideration, in duty to myself, I was forced to seek justice, and avenge my own cause. I was told I could not get my case before Parliament without the sanction of his Majesty's Ministers. To General Gascoyne, for the politeness and attention with which he heard my statement, and the disposition he evinced to relieve me, were it in his power, I have to express my gratitude. He informed me, if any of his Majesty's Ministers would sanction my claims, and that I was able to authenticate the particulars I had related, he should be happy to meet my wishes by laying my petition before the House. Supposing now that I should feel little difficulty in obtaining such sanction, and satisfied that by a jour-

ney to Liverpool I should be able to produce documents which would fully establish the truth of every word I had uttered, I began to hope that the goal of my long hoped-for wishes was now in view. I, therefore, directed a letter to Mr. Ryder, requesting the permission I understood to be essential to my purpose. Here, however, my expectations were again blasted, and those flattering dreams of success which had filled my mind with joy, were dashed for ever from my reach: and this letter at once shewed me that I had no justice to look for.—[Here he read the letter as follows.]

" *Whitehall, 20th March, 1812.*"

" Sir,

"I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 17th instant, requesting permission, on the part of his Majesty's ministers, to present your petition to the House of Commons; and in reply I am to acquaint you, that you should address your application to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

" I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient, humble servant,

" J. BECKETT."

" *John Bellingham, Esq.*"

"At last, then, I was told, I had nothing to expect, and was forced reluctantly to notice, in a more determined manner, the ill-treatment I had received. To this end I enclosed the particulars of my case to the magistrates of Bow-street, with the following letter:—

TO THEIR WORSHIPS THE POLICE MAGISTRATES OF THE PUBLIC-OFFICE, BOW-STREET.

" Sirs,

"I much regret it being my lot to have to apply to your Worships under most peculiar and novel circumstances—For the particulars of the case, I refer to the inclosed letter from Mr. Sec. Ryder, the notification from Mr. Perceval, and my petition to Parliament, together with the printed papers herewith. The affair requires no further remark, than that I consider his Majesty's government to have completely endeavoured to close the door of justice, in declining to have, or even to permit, my grievances to be brought before Parliament for redress, which privilege is the birthright of every individual.

"The purport of the present is, therefore, once more to solicit his Majesty's ministers, through your medium, to let what is right and proper be done in my instance, which is all I require. Should this reasonable request be finally denied, I shall then feel justified in executing justice myself—in which case I shall be ready to argue the merits of so reluctant a measure with his Majesty's Attorney General, wherever and whenever I may be called upon so to do.—In the hopes of

averting so abhorrent but compulsive an alternative,

"I have the honour to be, Sirs,

"Your very humble and obedient Servant,

"JOHN BELLINGHAM.

"9, New Millman-street, March 23, 1812.

"In the course of two days I called again at Bow-treet for an answer to this letter, when I received a little memorandum, in Mr. Read's writing, in which he states that he cannot interfere in my affairs, and that he had felt it his duty to communicate the contents of my packet to the Secretary of State. Had he done otherwise, he would have been extremely reprehensible, as events have turned out so calamitously—events which go to my heart to allude to—(much affected)—At last, in reply to a letter of the 13th April, I received a final and direct answer, which at once convinced me that I had no reason to expect any adjustment whatever of those claims which I had on his Majesty's Government, for my criminal detention in Russia. It was in these terms:

"Whitehall, April 18, 1812.

"SIR,

"I am directed by Mr. Secretary Ryder to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 12th instant, requesting to be informed 'in what state your claim on his Majesty's government for criminal detention in Russia now is.' In reply, I am to refer you to my several letters of the 18th February, 9th and 20th March, by which you have been already informed, that your first petition to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, praying for remuneration, had been referred to the consideration of the Lords of Council. That, upon your second Memorial, praying his Royal Highness to give orders that the subject should be brought before Parliament, his Royal Highness had not been pleased to signify any commands. And, lastly, in answer to your application to Mr. Ryder, requesting permission on the part of his Majesty's ministers to present your petition to the House of Commons, you were informed that your application should be addressed to the Right Hon. the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"I am, Sir,

"Your most obedient humble servant,

"J. BECKETT.

"J. Bellingham, Esq.

"After this, on personal application at the office of the Secretary of State, and intimating my intention to take justice into my own hand, I was told, by the mouth of Mr. Hill, that I was at liberty to take such measures as I thought proper. Who then, is to be reprobated in this case?—those who were regardless of every feeling of honour and of justice, or him who, spurred on by injury and neglect, and with a due notice of his intentions, pursued the only course likely to lead to a satisfactory termination

of calamities which had weighed him down to the lowest ebb of misery!—I will now only mention a few observations by way of defence. You have before you all the particulars of this melancholy transaction. Believe me, Gentlemen, the rashness of which I have been guilty, has not been dictated by any personal animosity to Mr. Perceval, rather than injure whom, from private or malicious motives, I would suffer my limbs to be cut from my body.—(Here the Prisoner seemed again much agitated.)

"If, whenever I am called before the tribunal of God, I can appear with as clear a conscience as I now possess in regard to the alleged charge of the wilful murder of the unfortunate Gentlemen, the investigation of whose death has occupied your attention, it would be happy for me, as essentially securing to me eternal salvation—but that is impossible. That my arm has been the means of his melancholy and lamented exit, I am ready to allow. But to constitute murder, it must clearly and absolutely be proved to have arisen from *malice prepense*, and with a malicious design, as I have no doubt the Learned Judge will shortly lay down, in explaining the law on the subject. If such is the case, I am guilty—if not, I look forward with confidence to your acquittal.

"That the contrary is the case, has been most clearly and irrefragably proved: no doubt can rest upon your minds, as my uniform and undeviating object has been, an endeavour to obtain justice, according to law, for a series of the most long-continued and unmerited sufferings that were ever submitted to a Court of Law, without having been guilty of any other crime than an appeal for redress for a most flagrant injury offered to my Sovereign and my Country, wherein my liberty and property have fallen a sacrifice for the continued period of eight years, to the total ruin of myself and family (with authenticated documents of the truth of the allegations), merely because it was Mr. Perceval's pleasure that justice should not be granted, sheltering himself with the idea of there being no alternative remaining, as my petition to Parliament for redress could not be brought forward (as having a pecuniary tendency) without the sanction of his Majesty's Ministers, and that he was determined to oppose, by trampling both on law and right.

"Gentlemen, where a man has so strong and so serious a criminal case to bring forward as mine has been, the nature of which was purely national, it is the bounden duty of Government to attend to it, for justice is a matter of right, and not of favour. And when a Minister is so unprincipled and presumptuous at any time, but especially in a case of such urgent necessity, to set himself above both the Sovereign and the laws, as has been the case with Mr. Perceval, he

must do it at his personal risk, for, by the law, he cannot be protected.

"Gentlemen, if this is not fact, the mere will of a Minister would be law, it would be this thing to-day and the other to-morrow, as either interest or caprice might dictate. What would become of our liberties? where would be the purity and the impartiality of the justice we so much boast of? To Government's non-attendance to the dictates of justice, is solely to be attributed the melancholy catastrophe of the unfortunate Gentleman, as any malicious intention to his injury was the most remote from my heart. Justice, and justice only, was my object, which Government uniformly objected to grant, and the distress it reduced me to, drove me to despair in consequence, and purely for the purpose of having this singular affair legally investigated, I gave notice at the Public Office, Bow-street, requesting the Magistrates to acquaint His Majesty's Ministers, that if they persisted in refusing justice, or even to permit me to bring my just petition into Parliament for redress, I should be under the imperious necessity of executing justice myself, solely for the purpose of ascertaining, through a criminal court, whether His Majesty's Ministers have the power to refuse justice to a well-authenticated and irrefutable act of oppression, committed by the Consul and Ambassador abroad, whereby my Sovereign's and Country's honour were materially tarnished, by my person endeavouring to be made the stalking-horse of justification, to one of the greatest insults that could be offered to the crown.

"But, in order to avoid so reluctant and abhorrent an alternative, I hoped to be allowed to bring my Petition to the House of Commons—or that they would do what was right and proper themselves.

"On my return home from Russia, I brought most serious charges to the Privy Council, both against Sir Stephen Shairpe, and Lord G. L. Gower, when the affair was determined to be purely national, and consequently it was the duty of His Majesty's Ministers to arraign it by acting on the resolution of the council. Suppose, for instance, the charge I brought could have been proved to be erroneous, should not I have been called to a severe account for my conduct—but being true, ought I not to have been redressed?

"After the notice from the police to government, Mr. Ryder, conscious of the truth and cruelty of the case, transmitted the affair to the Treasury, referring me there for a final result. After a delay of some weeks, the Treasury came to the resolution of sending the affair back to the Secretary of State's Office; at the same time I was told by a Mr. Hill, he thought it would be useless my making further application to government, and that I was at full liberty

to take such measures as I thought proper for redress.

"Mr. Becket, the Under Secretary of State, confirmed the same, adding, that Mr. Perceval had been consulted, and could not allow my petition to come forward. Thus, by a direct refusal of justice, with a *carte blanche*, to act in whatever manner I thought proper, were the sole causes of the fatal catastrophe—and they have now to reflect on their own impure conduct for what has happened.

"It is a melancholy fact, that the warping of justice, including all the various ramifications in which it operates, occasions more misery in the world, in a moral sense, than all the acts of God in a physical one, with which he punishes mankind for their transgressions; a confirmation of which, the single, but strong instance before you, is one remarkable proof.

"If a poor unfortunate man stops another upon the highway, and robs him of but a few shillings, he may be called upon to forfeit his life. But I have been robbed of my liberty for years, ill-treated beyond precedent, torn from my wife and family, bereaved of all my property to make good the consequences of such irregularities; deprived and bereaved of every thing that makes life valuable, and then called upon to forfeit it, because Mr. Perceval has been pleased to patronize iniquity that ought to have been punished, for the sake of a vote or two in the House of Commons, with, perhaps, a similar good turn elsewhere.

"Is there, gentlemen, any comparison between the enormity of these two offenders? No more than a mite to a mountain. Yet the one is carried to the gallows, while the other stalks in security, fancying himself beyond the reach of law or justice: the most honest man suffers, while the other goes forward in triumph to new and more extended enormities.

"We have had a recent and striking instance of some unfortunate men, who have been called upon to pay their lives, as the forfeit of their allegiance, in endeavouring to mitigate the rigours of a prison.—(Alluding to the recent trials for high treason, at Horse-monger-lane)—But, gentlemen, where is the proportion between the crimes for which they suffered, and what government has been guilty of in withholding its protection from me? Even in a crown case, after years of sufferings, I have been called upon to sacrifice all my property, and the welfare of my family, to bolster up the iniquities of the crown, and then am prosecuted for my life, because I have taken the only possible alternative to bring the affair to a public investigation, for the purpose of being enabled to return to the bosom of my family with some degree of comfort and honour. Every man within the sound of

my voice must feel for my situation; but by you, gentlemen of the jury, it must be felt in a peculiar degree, who are husbands and fathers, and can fancy yourselves in my situation.—I trust that this serious lesson will operate as a warning to all future ministers, and lead them to do the thing that is right, as an unerring rule of conduct; for, if the superior classes were more correct in their proceedings, the extensive ramifications of evil would, in a great measure, be hemmed up—and a notable proof of the fact is, that this court would never have been troubled with the case before it, had their conduct been guided by these principles.

“I have now occupied the attention of the court for a period much longer than I intended; yet, I trust, they will consider the awfulness of my situation to be a sufficient ground for a trespass, which, under other circumstances, would be inexcusable. Sooner than suffer what I have suffered for the last eight years, however, I should consider five hundred deaths, if it were possible for human nature to endure them, a fate far more preferable. Lost so long to all the endearments of my family, bereaved of all the blessings of life, and deprived of its greatest sweet, liberty, as the weary traveller who has long been pelted by the pitiless storm welcomes the much desired inn, I shall receive death as the relief of all my sorrows. I shall not occupy your attention longer; but, relying on the justice of God, and submitting myself to the dictates of your conscience, I submit to the fiat of my fate, firmly anticipating an acquittal from a charge so abhorrent to every feeling of my soul.”

Here the prisoner bowed, and his counsel immediately proceeded to call the following witnesses:—

Anne Billett, who appeared under the strongest impressions of grief and horror, being sworn, deposed, that she lived in the county of Southampton; she arrived last night in London, in consequence of having read in the newspapers of the prisoner having been apprehended for the murder of Mr. Perceval. She was induced to come to town, from a conviction that she knew more of him than any other friend. She knew him from a child. He resided latterly at Liverpool, from whence he came at Christmas last. His wife and children now reside there. She knew him to be a merchant. His father died insane, in Titchfield-street, Oxford-road; she firmly believed that, for the last three or four years the prisoner was in a state of derangement, respecting the business which he had been pursuing. She had not seen him for twelve months until the present moment. She always thought him deranged when his Russian affairs were the subject of conversation. She knew him at Liverpool, about a year and a half ago;

and she and his friends always avoided the mention of those affairs, as they always proved a source of uneasiness, from their effect upon his mind.

Cross-examined by Mr. Garrow.

She deposed, that when in London with the prisoner, about twelve months since, he was pursuing the same object, that is, going to the different government offices to seek redress of his grievances. He was then in a state of perfect derangement, as he had been ever since his return from Russia. His wife carries on the millinery business at Liverpool. He has some male friends, but no partner. There was one instance which occurred at the period to which she was alluding, which strongly confirmed her in the opinion of his insanity. About Christmas he told his wife and witness, that now he was come from Russia, he had realized more than 100,000*l*, with which he intended to buy an estate in the West of England, and to have a house in London.—He admitted that he had not got the money, but said it was the same as if he had, for he had gained his cause in Russia, and our government would make good all the loss he had sustained. He repeatedly said to her and to his wife, that this was assuredly the fact. Upon one occasion, he took Mrs. Bellingham and her to the Secretary of State's office, where they saw Mr. Smith, who said if he had not ladies with him, he would not have come to him at all. The prisoner told Mr. Smith, that the reason why he brought them was, to convince them that his claims were just, and that he would very shortly receive the money. Mr. Smith told him he could say nothing upon this subject; he had already sent him a letter, alleging that he had nothing to expect.

Mrs. Clarke, of Bagno-court, Newgate-street, had known the prisoner several years. She knew he had been from Russia about two years and a half, during which time he was very much deranged. She saw him six or seven times since last January, in North-street, Red Lion-square.

Cross-examined.—She never knew that he was subject to any restraint—she knew that he came alone from Liverpool, and that the control of any of his affairs had never been taken from him.

Mrs. Roberts, in whose house the prisoner lodged, was then called, but did not appear: her servant, however,

Catherine Fidgeon, deposed, that her mistress was so extremely unwell as to be unable to attend in pursuance of the subpoena she had received. She lived at No. 9, New Millman-street. The prisoner lodged with her mistress above four months. She recollected the day on which he was taken into custody. The day preceding (Sunday) she thought he had been somewhat confused. On the Monday he had some conversation with his washerwoman relative to

the price she charged for washing his dressing-gown. She asked a shilling, and he said if he had known the price would have been more than eightpence he would have washed the gown himself.

Cross-examined.—He was a favourite in the family. He breakfasted at home, but dined very seldom. He was very regular in his hours. Mrs. Roberts and her little boy and him went to the Foundling on Sunday morning. He dined alone that day at home. They were to have gone to the Magdalen in the evening; but in consequence of its being very wet, they went again to the Foundling. Mrs. Roberts, her son, and the prisoner, went the next day to the European Museum. Her mistress and the little boy came home alone at half past 5 o'clock. She heard that the prisoner was apprehended for murder between 6 and 7 o'clock. She remembered a man bringing home a coat three weeks or a month back. She never saw either of the pistols, or any of the apparatus belonging thereto. The prisoner was occupied in writing letters on the forenoon of the day on which the murder was committed, and was so much engaged in this task, that when the washerwoman came, he did not admit her for nearly half an hour. He seemed to have a good deal of business, and was frequently writing. She never knew any surgeon or doctor attend him.

Here Mr. Alley, counsel for the prisoner, directed the door-keeper to call at the door, for the purpose of ascertaining whether any witnesses had arrived from Liverpool. No answer was then returned; but shortly afterwards, Mr. Sheriff Heygate announced to the bench, that he had just been informed two persons had, within the last few minutes, arrived from Liverpool in a post-chaise and four, to give evidence in favour of the prisoner. These persons being admitted into court, looked at the prisoner, but declared he was not the person they had supposed him to be. They mentioned the circumstance of their having heard of the apprehension of the prisoner, and knowing something of a person bearing his description, in whose conduct they had seen frequent marks of derangement, they had come to London to give evidence in his favour.

The evidence being now concluded,

Lord Chief Justice Mansfield proceeded to sum up the evidence. He commenced by observing to the jury, that they had now to try an indictment, which charged the prisoner at the bar, with the wilful murder (here the learned judge was so much overcome by his feelings, that he could not proceed for several seconds) of Mr. Spencer Perceval (in a faint voice), who was murdered with a pistol loaded with a bullet. When he mentioned the name of—(here again his lordship was sincerely affected

and burst into tears, in which he was joined by the greatest portion of the persons in Court—a man so dear, and so revered as that of Mr. Spencer Perceval, he found it difficult to suppress his own feelings. As, however, to say any thing of the distinguished talents and virtues of that amiable man might tend to excite improper emotions in the minds of the jury, he should withhold those feelings which pressed for utterance from his heart, and leave them to form their judgment upon the evidence which had been adduced in support of the case, unbiassed by any unfair indignation which they might feel against his murderer, by any description, however faint, of the excellent qualities of the deceased. They were to try the unfortunate man at the bar, in the same manner as if he was arraigned for the murder of any other man. The law protected the lives of all his Majesty's subjects alike; and the crime was the same, whether committed upon the person of the highest and most distinguished character in the country, as upon that of the lowest. The only question they had to try was, whether the prisoner did wilfully and maliciously murder Mr. Spencer Perceval, or not! It was not necessary to go very minutely into the evidence which had been produced to the fact, as there was little doubt as to the main object of their inquiry. The first thing they had to say was, whether the person charged with having murdered Mr. Perceval, had so murdered him, and whether that murder had been committed with a pistol bullet? The learned Judge then proceeded to read the testimony given by the several witnesses examined.

That of Mr. W. Smith, Surgeon Lynn, and Mr. Burgess, clearly substantiated the fact, that the deceased had died in consequence of a pistol, which had been discharged into his breast, and that the hand of the prisoner was the hand which had discharged that weapon. With respect to the deliberation that had been proved by other witnesses; from what he could collect from the prisoner's defence, it seemed to amount to a conclusion, that he conceived himself justified in what he had done, by his Majesty's government having refused to redress some supposed grievances. Such dreadful reasoning could not be too strongly reprobated. If a man fancied he was right, and in consequence conceived that if that fancy was not gratified, that he had a right to obtain justice by any means which his physical strength gave him, there was no knowing where so pernicious a doctrine might end. By the same reason, every person who presided in a court of justice in the country, who might refuse to meet the wishes of a plaintiff, would be liable to revenge equally atrocious. In another part of the prisoner's defence, which was not, however, urged by himself, it was attempted

to be proved, that at the time of the commission of the crime, he was insane. With respect to this, the law was extremely clear. If a man was deprived of all power of reasoning, so as not to be able to distinguish whether it was right or wrong to commit the most wicked or the most innocent transaction, he could not certainly commit an act against the law. Such a man, so destitute of all power of judgment, could have no intention at all. In order to support this defence, however, it ought to be proved by the most distinct and unquestionable evidence, that the criminal was incapable of judging between right or wrong. It must, in fact, be proved beyond all doubt, that, at the time he committed the atrocious act with which he stood charged, that he did not consider murder was a crime against the laws of God and nature. There was no other proof of insanity which would excuse murder, or any other crime. There were various species of insanity. Some human creatures were void of all power of reasoning from their birth—such could not be guilty of any crime. There was another species of madness, in which persons were subject to temporary paroxysms, in which they were guilty of acts of extravagance—this was called Lunacy. If these persons committed a crime when they were not affected with the malady, they were, to all intents and purposes, amenable to justice. So long as they could distinguish good from evil, so long would they be answerable for their conduct. There was a third species of insanity, in which the patient fancied the existence of injury, and sought an opportunity of gratifying revenge by some hostile act. If such a person was capable, in other respects, of distinguishing right from wrong, there was no excuse for any act of atrocity which he might commit under this description of derangement. The witnesses who had been called to support this extraordinary defence, had given a very singular account, in order to shew that, at the time of the commission of the crime, the prisoner was insane. What might have been the state of his mind some time ago, was perfectly immaterial. The single question was, whether at the time this fact was committed, he possessed a sufficient degree of understanding to distinguish good from evil, right from wrong, and whether murder was a crime not only against the law of God, but against the law of his country. Here it appeared that the prisoner had gone out like another man; that he came up to London by himself at Christmas last; that he was under no restraint; that no medical man had attended him to cure his malady; that he was perfectly regular in all his habits; in short, there was no one proof adduced to shew that his understanding was so deranged as not to enable him to know that murder was a crime. On the

contrary, the testimony adduced in his defence, had most distinctly proved, from a description of his general demeanor, that he was, in every respect, a full and competent judge of all his actions. Having then commented on the evidence of Mrs. Clarke, Mrs. Billett, and Mary Fidgeon, his lordship concluded by exhorting the Jury to take all the facts into their most serious consideration. If they had any doubt, they would give the prisoner the benefit of that doubt; but, if they conceived him guilty of the crime alleged against him, in that case they would find him guilty.

The Jury, after a consultation of two minutes and a half in the box, expressed a wish to retire, and an officer of the court being sworn, accompanied them to the Jury-room. As they passed out, the prisoner regarded them separately with a look of mingled confidence and complacency. They were absent about fourteen minutes, and on their return into Court, their countenances acting as indices to their minds, at once unfolded the determination to which they had come. The prisoner again directed his attention to them in the same manner as before.

The names being called over, and the verdict asked for in the usual form, the foreman, in a faltering voice, announced the fatal decision of—GUILTY.

The prisoner's countenance here indicated surprise, unmixed, however, with any demonstrations of that concern, which the awfulness of his situation was calculated to produce.

The prisoner was asked what he had to say, why sentence of death should not be immediately passed upon him. To this interrogatory he made no reply.

The Recorder then proceeded to pass sentence in a most solemn and affecting manner, which bathed many of the auditors in tears. The style was unusually excellent, and so powerful was its effect upon the whole Court, that we can barely give its substance, which was nearly as follows:—
 "Prisoner at the bar! you have been convicted by a most attentive and a most merciful jury, of one of the most malicious and atrocious crimes it is in the power of human nature to perpetrate—that of wilful and premeditated murder! A crime, which, in all ages, and in all nations, has been held in the deepest detestation—a crime, as odious and abominable in the eyes of God, as it is hateful and abhorrent to the feelings of man. A crime which, although thus heinous in itself, in your case has been heightened by every possible feature of aggravation. You have shed the blood of a man admired for every virtue which can adorn public or private life—a man, whose suavity and meekness of manner was calculated to disarm all political rancour, and to deprive violence of its asperity. By his

death, charity has lost one of its greatest promoters; religion, one of its firmest supporters; domestic society, one of its happiest and sweetest examples; and the country, one of its brightest ornaments—a man, whose ability and worth was likely to produce lasting advantages to this empire, and ultimate benefit to the world. Your crime has this additional feature of atrocious guilt, that in the midst of civil society, unarmed, defenceless, in the fulfilment of his public duty, and within the very verge of the sanctuary of the law, your impure hand has deprived of existence a man as universally beloved, as pre-eminent for his talents and excellence of heart. To indulge in any conjecture as to the motive which could have led you to the commission of this atrocious deed, would be to inquire into all that is base and perfidious in the human heart. —Assassination is most horrid and revolting to the soul of man, inasmuch as it is calculated to render bravery useless, and cowardice successful. It is therefore that the voice of God himself has declared, “that he that sheddeth man’s blood, by man shall his blood be shed.” In conformity to these laws, which God hath ordained, and men have obeyed, your disgraced and indignant country, by the example of your ignominious fate, will appreciate the horror of your offence, and set up a warning to all others who might hereafter be tempted to the perpetration of a crime of so deep a dye. A short time, a very short time, remains for you to supplicate for that mercy in another world, which public justice forbids you to expect in this. Sincerely do I hope that the short interval that has elapsed since the commission of this atrocious offence, has not been unemployed by you in soliciting that pardon from the Almighty, which I trust your prayers may obtain, through the merits of your Redeemer, whose first attribute is mercy. It only now remains for me to pass the dreadful sentence of the law, which is—

“That you be taken from hence to the place from whence you came, and from thence to a place of execution, where you shall be hanged by the neck until you be dead; your body to be dissected and anatomized.”

The impressive and awful sentence of the law was heard by the prisoner without any apparent emotion, and by the whole Court in the most solemn and decorous silence. The wretched man was immediately removed from the bar. He said, “My Lord,” as if inclined to address the Judge, but was informed by Mr. Newman, that it was not then a time for saying any thing. He stumbled on the declivity in the dock as he went out, but betrayed no agitation beyond what he had shewn at any other of the most peculiarly interesting periods of his trial. His face was a little flushed, and

the only indication of feeling at all was in an almost imperceptible convulsive motion of the lip.—His hair, which is closely cropped, was perfectly moist, either from the exertion of speaking in his defence, or from internal agitation which he strove to conceal, and which thus broke through his frame. When the sentence was announced to the crowd assembled without in the Press-yard and Old Bailey, there followed no signs either of exultation, or a contrary feeling. The intelligence seemed merely to gratify that curiosity which had brought them together; and with a few buzzes to Sir F. Burdett, when his carriage drove off, they quietly and peaceably dispersed.

The prisoner had intended to call the following witnesses on his defence, but was dissuaded from it by his solicitor, Mr. Harmer:—

Lord Granville Leveson Gower, Sir Stephen Sharpe; Mr. Ross and Mr. Rick, Secretaries to Lord Gower, in St. Petersburg; Marquis Douglas, Mr. Stuart, Minister at St. Petersburg; Marquis Wellesley, Culling Smith, Mr. Buller, and Mr. Litchfield, Council Office; Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Hill, Treasury; Mr. Ryder, Mr. Beckett, and Mr. Breiske, Home Department; Colonel M'Mahon, Mr. Read, Public Office, Bow-street; and Mr. Windle, Solicitor.

While the learned judge was summing up the evidence, Bellingham, who certainly did not seem to expect the issue of the trial to be what it is, mentioned to his Solicitor to be sure not to let slip the opportunity of acquainting his wife by that night’s post, that he had been acquitted.

EXECUTION OF BELLINGHAM, THE ASSASSIN, FOR THE MURDER OF MR. PERCEVAL.

At seven on Monday morning, May 17, about twenty Gentlemen, chiefly men of rank, assembled in the Lord Mayor’s parlour at the Sessions House. About half-past seven, Mr. Sheriff Birch, Mr. Sheriff Heygate, with Mr. Poynder, their Deputy, arrived in the same room. The Lord Mayor soon after followed. The Sheriffs and his Lordship were in full dress suits of black.—Headed by these officers, the company proceeded through the Sessions House, by subterraneous passages, into Newgate, and through various yards till they came into the yard of the condemned capital convicts. Here was set out a small anvil on which to strike off Bellingham’s fetters. It rained hard. The Sheriffs ordered the spectators to stand at some distance, but around the anvil. In a few minutes Bellingham appeared, at-

tended by the Rev. Mr. Ford, the Ordinary of Newgate.—Bellingham looked a little about him with a quick and sharp manner, and observed, "It is a very wet morning." He seemed as calm, collected, and firm, as any of the spectators, quite attentive to what was going forward without the least confusion. He was dressed in a brown great coat buttoned half way up; a blue and buff striped waistcoat, clay-coloured pantaloons, white stockings, and shoes. He kept on his round hat, and looked a little flushed in the face. He was desired to place his left leg on the anvil, which he did, but seemed a little afraid they would hurt him; he begged they would take care not to hurt him. When the irons were striking off his right leg, he winced a little, as if they had hurt him.

He was in person thin and upright, a little above the middle stature; of a thin, sharp, long visage, quick eye, rather small; a very prominent nose and chin, his upper lip projecting rather over his under one, dark hair, and appeared in age to be about 36.

When his irons were off, he quickly retired into a room, attended by Dr. Ford, the Sheriffs, the Lord Mayor, the executioner, some officers, and two or three Gentlemen, to have his arms tied back with ropes, &c. Here he put on Hessian boots, and waited till the proper time of proceeding to the place of execution. During the time that he remained here, he talked to the Sheriffs with ease and composure, he repeated shortly what he had said at the trial, respecting the wrongs which he conceived himself to have suffered; and added, that if he could have presented his Petition to the House of Commons, the event for which he was then about to die would not have happened; expressing at the same time a hope that some regulation would be made upon the subject of petitions in future, to prevent similar consequences. Mr. Sheriff Heygate then addressed him, and said, he hoped that at this awful moment he felt due and deep contrition for the dreadful act which he had perpetrated. He replied, "I hope that I feel all that a man ought to feel." The Sheriff then said, as he was about to appear in the presence of God, he trusted that all feelings of resentment or revenge were eradicated from his mind; he said, yes; that no man could feel more sincerely for the situation of Mrs. Perceval, and her family, than he did—that he was aware

he was about to appear in the presence of God—that it was vain for human being to hope to appear in that presence free from guilt—that man was but corruption. Mr. Sheriff Birch said, you hope for mercy from your repentance through the merits and intercession of your Redeemer. He said, yes, he was conscious of the nature of the act he had committed, and added, you know it is forbidden in scripture. Mr. Sheriff Heygate said, he was glad he was in that temper of mind, and asked if he wished to have his sentiments made known. Bellingham answered, "yes, certainly, I wish most earnestly to have them made known." The Sheriff then asked him if there was any thing further he had to say, any communication he had to make to his family, or to any other person; he answered, no; with respect to himself, his cares were of course over, and all his concern was for his family, which, he said, consisted of his wife, and three children, all sons, and he was most anxious they should be provided for. The Sheriff then reminded him that a Gentleman had been there yesterday from Liverpool, who had promised him that his family should be taken care of. He expressed his satisfaction, and again repeated, that the only anxiety he now felt was for his family, and for their future provision. Mr. Sheriff Heygate then addressed him, and asked him if he still adhered to his former declaration, that he had not perpetrated this act from any concert or communication with any other person, and that he was prompted to commit it merely from a mistaken sense of the wrongs which he conceived himself individually to have suffered. He immediately answered with peculiar earnestness that he had not acted in concert or in communication with any human being, and he wished that his last words upon this subject should be made known. He then turned round to a table on which the ropes for binding his hands and arms, and the one with which he was to be executed, were lying, and said, "Gentlemen, I am quite ready." The hour being nearly arrived at which he was to suffer, one of the attendants proceeded to fasten his wrists together; he turned up the sleeves of his coat, and clasping his hands together, presented them to the man who held the cord, and said, "so!" When they were fastened, he desired the attendant to pull down his sleeves so far as to cover

the cord. The officer then proceeded to secure his arms by a rope behind him; when the man had finished, he moved his hands upwards, as if to ascertain whether he could reach his neck, and asked whether they thought his arms were sufficiently fastened, saying that he might possibly struggle, and that he wished to be so secured as to prevent any inconvenience arising from it, and requested that the rope might be tightened a little, which was accordingly done. During the whole of the awful scene he appeared perfectly composed and collected, his voice never faltered, but just before he left the room to proceed to the place of execution, he stooped down his head and appeared to wipe off a tear. He was then conducted by the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, Under Sheriffs, and Officers (Dr. Ford walking with him), from the room in which he had remained from the time his irons were taken off, through the Press yard and the Prison, to the fatal spot. He walked very firmly, and appeared more composed than many of the persons who were present at this awful scene.

He proceeded through a long variety of narrow, well-guarded passages to the debtor's door, out of which he ascended on the scaffold. In the rooms looking into the yards through which he passed, the prisoners were all locked up; but they crowded to the windows to look at him.

The procession, which moved quickly along, was followed by about two dozen Gentlemen, chiefly men of rank, among whom were Lords Sefton and Deerhurst, the Hon. Mr. Lygon, Mr. Berkley Craven, &c.

The Sheriffs and some of the Officers first went out of the Debtor's door, upon a part of the scaffold, a little lower in situation, covered over from the rain, and situated between the door and scaffold of execution. Here they stood with only their own Officers, the Lord Mayor, and about six Gentlemen, the others being excluded, were left inside the door in the prison. Bellingham ascended the scaffold, accompanied by Mr. Ford, the Ordinary, the Clergyman, the Executioner, and one or two officers, who kept rather back, the Ordinary and Executioner alone going forward with him.

He ascended the scaffold with rather a light step, a cheerful countenance, and a confident, a calm, but not all an exulting air; he looked about him a little lightly and rapidly, which seems to have

been his usual manner and gesture; but he had no air of triumph, nor disposition to pay attention to the mob, nor did he attempt to address the populace. On his appearance, a confused noise arose among the mob, from the desire and attempts of some to huzza him, counteracted by a far greater number who called "Silence!" He took no notice of this, but submitted quietly, and with a disposition to accommodate, in having the rope fastened round his neck, nor did he seem to notice any thing whatever that passed in the mob, nor was he in any way gratified by the friendly disposition which some manifested towards him.

Before the cap was put over his face, Mr. Ford, the Clergyman, asked if he had any last communication to make, or any thing in particular to say. He was again proceeding about Russia and his family, when Mr. Ford stopped him, calling his attention to the eternity into which he was entering, and praying, Bellingham praying fervently also.

The last thing the Clergyman said to him, was asking him how he felt; to which he answered calmly and collected, saying, "he thanked God for having enabled him to meet his fate with so much fortitude and resignation."

When the executioner proceeded to put the cap over his face, Bellingham objected to it, and expressed a strong wish the business could be done without it; but Mr. Ford said it was impossible. While the cap was putting on and fastening on, it being tied round the lower part of the face by the Prisoner's neck-handkerchief, and just when he was tied up, about a score persons in the mob set up a loud and reiterated cry of "God bless you; God save you!" The cry lasted while the cap was fastening on, and though those who set it up were loud and daring, it was joined in but by a very few. The Ordinary asked Bellingham if he heard what the mob was saying? He said he heard them crying out something, but did not understand what it was, and enquired what? The cry having by this time ceased, the Clergyman did not inform him what it was. The fastening on of the cap being accomplished, the executioner retired. A perfect silence ensued, preparatory, as we expected, to an attempt at a huzza when he was turned off. The mob evidently expected he would be turned off instantly, but in this they were disappointed, as Mr. Ford continued praying with him for about a minute, while the

executioner went below the scaffold, and preparations were made to strike away its supporters. The clock struck eight, and while it was striking the seventh time, the Clergyman and Bellingham both fervently praying, the supporters of the internal square of the scaffold were struck away, and Bellingham dropped out of sight down as far as the knees, his body being in full view, the Clergyman being left standing on the outer frame of the scaffold. When Bellingham sunk, the most perfect and awful silence prevailed, not even the slightest attempt at a huzza or noise of any kind was made. He did not struggle at first, and but very little afterwards, the executioners being below pulling his heels that he might die quickly; they were concealed in the enclosure from the sight of the populace. As Bellingham dropped, the Clergyman retired from the scaffold, and in ten minutes afterwards the mob, which was not great, began to retire. It appeared to us that some of the mob intended to cheer Bellingham, in some way, when he was turned off; but that their previous disappointment after he had been tied up, and the sudden unexpected, noiseless, scarcely apparent manner in which he sunk or was turned off, took them so by surprise, they were thrown off their guard, and having allowed the opportunity of the precise moment to escape, they could not resume it.

The body hung till nine o'clock, and as soon as it was cut down, was placed in a cart, and covered with a sack. The assistant of the executioner, and a boy, got into the cart, and preceded by the City Marshal, the body was conveyed up the Old Bailey, and along Newgate-street. The populace followed the cart close, and as the windows were thronged with spectators, the executioner two or three times removed the sack from the body, that it might be seen. The cart turned down St. Martin's-le-grand, up Little Britain, and the body was delivered at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, in Bell-yard. The populace then dispersed.

From the time of his condemnation till Sunday, the day previous to his execution, no person was admitted to see him, but the two gaolers who remained in the apartment with him, and Mr. Ford, the Clergyman. If any person properly entitled to see him had applied, the Sheriffs were ready to have given them a written order to have done so, without which no one, not even the Lord Mayor, could see him. Mr.

Nicholson, who applied to see him so earnestly on Saturday, is a Methodist, unacquainted with the deceased, who certainly was of the Church of England. He took the sacrament on Sunday morning with great devotion, making the responses most correctly, and shewing he was well used to the practice of the Church of England. When this was over, he seemed much relieved, and thanked God he was now on the point of having an end put to the troubles in which he had been constantly involved for the last thirty years.

He was allowed only bread and water after his condemnation, but so far from complaining of this he seemed pleased with it, observing, he thought such diet preserved his health and spirits better. In his cell he lay mostly on his bed, no chairs or tables being allowed; and he slept a great deal. He slept remarkably sound all Sunday night, and until the time when he was called on to prepare for execution. He firmly and uniformly refused to express contrition for his crime, or for Mr. Perceval's fate, and he as steadily denied having any accomplices.

Great praise is due to Mr. Sheriffs Birch and Heygate for the pains they took in regulating the mode of execution, and to Mr. Ford for his counsel and exhortation to the prisoner. The scaffold or platform of execution was well guarded with additional wooden and iron fences, none but peace officers being in view, or indeed within the city.

The following placard was ordered by the under sheriff Poynder, to be posted up in the night, and also to be held on poles in the morning by the constables.

"Beware of entering the crowd: Remember that thirty poor creatures were pressed to death by the crowd, when Holloway and Haggerty were executed."
— Authenticated by

J. POYNDER.

The only persons that have seen Bellingham, from the time of the sentence to Monday morning, besides the Ordinary and Keepers, were Mr. Alderman Wood, Mr. Sheriff Heygate, Mr. Stephen, M.P. brother-in-law to Mr. Wilberforce, Mr. Joseph Butterworth, of Fleet-street, and the Rev. Mr. Wilson, of John-street chapel. The four first went to the cell on Sunday, at one o'clock; Bellingham was asked how he did, he answered very cheerfully, "I am as well as I can be with bread and water." Mr. Stephen

addressed him, by saying, that he was a very intimate friend of Mr. Perceval; that he did not come to see him out of any curiosity, but with a sincere desire to know if he were fitted for another world; and that he was certain, it was of all things what Mrs. Perceval wished, if he would declare this to be the case. Bellingham replied, that he had no enmity towards Mr. Perceval, and that he would as soon have killed one of his own children; but he was about to enter fully into a justification of his case, which he has always done since his confinement, when Mr. Stephen begged him to dismiss every feeling of that nature, and, in a very energetic address of half an hour, endeavoured to impress on his mind the necessity of a due penitence. He appeared very much pleased with it. Mr. Butterworth also addressed him at some length. During the whole of the time he was very attentive. He was asked whether he was of the church of England? He said, yes, but that he went to other places of worship, for religion was in the heart, and not in the forms.

On Sunday night Bellingham wrote a letter to his wife, of which the following is a literal copy:—

“MY BLESSED MARY;

“It rejoiced me beyond measure to hear you are likely to be well provided for. I am sure the public at large will participate in, and mitigate, your sorrows. I assure you, my love, my sincerest endeavours have ever been directed to your welfare. As we shall not meet any more in this world I sincerely hope we shall do so in the world to come.

“My blessing to the boys, with kind remembrance to Miss Stevens, for whom I have the greatest regard, in consequence of her uniform affection for them. With the purest of intentions, it has always been my misfortune to be thwarted, misrepresented, and ill-used in life; but, however, we feel a happy prospect of compensation, in a speedy translation to life eternal. It's not possible to be more calm or placid than I feel, and nine hours more will waft me to those happy shores where bliss is without alloy.

“Your's, ever affectionate,

“JOHN BELLINGHAM.”

“Sunday Night, 11 o'Clock.”

“Dr. Ford will forward you my watch, prayer-book, with a guinea and note. Once more, God be with you, my sweet Mary. The public sympathize much for

me, but I have been called upon to play an anxious card in life.”

Nothing, perhaps, can mark more strongly, the frightful distortion of the man's mind than the following note, written also on Sunday night, at twelve o'clock:—

“Twelve o'Clock.

“I lost my suit solely through the improper conduct of my attorney and counsel, Mr. Alley, in not bringing my witnesses* forward (of which there were more than twenty); in consequence, the judge took advantage of the circumstance, and I went of [on] the defence without having brought forward a single friend—otherwise I must inevitably have been acquitted.

“J. BELLINGHAM.”

Mr. Sheriff Heygate says, “that, during the conversation which was commenced by Bellingham, and the prolongation of which appeared to be agreeable to him, he manifested no signs of displeasure or impatience. *He earnestly requested the Sheriffs to mention his wife and family to government, adding, that as it was a national concern, he thought something would be done for them; and observing, that he sympathized in the loss which Mr. Perceval's family had experienced; and afterwards said, he should be obliged by my communicating this circumstance to them. He thanked my colleague and myself, as he had done before, for the attention which he had experienced. I will only add, that the result of the various opportunities I have had of judging of his sentiments and conduct, induces me to think that he had no accomplice; that his motive for the horrible act he brought himself to commit, was an absurd and vague idea of bringing to a public hearing and decision at the bar of a court of justice, his complaints against the Russian government; that for this end he would have sacrificed any other public characters if they had*

* Lord Granville Leveson Gower, Sir Stephen Shairpè, Mr. Ross, and Mr. Rick, Secretaries to Lord Gower in St. Petersburg; Marquis Douglas and Mr. Stuart; Marquis Wellesley and Mr. Colling Smith; Mr. Buller and Mr. Litchfield, of the Council Office; Mr. Harrison and Mr. Hill, of the Treasury; Mr. Secretary Ryder; Mr. Becket and Mr. Breiske, of the Home Department; Colonel M'Mahon and Mr. Read, the Magistrate; and Mr. Windle, Solicitor.

fallen in his way; that his conduct was entirely unconnected with any public question; that he entertained no adequate notion of the enormity of his crime, having, by a singular perversion of judgment, formed to himself, in a considerable degree, a justification of the murder of Mr. Perceval, although he reprobated murder in the abstract; and that he met his death with composure and fortitude, but not with eagerness or triumph."

A dispute of some warmth took place on the close of the trial of Bellingham, between Mr. Sheriff Birch and Mr. Litchfield, the solicitor to the Treasury, arising from the latter having taken the pistols which were found in Bellingham's possession, produced on the trial by Mr. Burgess and Mr. Dowling, and placed them in his bag. Mr. Sheriff Birch contended that all property belonging to prisoners convicted of felonies in that court, was forfeited to the king, and was usually consigned to his charge. This was a practice which had never, within his knowledge, been departed from; he, therefore, requested the pistols in question might be returned to him. Mr. Litchfield could not immediately recognize the right actually vested in Mr. Sheriff Birch to take the pistols. He admitted that they were forfeited to the crown, and should hold himself answerable to the crown for them, but he could not consent to part with them at that moment, and in the way proposed. After some conversation, in which Mr. Birch persisted in the correctness of his first demand, and Mr. Litchfield as positively asserted his intention to keep possession of the weapons, the Attorney General interfered, and assured Mr. Birch that they should be disposed of in the proper manner. The pistols have since been lodged in the office of the Secretary of State, together with all the other apparatus belonging to them, powder flask, &c. which were found at Bellingham's lodgings.

DISSECTION OF BELLINGHAM.

When the body of Bellingham was conveyed into the Anatomical Theatre, at St. Bartholomew's, the room was already crowded with spectators, mostly, we believe, of the medical profession. The clothes having been removed by the executioner and his man, the body was laid on the dissecting table in the centre of the theatre, and Sir W. Blizard and the demonstrators of anatomy then came forward, and proceeded to the work of

dissection. The first incisions were made in the direction of the abdominal viscera, which were found to be sound and healthy to a degree seldom witnessed, and this was the case with the lungs also, which were afterwards inspected. The contents of the skull exhibited the usual appearances of death by strangulation; the eyes had nearly started from their sockets. The determination of the blood to the vessels of the brain, and the stoppage of its return to the lower extremities, by the sudden jerk of the rope, was so great as to prevent a minute inspection of the state of the brain, so early as Wednesday. The head has been severed from the body, in order to afford an opportunity to an artist to take a plaster cast of the countenance of this extraordinary man.

The following is extracted from the *Morning Chronicle*; we doubt the authenticity of what it states:—"It is a singular fact, that after the body of Bellingham was opened, it was noticed that his heart continued to perform its functions, or in other words, to be alive for four hours after he was laid open. The expanding and contracting powers continued perceptible till one o'clock in the day—a proof of the steady, undismayed character which he preserved to the last gasp. It is said of some men, that the heart dies within them, but here the energies remained when life was extinct."

Bellingham, it is stated, was brought up in a counting-house in London, and, some years ago, went to Archangel, where he lived with a Russian merchant, in whose employment, as clerk, he continued three years. Having formed a connection with a Mr. Borbecker, in the timber line, he returned to England, in order to seek a contract for the supply of timber; and entered into considerable engagements with the merchants of Hull. Ships were, in consequence, sent out to Archangel to bring home cargoes; but Mr. Borbecker having, meanwhile, become a bankrupt, the vessels returned in ballast. Bellingham, who still remained at Hull, was arrested and thrown into prison by the disappointed merchants, for the non-fulfilment of the contract; and during his confinement, or soon afterwards, he wrote a pamphlet, with the intent of ridiculing the merchants of Hull. On the recovery of his liberty he proceeded again to Archangel, where he entered into various speculations, which ended in his involving himself in still more

numerous difficulties. He was there very troublesome to the government, sending to them memorial after memorial, on subjects relative to his private concerns; and he, moreover, generally conducted himself with so much passion, that, at length, he was sent to prison, where he remained a considerable time; claiming in vain the protection of the British minister, who, indeed, could render him no assistance. The term of his confinement having expired, Bellingham repaired to England, full of complaints against the Russian government. He married Miss Mary Anne Neville, daughter of Mr. John Neville, merchant and ship-broker, formerly of Newry, now of Dublin; and took up his abode at Liverpool. He commenced the business of an insurance-broker, whilst his wife pursued that of a milliner. When in London he was in the habit of calling on his wife's relations, Mr. Shaw's family, of the house of Fletcher, Shaw, and Co. Irish factors. A solicitor was lately employed to draw up articles of separation between him and his wife, but they afterwards made up their difference. The week previous to this horrid affair, a piece of silk goods was sent to him by his wife, from Liverpool, to be returned to a silk-merchant in the city. Bellingham had some difference with the merchant, whether the silk should be sent for, or he should send it to the warehouse: however, he brought it to the merchant, and took a most regular receipt. He continued, at intervals, to present memorials to the British government, on the subject of his claims; and, a short time ago, he addressed to several members of the House, a printed state-

ment of his grievances, requesting their interference in his behalf. It is said that his last application to government on his affairs, was made on Monday morning, when he received a repulsive answer, which is supposed to have confirmed him in that dark and bloody purpose, which he has since, unhappily, been able to carry into effect.

A Biographical Sketch, and, we hope, a PORTRAIT, of Mr. PERCEVAL, will appear in our next.

FUNDED DEBT.

AN Official Return made to the House of Commons, pursuant to order, states the total of the capital of the Funded Debt of Great Britain and Ireland, on the 1st of January 1812, at 817,101,745*l.* 5*s.* 8*d.*

Debt of Great Britain	£787,429,339	11	3½
— Ireland	61,274,250	0	0
— Emperor of Germany	7,502,633	6	8
— Portugal	895,522	7	9

£817,101,745 5 8½

It also states the total of the capital of the Unfunded Debt, up to the 5th of January 1812, at

Great Britain	£50,154,166	15	8
Ireland	1,843,012	10	0

Total £52,297,179 5 8

And the money raised in the same year—

By Taxes	£63,682,585	15	10½
By Loans	16,636,375	3	9
By Lotteries	922,136	8	0

Total 81,241,097 7 7½

[The THEATRICAL JOURNAL is deferred, for want of room.]

POETRY.

ON THE LOSS OF THE CREWS OF
HIS MAJESTY'S SHIPS ST. GEORGE,
HERO, DEFENCE, &c.

Hinc illæ lacrymæ.

HOPE 'twines her fairy wreath—but
toils in vain;

Whilst Perseverance buffets the green wave,
Deeply engulfed beneath her azure main,
Our hopes lie buried—with the aspiring
brave.

Sharp blows the blast—whilst storms resist-
less sweep,

As Neptune's realms rise with o'erwhelm-
ing might;

Lo! tempest-tost upon the raging deep,
Scarce can the pilot hold his course aright.

Heard ye that shriek?—'twas sad—and
shrilly loud!

And yet again!—borne by the flitting
blast,

See you the mariners the topmast croud,
Eager for life—and hoping to the last,—

Heard ye that crash? the parting timbers
 creak,
 The once gay native bulwark parts in
 twain;
 See how the crew—though grow their efforts
 weak,
 Struggle with fate—and beat the surgy
 main.
 But all in vain!—no hope, no safety near;
 Death wears apace—their wretched fate
 they see,
 Breathe the last prayer for all that man holds
 dear,
 And think on wife—on home—and all
 their misery.
 Death strikes its blow—beneath the briny
 wave,
 Deep, deep engulf'd the wretched vic-
 tims lie;
 There fell of Britain's children crews as
 brave
 As ere had turned the tide of Victory.
 Peace to their souls!—and though no laurels
 bloom
 For conquests won—still let their memory
 live;
 And though the sea alone's their shroud, their
 tomb,
 Britain in gratitude shall help and pity
 give.
 And see the generous nation instant cheer,
 (And as her sons with sweet affection fly)
 From widows' cheeks they wipe the starting
 tear,
 And heal the *Orphan's* woes with ready
 charity.
 Unequalled nation—cradle of the brave,
 Long from thy shores be all intruders
 hurl'd;
 Long may'st thou live—nor find thy early
 grave,
 But ever be the wonder of the world.—
 ADOLESCENS.

BADAJOS.

WEAVE yet another wreath for Va-
 lour's son;
 High o'er his head let proudest trophies
 wave;
 Tune the bold Lyre in praise of Wellington,
 Who lifts the arm an injur'd land to save.
 Bring yet more laurell'd crowns from Vic-
 tory's hand,
 To grace the Heroes matchless in their
 might;
 Britain's bold sons, and Lusitania's patriot band
 Who win the day, who gain the ensun-
 guin'd fight.
 Yet plant the cypress too to grace the spot,
 Where the brave sons of struggling liberty
 Found a too early, yet a glorious lot,
 As death was wafted on the breeze of
 Victory!

Now see the hostile warriors close around,
 "Brethren in arms, yet rivals in renown,"
 Here England, Scotland, Erin's sons are
 found
 With Lusitania's children wearing war's stern
 frown.
 France, what avails thy bulwarks boasted
 strength?
 And what avails the valour of thine arm?
 The hour of retribution comes at length,
 And darker o'er thy head impends the
 storm,
 Justice prevails, the citadel is won,
 Determin'd valour gains the well-fought
 fray;
 In dark defeat sinks Gallia's fading sun,
 And leaves for Liberty an all-bright day.
 Hush'd is the sound of battle's rude alarms,
 The charging shout is listen'd to no more
 Still'd is the clangor of opposing arms,
 And hush'd the loud artillery's deafening
 roar.
 But there is heard the dying rending groan.
 Of brave men gasping out their last weak
 breath:
 The shriek of pain—the sad heart-piercing
 groan,
 Of Heroes shivering in the arms of death.
 And there is seen the young, the gay, the
 brave,
 Closing midst heaps of slain the languid
 eye;
 Hast'ning unwarmed to the gaping grave,
 Sighing their last in speechless agony.
 Brave ones farewell!—long o'er your green-
 sward tomb,
 Though distant far from this dear native
 clime,
 Shall fadeless laurels ever, ever bloom
 Untarnish'd by the greedy hand of time.
 Brave ones, farewell! the youth of Free-
 dom's band,
 By your great actions, your behaviour
 taught,
 Shall rise the glory of their native land,
 Follow your steps, and fight as you have
 fought.
 May 10, 1812. S. W. X. Z.

LINES suggested by the lamented Death of
 a distinguished Statesman.

ILL-FATED Country! long thy Tears
 shall flow
 For Perceval's untimely, hapless doom.
 Long shall Britannia mourn the direful blow
 That gave her Statesman to the silent Tomb.
 Tho' Party Strife his public fame would
 cloud,
 Still was the nation's weal his only plan;
 His Private Virtues every one allow'd,
 Who blamed the Minister admired the man.
 B.

THE HERMIT.

*Written on seeing an Engraving of a Hermit
in his Cell, drawn and engraved by Thomas
Bonner, Esq.*

LED by the muse, on mystic feet,
Unto the Hermit's calm retreat;
The curling smoke, the chimney too,
Between the trees, first caught my view.
I stopp'd: I paus'd—almost afraid
To enter the impervious glade;
Yet, in that deep sequester'd dell,
Perhaps some kindred soul may dwell.
The humble roof was dimly seen;
From vulgar eyes obscur'd by green.
The arch to Gothic seem'd inclin'd;
Tho' by what architect design'd,
Or in what age, avail'd me not.
I, unperceiv'd, approach'd the cot:
The half-clos'd door then open flew,
And brought the Hermit to my view.
The lamp suspended from the nook,
The hour-glass, skull, and open book;
Those sacred signs, his look profound,
Proclaim'd I stood on hallow'd ground.
With bended knee and uprais'd hand,
"A suppliant, I your aid demand!
Art thou the sire of this domain?
I am bewilder'd; pray explain."
"I am the sire," the sage replied,
"But who art thou," he sternly cried,
"Bewilder'd in this gloomy wild?"
"I am the muses' vagrant child.
Tho' scarce acknowledged by the nine,
I humbly bow beneath their shrine."
He gently rais'd me from his feet,
And plac'd me on a rushy seat.
Back through the paths of life he ran,
And meekly thus his tale began:—
"From boy to man, from youth to age,
I've studied life's intricate page;
I've turn'd the volume o'er and o'er,
The secret windings to explore.
I've seen ambition, envy, strife,
Fill up the various leaves of life.
Disgusted, from those scenes I drew
Myself, my wrongs, and hither flew;
This calm retreat, by chance, I found;
And seem to tread enchanted ground.
A cleanly dame my meal prepares,
Frugality's the name she bears:
For Nature only she provides:
And Temperance at my board presides.
My beverage flows from yonder spring,
And Health vouchsafes the cup to bring;
I press the goblet to my lip,
And fancy nectar 'tis I sip.
Tho' coarse my fare, and plain my home,
But yet no misanthrope become;
And 'tis with innate pride I own,
I live not for myself alone;
Some wholesome precepts I may give
To those who in the world still live;
And, if the moral's justly drawn,
From camlet, or from sleeves of lawn,
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI, May 1812.

Our weak endeavours are the same;
While each exhorts in virtue's name.

A. B.

CENTO,

CHIEFLY FROM THE WORKS OF SHAKSPEARE.

ON MERCY.

TO AN OFFENDED FATHER.

Thrown together by R. S. W. Dec. 1799.

MOTTO.

'Tis the first virtue, vices to abhor;
And the first wisdom, to be fool no more.
POPE'S Satires.

*Disguise, I see thou art a wickedness,
Wherein the pregnant enemy does much!
Alas! our frailty is the cause—not we:
For such as we are made of, such we be.*
Twelfth Night.

To me, my father shall be as a God;
One that composed my beauties: yea, and
one,
To whom I am but as a form in wax
By him imprinted; and within his power
To leave the figure, or disfigure it!
A Midsummer Night's Dream.

THE Gods are just—and, of our pleasant
vices,
Make instruments to scourge us: but sure
I am,
All's not offence, that indiscretion finds,
And dotage terms so. It frequent so falls out,
That what we have we prize not to the
worth
While we enjoy it; but, being lack'd and
lost,
Why, then, we rack the value: then we find
The virtue which possession would not
shew us
Whiles it was our's. Well, I see, men's
judgments are
A parcel of their fortunes; and things out-
ward
Do draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike. "Delusion flies" apace;
And, as the morning steals upon the night,
Melting the darkness, so my rising senses
Begin to chase the ign'rant fumes that man-
tled
My clearer reason. My rous'd understand-
ing
'Gins to swell; and the approaching tide
Will shortly fill the reasonable shores
That now lie foul and muddy. I do not
shame
To tell you what I was, since my conversion
So sweetly tastes, being the thing I am!
'Tis true my fault is rank—but if unfeigned
sorrow
Be a sufficient ransom for th' offence,

Here do I tender it : I do as truly suffer,
 As e'er I did commit—Oh! I could play
 The woman with mine eyes! and all my
 care shall be,
 To repent what's past; t' avoid what is to
 come—
 Sweet are the uses of adversity;
 Which, like the toad, ugly and venomous,
 Wears yet a precious jewel in its head.
 They say, *best men* are moulded out of faults;
 And, for the most, become much more the
 better,
 For being a little bad—So may e'en *thy*
 child—
 Pray you then, forget and forgive: I am
 young and foolish.
 Hark, *how* I'll bribe you!—E'en with true
 prayers,
 That shall be up at heav'n, and enter there,
 Ere the sun rise. 'Tis more than cruelty
 To load a falling man—and how could you
 Do to your child a greater harm than hate?
 Wilt thou draw near the nature of *the Gods*?
 Draw near them then in *being merciful*—
 Sweet mercy is nobility's true badge;
 Not the king's crown, nor the deputed
 sword,
 The martial's truncheon, nor the judge's robe,
 Become them with one half so good a grace,
 As mercy does!—Its action *twice* is bless'd;
 It blesseth him that gives and him that takes;
 'Tis mightiest in the mightiest; and becomes
 The throned monarch better than his crown.
 His sceptre shews the force of temp'ral
 pow'r,
 The attribute to *awe* and majesty,
 Wherein doth sit *the dread and fear* of kings:
 But *mercy* is above the scepter'd sway;
 It is enthroned in the hearts of kings;
 It is an attribute of God himself;
 And earthly pow'r doth then shew likest
 God's,
 When mercy seasons justice. Therefore,
 Sire,
 Tho' justice be thy plea—consider this;
 That, in the course of justice, none of us
 Should see salvation. We do pray for mercy;
 And that same prayer doth teach us all to
 render
 The deeds of mercy—Remember also this:
 None ever did *repent* for doing good;
 Nor shalt thou now :—for *this* I pledge my
 word.
 And yet, methinks, I do profess too much—
 So much of truth hath Shakspeare's honest
 muse,
 By nature taught, infus'd into these lines :—
 “Necessity will make us all forsworn
 Three thousand times within these three
 years' space;
 For ev'ry man with his affects is born,
 Not by *might* master'd, but by special
 grace.”
 Then, breaking faith, this word shall speak
 for me—
 I am forsworn on mere “necessity.”

LINES

Written on the Banks of the Thames.

THE Thames on winding banks I'll trace,
 While slowly onward steals the tide;
 Its ling'ring stream shall mark my pace;
 Its devious course my way shall guide.
 My roving thoughts the muse shall lead,
 And oft I'll list, while songsters sing,
 As o'er the stream, and o'er the mead,
 The swallow sports on rapid wing.
 And while the view that wide extends,
 The setting sun, and glowing sky;
 And twilight grey, as eve descends,
 Successive meet my raptur'd eye—
 While fades the landscape from my sight,
 And stars unnumber'd brightly gleam,
 Till thro' the veil of ebon night,
 The modest moon presents her beam—
 While still the hour, and soft the breeze,
 And boatman's song, and dashing oar,
 And rippling waves, and rustling trees,
 Sound sweetly 'long the sedgy shore—
 And while through reedy paths I stray,
 Oft pausing where the herds recline
 Beside the creek, that breaks the way
 Where ranks of pending osiers twine :
 Or where the fisher's cheerful hut,
 And fence o'er which his tackle dries;
 And boat fast moor'd, and wicket shut
 Smiles on the stream his food supplies;
 Or sit where mournful willows shed,
 Eve's dewy drops around my seat;
 O'er drooping flow'rs, and blossoms dead,
 The spoils of Sol's meridian heat.
 So some there are whose virtues grace,
 The lowly sphere in which they move
 Till fortune dazzles; then apace
 They languish, and her victims prove.

C. S.

SONNET

To Simplicity.

MAID of the ardent eye, and glowing
 cheek,
 Who, unsuspecting, dreads no future woe;
 Simplicity, come, and, with aspect meek,
 Say what pleasure on thy heart bestow.
 To the wild notes that fiction sendeth forth,
 Listeth thine ear, charm'd with the magic
 sound?
 Hop'st thou to find in man untarnish'd worth?
 And meet with pleasure unallied to pain?
 Ah! think not thus :—for all that men enjoy
 Imperfect is; in ev'ry human breast
 The vicious passions must, at times, annoy;
 And toil and trouble soon succeed to rest.
 Then, lovely nymph! thy fancy chasten, but
 thy virtue save,
 'Tis that alone can bless us here, and bloom
 beyond the grave.

Alnwick,

March 13, 1812.

M. J.

TO A YOUNG LADY,

With a Present of Roberts's Poems.*

LADY! behold, where genius bright
Points to a ray of heavenly light;
There, near to yon impervious grove,
(Sacred to the nine and love),
An urn records the youthful poet's doom,
That lucid halo marks his lonely tomb.

And see, above, his harp unstrung,
High on a mournful willow hung,
Whose pendant branches, weeping, kiss the
ground:

See, there a lovely sister stands,
Beats her sad breast, and wrings her hands,
And mourns the minstrel who that harp could
sound.

In her 'lorn heart stern want has sown
The seeds that death disclose;
Which reaching swift, the plant scarce blown,
Would blight the beauteous rose.

Perchance its sickly tendrils may,
Entwine around the flower;
Exhaust its strength and bear away,
Its sweetness, tints, and power!

See, pity hovers o'er the grave.
And marks the mourner's sighs:
And virtue, tho' she cannot save,
With echoing plaints replies.

Pity, alas! can only weep,
Virtue, alone, can sigh:
This will not rouse despair's cold sleep!
Nor light affliction's eye!

But, lo! where beauty, o'er yon mead,
Approaches tow'rd the pair;
"No more," cried she, "in vain you'll plead,
If I shall aid your pray'r."

"Be mine," she said, "the pleasing task,
To cherish virtuous pride;
For I can claim where you but ask,
And never be denied."

Genius approach'd the lovely three,
Encircled 'neath the weeping tree,
Around the minstrel's grave;
A radiant vest the power wore,
His hand a little volume bore,
Which he to beauty gave.

"Beauty, by this," cried he, "you'll gain
Whate'er you ask, nor sue in vain:
Inspir'd by me, the poet sung,
'Twas I his harp melodious strung.
I, by this volume, grant him fame,
And give the youth a deathless name.

But fame will be of little use,
If we the fruits mature refuse
Which may from this proceed:
Contentment, sweet, will soon be found,
And plenty come, with roses crown'd,
When we united plead,"

Hence! shall not I, observant, see
And learn my pleasing duty!
I'll send the minstrel's strains to thee,
Where he perhaps may plead for me,
As I for him to—— BEAUTY. H. W.

AN ADDRESS*

For the ANNIVERSARY of the LITERARY
FUND, at FREEMASON'S HALL, May 7:
1812.

Written and Recited by WILLIAM-THOMAS
FITZ-GERALD, ESQ.

WHEN first the sun his glorious orb
displays,
We view his splendour ere we feel his rays:
Thus did Reflection's eye foresee that plan,
Which dawn'd in wisdom would enlighten
man.

When learning's patient victims should no
more

Their fate, unpitied by the world deplore!
Nor slighted genius hide his pensive head,
To write, degraded, for precarious bread;
Doom'd to a prison, or an early grave,
To starve like CAMOENS, or like TASSO
rave!

So often thankless nations have been blind
To splendid talents that adorn'd mankind.
That some successful bards, in modern days,
Obtain their just reward—demands our
praise;

Well they deserve the chaplet that they wear,
And the world's favour take them from your
care.

But think how many more in secret pine,
Like withering leaves upon the blasted vine!
Dragging out wretched life, with want op-
press'd,

Deceitful hope still ling'ring in the breast;
Till this sad lesson age at length imparts,
And writes the moral on their breaking
hearts,

That those who seek for Patrons, in their
need,

Lean, with a giant's weight, upon a reed! †
Yet all mankind, in justice, must confess
The debt they owe to ENGLAND'S glorious
Press;

Thus where the EDDYSTONE above the wave,
Its beacon rears the mariner to save,
The foreign seaman, 'midst the gloom of
night,

Blesses, in prayer, the LIFE-PRESERVING
LIGHT!

EUROPE'S FELL TYRANT views, with secret
dread,

This sword of DAMOCLES above his head!
Its threatening point still keeps that mind in
awe,

Which scoffs Religion, and derides all Law:
Let AFRIC'S son, above all other men,
Proclaim his gratitude to Freedom's pen!

* W. J. Roberts died a few years since, at
Bristol. His poems and letters were pub-
lished for the benefit of his sister in 1811.

* Being the sixteenth ANNIVERSARY
POEM, written by Mr. Fitzgerald for the
Literary Fund.

† Vide Mr. F.'s Address, for 1800.

No more th' unfeeling race of sordid gain
 Trade in his blood, and traffic in his pain ;
 No more in floating dungeons shall he bear
 The foul infection of corrupted air ;
 Condemn'd to hear his fellow-sufferer sigh,
 And in the pestilential prison die !
 Or, living, doom'd, the dreadful voyage
 o'er,
 To pine in bondage on a foreign shore ;
 Far from those ties that once endear'd his
 life,
 His peaceful home, his children, and his
 wife !
 The grateful AFRICAN, no more oppress'd,
 Now folds his child in safety to his breast ;
 Teaching his infant tongue to bless the reign
 Of GOOD KING GEORGE, who broke THE
 NEGRO'S CHAIN !
 That honour'd name calls forth the heart-felt
 sigh,
 And starts a tear in every Briton's eye.
 When Heaven, for reasons who shall dare
 arraign ?
 Tried our lov'd MONARCH with disease and
 pain,
 A mourning people felt th' inflicting hand,
 And gloomy sorrow shadow'd all the land !
 Each patriot breast was fill'd with anxious
 care,
 But none more deeply griev'd than ENGLAND'S
 HEIR !
 Ordain'd to govern at that awful hour,
 No charms for him held forth the seat of
 power :
 His heart resolved whatever must be done
 Should prove the fond affection of a Son :
 He made the feelings of THE KING his own,
 The faithful Guardian of his Father's Throne !
 Bless'd were that muse whose numbers could
 assuage
 The fierce contentions of domestic rage ;
 Make rival talents form one powerful band,
 Uniting all the wisdom of the land !
 Such strains, more useful than TYRTÆAN
 LAYS,
 Might well deserve a grateful NATION'S
 praise.
 GALLIA'S STERN DESPOT, who, with cease-
 less hate,
 Beholds this land invincible as great ;
 Convinc'd at last t' invade our iron coast,
 Was but the ravings of a madman's boast,
 By FRAUD attempts what Arms could never
 gain—
 Fraud that too well prevail'd in injured
 SPAIN !

To sow DISSENTION in this envied Isle.
 Is what he meditates with dæmon's guile ;
 Thinks ENGLAND'S feuds will waste her
 power away,
 And hopes to ruin what he cannot sway ;
 Tries to divide that strength he dares not
 meet,
 For BRITISH UNION must be his defeat !
 But though with Parties, Parties still con-
 tend,
 Amidst the struggle he shall find no friend.
 When GREAT CAMILLUS, banish'd from his
 home,
 Indignant felt th' ingratitude of ROME,
 He yet obey'd his bleeding country's call,
 Forgot his private wrongs, and crush'd the
 GAUL !
 Let BRITISH PATRIOTS such examples shew,
 And feel no hatred but against the Foe ;
 All little jealousies be laid to rest,
 And PUBLIC SPIRIT animate the breast :
 Then shall the SHIP OF STATE, with prosper-
 ous sail,
 Stem every tide, and steer with every gale ;
 No rocks shall threaten, nor no quicksands
 whelm,
 STRENGTH at the PROW, and UNION at the
 HELM !
 And thus from all internal danger free,
 The MIGHTY FABRIC shall command the
 Sea,
 Bear Britain's thunder o'er the subject
 wave,
 To curb the Tyrant, and release the Slave ;
 Where WELLINGTON, for ever known to
 fame,
 Supports the honour of his country's name !
 Whose manly breast, alive to PITY'S tear,
 Has made the VICTOR to THE VASQUEZ'S
 dear.
 For when the TOWN * was storm'd in dread-
 ful fight,
 Amidst the tenfold horrors of the night ;
 When WAR'S STERN LAWS, for many a Hero
 slain,
 Call'd out for vengeance on the SCOURGE
 OF SPAIN,
 Mercy, inherent in the nobly brave,
 Withheld his sword, and gave the word—
 TO SAVE.
 Such triumphs last to Time's remotest date,
 Recording WELLINGTON as Good as Great !

* Badajos.

**JOURNAL OF THE PROCEEDINGS
 OF THE
 PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND
 IRELAND.
 HOUSE OF LORDS.**

APRIL 8, 1812.

THE Bishop of Oxford and the Earl of Plymouth, took the oaths and their seats.

The Earl of Wellington's annuity, Military inquiry, Accountant general's clerks, Honduras Wood, Woods and Forests,* Pilots Regulation, Penitentiary-houses, and Port of

Dublin, bills, were read a first time. The Irish militia families' bills a second time.—Earl Stanhope's motion respecting the peasantry of Ireland, was fixed for Thursday.

9. Merely routine business occurred.

10. In a committee on the reversion bill, a short discussion took place. Earl Grosvenor moved, that the duration of the bill be extended to 1840, instead of 1814. Earl Lauderdale would support this amendment; though he conceived, were the object of the bill attained, the burthens of the people would not be materially lightened, the amount of the reversions not exceeding 35,000*l.* per annum. He thought the influence of the Crown in Parliament had diminished; but believed it to have increased in the country, through the great increase of the army, navy, &c. Earl Grey advocated the bill, on the ground that it shewed a disposition to set about reform; three reversionary places produced to their possessors 60,000*l.* per annum. He was convinced that the influence of the Crown had greatly increased. Earl Liverpool spoke in favour of the bill, as its object was suspension, not abolition. Earls Morton, Holland, and Darnley, made a few remarks, after which the amendment was negatived.

13. The Earl of Wellington's annuity, and the infant suitors bills, a third time.

14. Earl Grey moved for the number of forged notes refused payment each year, contending that without this was acceded to, his former motion would be incomplete.—Lord Liverpool stated the amount at 10,000*l.* each year, but knew not whether they were 1*l.* 5*s.* or for higher sums.—Earl Lauderdale remarked, that the Bank had ceased to indemnify the holders of forged notes; and Earl Stanhope asserted, that the forgeries of bank notes might be prevented in this country, but the greatest difficulty was in guarding against foreign forgeries. The motion was negatived by 27 to 12.

16. Earl Stanhope, after stating the manner in which lands are let in Ireland, and animadverting on the exactions of the middle-men, brought in a bill to prevent them from distraining for rent until the original landlord should be duly paid.—Lords Redesdale and Clancarty admitted the necessity of some legislative measure, though they had doubts of the efficacy of the present. Lord Holland gave his support to the bill, and said, that the practice of sub-letting, and the extortions of the middle-men, not a little contributed to the disturbed state of Ireland.—The Lord Chancellor thought that the bill should be read a first time, when, without any infringement of property, some measure beneficial for Ireland might be devised. The Bill was then read a first time.

17. A Petition from the corporation of Dublin against the Catholic claims was laid upon the table; when it was observed, that they had refused the freedom of their city

to Major O'Donoghue, who distinguished himself at Tariffa, because he was a catholic.

20. The Royal assent was notified by commission to the Earl of Wellington's annuity, Local Militia, Jamaica, and St. Domingo intercourse, Honduras Wood, Irish militia amendment, Lords' Act amendment, Irish militia families, Irish soldiers families, the Pilots, the Pilchard, Chancery Clerks, Irish spirits' warehousing, wanderers, reversion, Thames, and Isis Navigation, Port of Dublin, with several local and private bills, in all 49.

21. Lord Donoughmore, in a long, eloquent and manly speech, during which he made frequent allusions to the opinions formerly entertained by the Prince Regent, in favour of the catholic emancipation, and censured the secret influence which had disgraced, by its intolerance, "the new era," reviewed the question in all its bearings, and contended that the catholics were entitled to the prayer of their petition on every principal of honour, policy, and justice. It was the wish of the whole Irish nation that the catholics should be emancipated, and the hour could not be far distant, when their utmost wishes must be consummated. The Noble Lord concluded with moving, that a committee be appointed to take into consideration the propriety and expediency of repealing the restrictive laws still in force against his Majesty's roman catholic subjects.—H. R. H. The Duke of Sussex seconded the motion. In a very able speech, he declared, that he owed it not only to a respectable class of his countrymen, but to his God, to support the question before their Lordships; and he could only look for salvation through his Redeemer, by following his divine precepts, "Love one another. Do unto others, as you would they should do unto you."—Lord Redesdale strenuously opposed the motion, and thought that no sufficient restrictions or security for the Protestant church could be found, except in the laws which were now in force. The catholic claims were, by many, used only as a stalking-horse for other purposes; their real object was the separation of Ireland from this country. Those, then, who voted for the catholic claims, must make up their minds to abandon the protestant church of that part of the empire. The catholics would soon call it one of their rights to establish the Popish religion.—The Marquis Wellesley supported the question, and conjured their Lordships to reflect on the great and important point, whether the protestant establishment was best supported by civil penalties, or by charity, peace, harmony, the principles of the revolution, the character of liberty, and the general safety of this great state.—The Earl of Liverpool opposed the motion, and the Marquis of Downshire and Lord Byron supported it.—The Earl of Moira said, the catholics came as free-born

men demanding their birthright, and it fell upon ministers to prove that they were unworthy of the right. He knew there had been doubts on the question, among the people of this country; he knew, and with the extreme of anguish, that there were doubts in the mind of an Illustrious person, who had been once presumed to be the friend of the catholics. But if his judgment was bewildered for a moment, he (Lord M.) would adjure the country not to withdraw its confidence from him. He was still full of regard for the general interest, of respect for constitutional freedom, and of zeal for the happiness of the nation. This was said from an intimate knowledge of the fact; and it was to be hoped the house would rely upon the testimony now given.—Lords Grenville and Holland spoke on the same side, and the Lord Chancellor against the motion.—A division then took place—Contents, 76; Proxies, 35—102. Not-content, 103; Proxies, 71—174—Majority against the motion, 72.

24. The bills on the table were forwarded each a stage.

Lord Stauhope's bill, for relieving the tenantry of Ireland, was read a second time, and committed for this day month.

27. The Earl of Liverpool, after dwelling upon the strength and importance of Badajoz, and the various sieges it had undergone, reverted to the late capture of that fortress, praising the skill and decision of the Commander, and the gallantry of the officers and troops. The conduct of General Picton (he observed) had inspired a confidence in the army, and exhibited an example of science and bravery, which had been surpassed by no other officer. The two attacks led by Generals Picton and Walker, had succeeded by escalade at the extremities of the place—the latter attack was a feint at first; and the troops had got into the fortress by escalade, where there was no breach, and in the face of a strong bastion. It was due to General Walker, to say, that he had on this occasion sustained the reputation which he had acquired on former occasions—particularly at the battle of Vimiera, where he commanded the 50th regiment, and manœuvred it in so superior a manner, as to defeat the efforts of a body of the enemy, five times the number of that regiment, and occasioned the French General, who was taken, to desire to be introduced to him, stating that he had done what he had never seen before in any battle. The noble mover also spoke of the behaviour

of Colonel Barnard with admiration, and noticed the race of young officers that were rising under the auspices and command of the distinguished leader of the combined armies. He hoped the friends and relatives of those who so gloriously fell, would derive consolation from the fame of the illustrious dead—from the reflection that they had performed the most eminent service to their country; and that if they had fallen, they fell not in vain. Lord Wellington was praise-worthily distinguished for not exposing the lives of his men to unnecessary hazard—on the present occasion, though the loss was great, it did not exceed the magnitude of the object attained. The Noble Lord concluded with moving the thanks of the house to the General, the officers and troops, in the usual manner which, after a few words from Lord Holland in support of the motion, was carried unanimously.—A petition from Liverpool against the orders in council, stating that one sixth of the population was supported by subscription, was presented.

AMERICAN MESSAGE.

28. Lord Holland, alluding to the message of the American President, stating that an emissary (Captain Henry) had been employed for the purpose of fomenting rebellion in a part of the States, and of offering assistance from this country to such as would engage in it, inquired how far this charge was well founded, and if the person in question was an accredited agent.—Lord Liverpool solemnly disclaimed for himself, and he believed he might, for his Majesty's Government, any intention such as had been alleged: no such individual had been authorized by him, nor employed with his knowledge. If the respectable officer (late Sir J. Craig) who had commanded in that quarter, had employed him, it must have been for the purpose merely of acquiring the information necessary for the regulation of his conduct in a nice and difficult situation. So far from Captain Henry having been authorized by Government, they had not even known of his being employed until after his return to Quebec.—Lord Holland said, that unless the papers connected with the subject were laid before the house, he should move some resolutions upon it.

May 1. A motion, by Lord Lauderdale, for a committee on the Bank issues, was negatived without a division; as were sundry amendments proposed in the committee, on the Gold Coin Bill.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

APRIL 7.

A NEW writ was ordered for the borough of Aldborough, vacant by Colonel M'Mahon's acceptance of the office of Keeper of his Majesty's Privy Purse.

A petition was presented from the ship-builders of the port of London, against encouraging the building of ships in the East Indies.

A petition from the East India Company, praying the renewal of their charter for 20 years, was likewise presented by Mr. Mills; on which occasion, General Gascoigne complained of giving the port of London an exclusive right of importation, as a violation of the articles of Union with Ireland, and the maritime rights of the principal sea-ports throughout the empire; and Mr. Perceval,

in reply to Lord A. Hamilton, denied that he had, in his correspondence with the Court of Directors, pledged himself to any points which might fetter or restrain the deliberations of that House on the subject.

8. In a Committee on the Irish Spirits Act, Mr. W. Pole submitted two resolutions—one suspending, for a limited time, the exportation of Irish spirits; the other imposing an additional duty of 2s. 6d. on spirits distilled from grain in Ireland, making the whole duty 5s. 10d. per gallon. Mr. Grattan and Sir J. Newport approved the latter resolution, as it would raise the price of spirits, and put it more out of the reach of the poor.—Agreed to.

9. The Sea Water Baths bill was, on the second reading, opposed by Admiral Harvey and Lord Henniker, and supported by Messrs. P. Moore, Hume, and Curwen; but thrown out, on a division, by 29 to 17.

A conversation here took place, regarding the exportation of rice to France.—Messrs. Whitbread and Lyttleton thought, from the late deficient crop, the appearance of scarcity was so alarming, that the sailing of vessels from the river with that article of food, under licence, should be stopped.—Mr. Perceval replied, that many licences had been granted which comprehended rice. Since communications on the subject had been made to the Board of Trade, the article of rice had been uniformly excepted. To prevent the exportation of any cargo shipped under a licence previously granted, was matter of serious consideration, as it might prevent the importation of the article, particularly from America. He thought an Act of Parliament would be required for this purpose.

Mr. Creery obtained papers, on which he proposed to found a motion respecting the Earl of Buckinghamshire, who, he said, enjoyed a sinecure in Ireland of 11,000*l.* per annum, besides 5000*l.* as President of the Board of Controul, and a pension of 1500*l.* from the India Company; which, Mr. Perceval said, he had for the present declined.

4 SCARCITY OF GRAIN.

10. A conversation took place, between Mr. Curwen and Mr. Perceval, on the present high price of grain; the former saying, that he had, in October last, apprized Ministers that there was a deficient crop, and urged that early measures should be taken to guard against the inconvenience that might arise, and proposing that bread should be made only of one and an inferior quality, mixing the bran with the flour of wheat. The latter replied, that the Hon. Gentleman and his friends had, by their opposition, defeated the only effectual measure—that of allowing the distillers, when grain should have arisen to a certain price, to employ sugar in the production of spirits. Legislative interference, he thought, would be in-

effectual to lower the price of human food when a scarcity was known to exist.

Messrs. Pole and Perceval, in reply to Sir J. Newport, said, that the Income Tax would not, in future, be deducted from the pay of Irish Militia Officers in this country.

13. Mr. Wharton, in a Committee of Supply, moved, that 554,441*l.* be granted for the Barrack Department for the year 1812,—Messrs. Freemantle and Huskisson objected to this lavish expense; and observed, that 148,000*l.* was required for building barracks for one regiment of life-guards.—Mr. Parnell also observed, that among the items was 25,000*l.* for the Commissioners for auditing General Delancey's accounts for five years.—Messrs. Wharton and Perceval observed, that Government had been ejected from the barracks in King-street; and that new barracks were indispensable, to prevent the separation of the men from their horses and accoutrements, which might, in the event of disturbances, be attended with danger.—Mr. Whitbread thought the practice unconstitutional of separating the soldier from the citizen; and attributed the distress, now spreading over the country, to the rash and preposterous measures of the Right Hon. Gentleman (Mr. Perceval), who was anxious to stifle the cries of hunger by the point of the bayonet. He thought the present system of policy would terminate in our being obliged to purchase peace by submission to France. He heartily wished the French prisoners were out of the country; since, under pretence of watching them, so many abuses had been engendered at Bristol, and an enormous annual expense was incurred.—Mr. Perceval animadverted with severity on the Hon. Gentleman's speech, which, instead of assuaging the sufferings, and tranquillizing the minds of the people, was intended to impress on them the belief that their distresses arose, not from the measures of the enemy, not from the wrathful visitations of Providence, but from the conduct of the Government at home.—Mr. Whitbread complained with much warmth of the Hon. Gentleman having grossly misrepresented his sentiments; and was proceeding to remark on the effects which might result from an "*Adventurer from the bar*" having his misrepresentations applauded, when he was called to order by Mr. Yorke, and apologized.—Mr. Stephen read a paper, signed a Staffordshire Potter, attributing all the sufferings of the people to the Orders in Council.—Messrs. Ponsonby, Rose, Baring, and Calcraft, shortly spoke; after which the grant was carried by 88 to 40.

APPOINTMENT OF COLONEL M'KEATHON.

14. Mr. W. Wynne, after some remarks on this appointment, which, he observed, was quite unprecedented in our annals, moved for a copy of any instrument by which the appointment was made, &c.—Mr. Elliot remarked, that there was no analogy between

the appointments of Colonel Taylor and Colonel M'Mahon—the former having been rendered necessary, by the age and infirmities, and particularly deprivation of sight, of his Majesty.—Mr. Perceval commented on the cheering which an Hon. Gentleman had experienced, when he insinuated that those who had the most frequent opportunities of personal intimacy with the sovereign, should, on that account merely, be placed in the highest situations in the State. The doctrine he thought unconstitutional, and breathing the spirit of aristocratical confederacy. The appointment of Colonel M'Mahon was not an office of responsibility, but merely an accommodation for the purpose of relieving the bodily and manual labour of the Prince Regent; which, from the prodigious influx of public business, was now become so great, that no one man could undertake it without such assistance. The number of public acts which necessarily required the Royal attention—the multiplicity of cases and appointments which were laid before the Regent for signature, all required to be arranged and placed in order, with an intimation which of them it would be desirable to despatch in preference to others. All these must be done; and the very arrangement of the mass of communications submitted to the Royal attention, was, in itself, a labour which required the employment of a secretary.—Messrs. Calcraft, Ryder, Marryatt, C. Adams, Wilberforce, and Fuller, spoke against the motion; and Messrs. Whitbread, Tierney, Lamb, and Lord Folkstone, in its support.—On a division, it was lost by 176 to 100.

On the Report of the Committee of Supply being brought up, all the articles were agreed to, except the Barrack Estimates, which were deferred till this day se'nnight.

15. In consequence of the motion of Sir J. Newport, an instruction was given to the Committee of Public Expenditure to inquire into the balances due to the Public in consequence of certain defalcations. On this occasion it was stated, that Mr. Chinnery's defalcation exceeded 80,000*l*, and that his bail had received legal advice that they were exonerated;—Mr. C's superiors not having used due diligence on the first suspicion of the defalcation.

The Hon. Mr. Bennett moved, in an appropriate speech, for a return of the number of corporal punishments inflicted in the army and in the local militia, for the last seven years.—Sir F. Burdett, Sir S. Romilly, and Mr. Brougham, supported the motion in speeches distinguished by eloquence and feeling.—Mr. Wilberforce deprecated a change during any period of war.—Messrs. Manners, Sutton, and Perceval, spoke against the motion. The latter Gentleman, in reply to Sir S. Romilly, said, that if we were to be called a flogged nation, because we had a local militia, Great Britain might as well be called a hanged nation because

all were subject to the penal laws. The motion was ultimately rejected by 49 to 17.

16. Sir F. Burdett stated, that many of the clerks in the Navy office had been from 20 to 30 years in their respective situations without any increase of emolument—that many of them had purchased their situations of Lord Barham when he was comptroller of the navy, and were peculiarly injured by some late regulations which had diminished their emoluments.—Mr. Yorke, without admitting that Lord Barham had acted as represented, said that the Navy Clerks had no greater ground of complaint than those in other public offices.—The Hon. Baronet's motion for the number of clerks, &c. was then rejected by 56 to 15.

17. Petitions from Sheffield, Leeds, Manchester, Exeter, Halifax, Nottingham, Bristol, Hull, and Berwick, were presented by Mr. Whitbread, praying for the repeal of every political disability on account of religious persuasion.

On two petitions being presented from Yorkshire against the Orders in Council, Mr. Brougham observed, that in Manchester alone, the poor who received relief from the parishes, amounted to 25,000 persons, one-fourth of the population. Messrs. Perceval and Rose replied.

The Sinecure Place bill was read a second time.

The third reading of the Princesses Annuity bill was opposed by Messrs Tierney, W. Smith, and Whitbread—the latter gentleman inquired why some provision was not made for the Princess of Wales, and why she had no public appointment.—Mr. Perceval shortly replied; after which all the clauses were agreed to.

20. Mr. Elliott presented a petition from the English Roman Catholics; and, in a neat speech, stated, that they laboured under greater disabilities than their Irish brethren, being ineligible to vote for Members of Parliament, shut out of all corporations, incapable to take degrees in our Universities, and not allowed to act as Magistrates; in short, excluded from all offices both civil and military, so that they cannot hold even commissions in the army or navy.

Mr. M. Fitzgerald presented a petition from the Protestants of Ireland, in favour of Catholic emancipation.

The Report of the Gold Coin bill was brought up, and a clause proposed by Lord A. Hamilton, for confining the dividend of profits to proprietors of the Bank of England to 10*l* per cent. in order to give them an interest in the recommencement of payments in specie, was negatived without a division; after which Mr. Percival submitted an amendment, which was carried, depriving the landlord of the right of ejectment, after a tender of bank-notes from the tenant, in payment of his rent.

21. Mr. M. Fitzgerald, after adverting to the scarcity of grain in Ireland, which,

though denied by an Hon. Gentleman (Mr. W. Pole), was indisputably proved by the present high price, moved an address to stop the distillation from that article.—Mr. W. Pole said, that he had, on a former occasion, acknowledged a considerable degree of scarcity in some parts, but great abundance in others; he was now convinced, that such was the pressure throughout, that some legislative measure was necessary. He should, therefore, instead of stopping the distilleries instantly by proclamation, allow them to go on till the 4th of May, and grant them 14 days afterwards to work off the wort and wash. He then moved, as an amendment, that a bill be introduced for prohibiting the distillation of spirits from grain; which, after a few words from Mr. Ponsonby against allowing the distillers so much time, was carried unanimously.

22. The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to Mr. Brougham, who expressed a wish to have the opinion of Lord Wellesley how the population of India would be affected by the renewal of the East India Company's charter, said it would be before the house in various printed documents. He still expected to get the subject through the House in the present Session; but if serious obstacles should arise, either before or after he had proposed his resolutions, he should state them to the House, and notice that his intention was changed.

CATHOLIC CLAIMS.

23. Mr. Grattan concluded an animated and glowing speech, by moving the appointment of a Committee, to consider the claims of the Catholics of Ireland.—Dr. Duigenan spoke at some length against the motion; Sir J. C. Hipplesey in its favour; Mr. W. Banks thought concession pregnant with danger to the Protestant Establishment, and that it was not desired by the people of England. He compared Popery to fire, which was a good servant, but a bad master.—Lord Binning replied to many of the observations of the preceding speaker.—Col. Lemon said, the motion, being simply one of inquiry, should have his support.—Mr. Owen contended, that the Catholic peasantry of Ireland had no interest in the present motion; and that, were it conceded, their disappointment, on discovery of the deception, might be productive of great danger.—Mr. Vernon replied to most of the arguments of the preceding speaker, and was followed by Lord Milton.—Mr. Marryatt also spoke in favour, and Messrs. C. Adams and Bernard against the motion.—The further discussion was then, on the motion of Mr. Perceval, adjourned.

24. The adjourned debate on the Catholic Claims being resumed, Sir W. Scott blamed the frequent agitation of this question, which he thought the people of England were averse from entertaining.—Mr. Yorke noticed the menace which had been employed by the supporters of the Catholics,

that rejection of their claims would be followed by rebellion.—Mr. Perceval, at the close of a long speech, said, that his opposition was founded upon present circumstances, not on religious grounds. He did not say, because emancipation was not granted now, that therefore it never would be. He thought there were strong reasons for a contrary opinion. A change was taking place in the Catholic mind, and he must wait to see where it would lead. If ever, their requests were granted, it must not be without guards and securities—the power of the Pope must be disavowed.—Messrs. L. Foster, Shaw, and Lord Castlereagh spoke against the motion, which was supported, in a brilliant speech, by Mr. Canning; also by Sir S. Romilly, Messrs. Whitbread, Herbert, W. Smith, and Ponsonby. The latter Gentleman stated, that, while Chancellor of Ireland, he had received the most direct and positive commands of an illustrious personage (the Prince Regent) to communicate to the Catholics that he was favourable to their wishes. At six o'clock, the House divided, when the motion was rejected by a majority of 85. The numbers being 300 to 215.

27. On a petition from Liverpool against the Orders in Council being presented, Mr. Rose utterly denied an expression imputed to him, by the deputation from Birmingham, that France and England, in point of commercial distresses, were like two men with their heads in a bucket of water; and that no relief could be granted, till it should be seen which could stand drowning best. He declared he had never treated their complaints and sufferings with levity.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, after a suitable speech, in which he alluded to the rapidity of Lord Wellington's operations, moved votes of thanks to Lord Wellington, Lieut. Gen. Picton, Major-gens. Walker, Kempt, Leith, Colville, the officers of the Royal Engineers, and Portuguese Artillery, officers of British and Portuguese corps, for their services at Badajoz, and to the non-commissioned officers and privates, for the bravery and zeal so eminently displayed by them at the taking of that fortress; which, after a remark by Admiral Sir J. Yorke, that the highest dignity the country had to bestow would fall short of rewarding the merits of Lord Wellington, who, he thought, should be vested with a Marshal's staff, and placed at the head of the military administration of the country—was carried unanimously.

28. Lord Stanley, after a preliminary speech, in which he noticed the commercial distresses of the country, and attributed them to the Orders in Council, moved that the Petitions from Birmingham, &c. against these Orders, be referred to the consideration of a committee of the whole House.—Mr. Rose, Lord Castlereagh, Mr. Perceval, and Mr. Stephen, had no objection to the matter going into a committee, that the mistake might

be corrected, that the distresses of the country flowed from them; but would not pledge themselves to vote for their being rescinded;—Messrs. Baring, Brougham, Tierney, and Douglas, spoke a few words; after which the motion was agreed to.

Lord Castlereagh, in reply to Mr. Whitbread, disclaimed any intention, on the part of the British government, to promote a separation between the Eastern and Western States of America; but thought a Mr. Henry had been employed by Sir J. Craig to procure information, at a time when Canada was threatened.

29. The House went into a committee on the Orders in Council, after the Chancellor of the Exchequer had avowed that the late "Declaration" contained the opinion of his Majesty's government upon the subject.

30. The House went into a committee on the Orders in Council; and, after examining witnesses, adjourned.

MAY 1. A Petition from Nottingham was presented, complaining of the evils which they suffered from the practices of evil-disposed persons directed against the stocking-frames, &c. and praying relief.

On the report of the Committee of Supply being taken into consideration, the resolutions relative to the Barrack Estimates were opposed by Mr. Freemantle, who, on the suggestion of Mr. Banks, moved, that 50,000*l.* should be deducted from the original grant (54,000*l.*)—Generals Tarleton, Gascoigne, and Phipps; Messrs. C. Smith,

B. Bathurst, Wrottesley, Wharton, Banks, Wynne, Bastard, Col. Wood, Sir J. Newport, spoke shortly.—Mr. Creevey accused Lord Glenbervie, the Surveyor General and chief proprietor of the Regent's Canal, of making profitable agreements between himself and himself, in his respective capacities.—Sir F. Burdett opposed the grant; and said, it was evidently the object of Government to make use of the army, which was paid by the people, to subdue the people. They wished to have the troops in readiness to make war on the people. When the measures of Government had spread disasters through the country; when trade was annihilated; when the people were still farther exasperated by a scarcity of food, they still persevered in their system, and turned a deaf ear to all the distresses of the country. Much had been said of the tyranny of Buonaparte. What did the House think of the tyranny of our Government, which resorted no longer to the law, but to the sword? The Riot Act gave no power to use soldiers, who had committed murder on the people.—The Hon. Baronet's speech excited much opposition, and Gen. Manners called him to order.—The Chancellor of the Exchequer severely reprehended the mischievous tendency of the Hon. Baronet's speech, who, he said, still felt a little awkward in regard to the Piccadilly affair.—Mr. Barham said, he should, in consequence of the Hon. Baronet's speech, vote for the grant; which was ultimately carried, by 134 to 112.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF
TUESDAY, APRIL 14.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 14.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been, this Day, received at the Earl of Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajos, March 27, 1812.

THE operations of the siege of Badajos have continued since I addressed your Lordship on the 20th, notwithstanding the badness of the weather, till the 25th instant. On that day we opened our fire from twenty-eight pieces of ordnance, in six batteries, on the first parallel; two of which were intended to fire on the outwork called La Picurina, and the other four to enfilade or destroy the defences of the fort on the side attacked. I directed Major-general Kempt, who commanded in the trenches on that afternoon, to attack La Picurina by storm, after it was dark that night; which service he effected in the most judicious and gallant manner.—The attack was made by 500 men of the third division, formed into three detachments; the right under Major Shaw, of the

74th; the centre under the Hon. Captain Powys, of the 83d; and the left under Major Rudd, of the 77th. The communication between the out-work and the body of the place, was entered on its right and left by the right and left detachments, each consisting of 200 men; half of each of these detachments protected the attack from sallies from the fort, while the others attacked the work in its gorge.—It was first entered, however, by the centre detachment of 100 men, under the command of the Hon. Capt. Powys, of the 83d, who escalated the work at the salient angle, at a point at which the palisades had been injured by our fire. The detachments which attacked the work by the gorge had the most serious difficulty to contend with, as it was closed by not less than three rows of strong palisades, defended by musketry, and a place of arms for the garrison, musket-proof, and loop holed throughout. When the attack upon the salient angle, however, succeeded, the whole got into the work.

The enemy's garrison in the out-work consisted of 250 men, with seven pieces of artillery, under the command of Colonel Gaspard Thierry, of the Etat Major of the army of the

South; but very few, if any, escaped. The colonel, three other officers, and 86 men, have been taken prisoners, and the remainder were either killed by the fire of our troops, or drowned in the inundation of the river Rivellas. The enemy made a sortie from the ravelin called St. Roque, either with a view to recover Picurina, or to protect the retreat of the garrison, but they were immediately driven in by the detachments stationed in the communication to protect the attack.—Maj.-gen. Kempt mentions, in high terms, in his report, the cool and persevering gallantry of the officers and troops, of which, indeed, the strength of the work which they carried affords the best proof. He particularly mentions Lieutenant-colonel Hardinge, of the Staff of the Portuguese army, who attended him on this occasion, Captain Bennet, his Aid-de-Camp, and Brigade-major Wilde, who was unfortunately killed by a cannon-shot after the work was in our possession; likewise Capt. Halloway, and Lieutenants Gipps and Stanway, of the royal engineers, who conducted the detachments to the several points of attack; and Majors Shaw and Rudd, and the Hon. Captain Powys, who commanded the several detachments; these three officers were wounded, the latter on the parapet of the work, which he had been the first to mount by the ladders.—I have to add to this account, the high sense I entertain of the judicious manner, and gallantry with which Major-general Kempt carried into execution the service which I entrusted to him.

We thus established ourselves in La Picurina, the night of the 25th, and opened the second parallel within three hundred yards of the body of the place, in which two batteries were commenced last night.—It is impossible that I can do justice to the zeal, activity, and indefatigable labour, of the officers and soldiers, with which these operations have been carried on in the most unfavourable weather. The Guadiana swelled so considerably, that, notwithstanding all precautions, our bridge of pontoons was carried away on the 22d instant; and the flying bridges were so much injured, as almost to become useless; but still the operations have been carried on without interruption.—Since I addressed your Lordship on the 20th, General Drouet has had his troops on the line between Medellin on the Guadiana, and Zalamea de la Serena, and Llerena, apparently with the view of keeping the communication open between the army of the South, and the divisions of the army of Portugal, stationed on the Tagus.—Lieutenant-general Sir T. Graham made a movement to Llerena on the 25th at night; but the enemy, consisting of three battalions of infantry and two regiments of cavalry, having heard of his march, retired into the mountains during the night.—Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill has likewise sent a

detachment to La Guarena, and proposed to march himself this morning upon Medellin, in order to co-operate with Lieutenant-gen. Sir T. Graham. I inclose the return of the killed, wounded, and missing, from the 18th to the 26th instant.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded at the Siege of Badajos, from the 18th to the 26th of March, inclusive.

18th March.—WOUNDED.—88th foot.—Lieutenant Farris, severely.

19th March.—KILLED.—23d Portuguese—Ensign S. J. Autos.—WOUNDED—Captain R. Cuthbert, Aide-de-Camp to Lieutenant-general Picton, severely (since dead);—Royal Engineers—Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher, slightly;—1st batt. 28d foot—Brigade-major Potter, severely (since dead);—74th foot—Lieutenant Atkinson, slightly;—7th Portuguese Caçadores—Lieutenant F. Cesar de Trutius, slightly;—11th Portuguese line—Captain Joze de Forrisesa Pinto, slightly;—23d ditto—Ensign F. de Paiva, slightly.

20th March.—WOUNDED.—Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Wright, slightly;—1st batt. 99th foot—Lieutenant Freere.

21st March.—WOUNDED.—1st batt. 43d foot—Captain Johnston, slightly;—1st batt. 88th foot—Lieutenant North, severely (since dead);—21st Portuguese line—Captain Joaquim Carrette, slightly.

22d March.—WOUNDED.—1st batt. 52d foot—Ensign G. Hall, severely.

24th March.—KILLED.—5th foot—Lieutenant Fairclough.—WOUNDED.—45th foot—Lieutenant Metcalf, slightly;—9th Portuguese regiment—Captain M. Jose de Souza, slightly.

26th March.—KILLED.—87th foot—Brigade Major Wilde.—Royal Engineers—Captain Mulcaster.—45th foot—Lieutenant Atkins.—74th foot—Captain Collins and Lieutenant Ramadge.—88th foot—Lieutenant Johnson.—Portuguese Artillery—Captains Jallio Cozar and Pera de Amrord.—WOUNDED.—Royal Artillery—Lieutenant Grimes;—Royal Engineers—Brigade-major McLeod and Captain Holloway, severely;—43d foot—Capt. Ferguson, slightly;—45th foot—Captain Lightfoot and Lieutenant Metcalf, slightly;—Lieutenants Marsh and Andrews, severely;—52d foot—Captain Ewart, slightly;—Ensign Nixon, severely;—74th foot—Major Shawe and Lieutenant Lister, severely;—77th foot—Major Rudd, severely;—82d foot—Hon. Captain Powys, severely;—Ensign Hackett, dangerously;—88th foot—Captain Oates, severely;—94th foot—Captain Kyle, severely;—1st Portuguese Caçadores—Lieutenant Joze Maria St. Vilez.

Total Loss from 18th to 26th of March.—9 officers, 5 serjeants, 1 drummer, 114 rank and file, killed; 84 officers, 20 serjeants, 2 drummers, 539 rank and file, wounded; 11 rank and file, missing.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

FRIDAY, APRIL 24.

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 24.

Captain Canning, Aide-de-Camp to General the Earl of Wellington, arrived last night at this Office, bringing despatches, addressed by his Lordship to the Earl of Liverpool, of which the following are Extracts or Copies.

Extract of a Despatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajos, April 3. 1812.

We opened our fire on the 31st of March from 26 pieces of cannon, in the second parallel, to breach the face of the bastion at the south-east angle of the fort called La Trinidad; and the flank of the bastion by which the face is defended called Santa Maria. The fire upon these has continued since with great effect. The enemy made a sortie upon the night of the 29th, upon the troops of General Hamilton's division, which invest the place on the right of the Gaudiana, but were immediately driven in with loss. We lost no men on this occasion. The movements of Lieutenant-general Sir Thomas Graham, and of Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill have obliged the enemy to retire by the different roads towards Cordova, with the exception of a small body of infantry and cavalry, which remained at Zalamea de la Serena, in front of Belalcazar.—Marshal Soult broke up in front of Cadiz on the 23d and 24th, and has marched upon Seville with all the troops which were there, with the exception of 4000 men.—I understand that he was to march from Seville again on the 30th or 31st—I have not heard from Castile since the 30th ult. One division of the army of Portugal, which had been in the province of Avila, had on that day arrived at Guadapero, within two leagues of Ciudad Rodrigo; and it was supposed that Marshal Marmont was on his march with other troops from the side of Salamanca.—The river Agueda was not fordable for troops on the 30th.

Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp before Badajos, April 7, 1812.

MY LORD,

My despatch of the third inst. will have apprized your lordship of the state of the operations against Badajos to that date, which were brought to a close on the night of the 6th, by the capture of the place by storm. The fire continued during the 4th and 5th against the face of the bastion of La Trinidad, and the flank of the bastion of Santa Maria; and on the 4th, in the morning, we opened another battery of 6 guns, in the second parallel, against the shoulder of the ravelin of St. Roque, and the wall in its gorge.—Practicable breaches were effected in the bastions above-mentioned, in the evening of the 5th; but as I had observed that the enemy had entrenched the bastion of La Trinidad, and the most formidable preparations were mak-

ing for the defence as well of the breach in that bastion, as of that of the bastion of Santa Maria, I determined to delay the attack for another day, and to turn all the guns in the batteries in the second parallel on the curtain of La Trinidad, in hopes that, by effecting a third breach, the troops would be enabled to turn the enemy's works for the defence of the other two, the attack of which would, besides, be connected by the troops destined to attack the breach in the curtain.—This breach was effected in the evening of the 6th, and the fire of the face of the bastion of Santa Maria and of the flank of the bastion of La Trinidad being overcome, I determined to attack the place that night.—I had kept in reserve, in the neighbourhood of this camp, the 5th division, under Lieut.-gen. Leith, which had left Castile only in the middle of March, and had but lately arrived in this part of the country, and I brought them up on that evening.—The plan for the attack was, that Lieutenant-general Picton should attack the castle of Badajos by escalade with the 3d division; and a detachment from the guard in the trenches, furnished that evening by the 4th division, under Major Wilson, of the 48th reg. should attack the ravelin of St. Roque upon his left; while the 4th division, under the Hon. Major-general Colville, and the light division, under Lieutenant-colonel Barnard, should attack the breaches in the bastions of La Trinidad and of Santa Maria, and in the curtain by which they are connected. The 5th division were to occupy the ground which the 4th and light divisions had occupied during the siege; and Lieutenant-general Leith was to make a false attack upon the out-work called Pardeleras, and another on the works of the fort towards the Gaudiana, with the left brigade of the division, under Major-general Walker, which he was to turn into a real attack, if circumstances should prove favourable; and Brigadier-general Power, who invested the place with his Portuguese brigade on the right of the Gaudiana, was directed to make false attacks on the tete-du-pont, the fort St. Christoval, and the new redoubt called Mon-cœur.—The attack was accordingly made at ten at night.—Lieutenant-general Picton preceding, by a few minutes, the attack by the remainder of the troops.—Major-general Kempt led this attack, which went out from the right of the first parallel; he was unfortunately wounded in crossing the river Ravellas below the inundation; but, notwithstanding this circumstance, and the obstinate resistance of the enemy, the castle was carried by escalade, and the 3d division established in it about half past eleven.—While this was going on, Major Wilson of the 48th reg. carried the ravelin of St. Roque by the gorge, with a detachment of 200 men of the guard in the trenches, and with the assistance of Major Squire of the Engineers, established himself within that work.—The 4th and light divisions moved to the attack from the camp along

the left of the river Rivellias, and of the inundation. They were not perceived by the enemy till they reached the covered way, and the advanced guards of the two divisions descended, without difficulty, into the ditch, protected by the fire of the parties stationed on the glacis for that purpose; and they advanced to the assault of the breaches, led by their gallant officers, with the utmost intrepidity; but such was the nature of the obstacles prepared by the enemy at the top and behind the breaches, and so determined their resistance, that our troops could not establish themselves within the place. Many brave officers and soldiers were killed or wounded by explosions at the top of the breaches; others who succeeded them were obliged to give way, having found it impossible to penetrate the obstacles which the enemy had prepared to impede their progress. These attempts were repeated till after twelve at night, when, finding that success was not to be attained, and that Lieutenant-general Picton was established in the castle, I ordered that the 4th and light divisions might retire to the ground on which they had first assembled for the attack.—In the mean time Major-general Leith had pushed forward Major-general Walker's brigade on the left, supported by the 38th regiment under Lieutenant-colonel Nugent and the 15th Portuguese regiment under Lieutenant-colonel De Regoa; and he had made a false attack upon the Pardaleras with the 8th Caçadores under Major-general Hill. Major-general Walker forced the barrier on the road of Olivença, and entered the covered way on the left of the bastion of St. Vicente, close to the Guadiana. He there descended into the ditch, and escalated the face of the bastion of St. Vicente.—Lieutenant-general Leith supported this attack by the 38th regiment and the 15th Portuguese regiment; and our troops being thus established in the castle, which commands all the works of the town, and in the town, and the 4th and light divisions being formed again for the attack of the breaches, all resistance ceased; and, at day-light in the morning, the Governor-general Philpon, who had retired to fort St. Christoval, surrendered, together with General Veilande, and all the Staff and the whole garrison.—I have not got accurate reports of the strength of the garrison, or of the number of the prisoners: but General Philpon has informed me, that it consisted of 5000 men at the commencement of the siege, of which 1200 were killed or wounded during the operations, besides those lost in the assault of the place. There were five French battalions besides two of the regiment Hesse D'Armstadt, and the artillery, engineers, &c.; and I understand there are 4000 prisoners.—It is impossible that any expressions of mine can convey to your Lordship the sense which I entertain of the gallantry of the Officers and troops upon this occasion.

The list of killed and wounded will shew that the general officers, the staff attached to them, the commanding and other officers of regiments, put themselves at the heads of attack, which they severally directed, and set the example of gallantry which was so well followed by their men. Lord Wellington then makes a long enumeration of the gallant officers to whose assistance he was materially indebted in the conduct of the siege: Sir W. Beresford assisted in the details: Major-generals Colville, Bowes and Kempt shared the duties of the trenches, under the superintendence of Lieutenant-general Picton, and were all wounded in the assault. General Picton arranged the attack of the castle, and established his troops in that important post. Lieutenant-general Leith arranged most judiciously the false attack upon the Pardaleras, which was gallantly executed by Major-general Walker, who was wounded. Major-general Colville bravely led the 4th division to the attack, as did Lieutenant-colonel Barnard the light division, in the absence of Major-general Vandaleur, and Colonel Beckwith, confined by illness. Major-general Harvey, of the Portuguese service, distinguished himself in the command of a brigade of the 4th division: as did Brigadier-general Champlemond, in the brigade of the 3d division. Lieutenant-colonel Macleod, of the 43d regiment, who was killed, is praised as an ornament to his profession: and very honourable mention is made of Lieutenant-colonel Gibbs, 57th, wounded: Major O'Hara, killed in the breach: Lieutenant-colonel Elder, of the 3d; Major Algeo, of the Caçadores; Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt of the 40th, wounded; Lieutenant-colonel Blakeley, Royal Fusileers, Knight, 27th; Erskine, 48th; and Captain Leaky, who commanded the 23d. In the 5th division, Lord Wellington praises Major Hill, of the 8th Caçadores, who directed the false attack upon Fort Pardaleras: likewise Lieutenant-colonel Brook 4th: Honourable Lieutenant-colonel Carlton, 44th, and Lieutenant-colonel Grey 30th, who was killed. The 2d battalion 38th, under Lieutenant-colonel Nugent, and the 15th Portuguese regiment under Colonel de Regoa, behaved exemplarily. The officers and troops of the 3d division distinguished themselves as usual; but Lieutenant-general Picton particularly reports the conduct of Lieut.-colonel Williams, 60th; Ridge, 5th (killed in the assault); Forbes, 45th; Fitzgerald, 60th; Lieutenant-colonels Manners and French, 74th; Major Carr, 83d; and Hon. Major Packenham, Assist. Adjutant-general to the 3d division, likewise Colonel Campbell, 94th, commanding Major-general Colville's brigade; the Officers and men of the corps of Engineers and Artillery; Lieutenant-colonel Fletcher continued to direct the works (though wounded on the 19th March), which were carried on by Majors Squire and Burgoyne. The for-

mer established the detachments under Major Wilson in the ravelin of St. Roque, on the night of the storm; the latter attended the attack of the 3d division, on the castle. I have likewise to report the good conduct of Major Jones, Captain Nicholas, and Captain Williams, of the Royal Engineers—Major-general Dickson is particularly mentioned as conducting the detachments of the artillery service under difficulties of weather, &c. and under the general superintendence of Lieutenant-colonel Framingham, who since the absence of Major-general Borthwick has commanded the artillery.—His Lordship says, he cannot sufficiently applaud the officers and soldiers of the British and Portuguese Artillery during this siege, particularly Lieutenant-colonel Robe, who opened the breaching batteries; Majors May and Holcombe, Captain Gardiner, and Lieutenant Bouchier, R. R.; Captain de Rettberg, K. German artillery; and Major Tulloch, of the Portuguese.

In a former despatch I reported to your Lordship the difficulties with which I had to contend, in consequence of the failure of the civil authorities of the province of Alentejo to perform their duty, and supply the army with means of transport; these difficulties have continued to exist; but I must do General Victoria, the Governor of Elvas, the justice to say, that he, and the troops under his command, have done every thing in their power, and made every exertion to contribute to our success.—Marshal Soult left Seville, on the 1st inst. with all the troops which he could collect in Andalusia; and he was in communication with the troops which had retired from Estremadura, under General Drouet, on the third, and he arrived at Llerena on the 4th. I had intended to collect the army in proportion as Marshal Soult should advance; I requested Lieutenant-general Sir T. Graham to retire gradually, while Lieutenant-general Sir R. Hill should do the same from Don Benito, and the upper parts of the Gaudiana.—I do not think it certain that Marshal Soult has made any decided movement from Llerena since the 4th, although he has patrolled forward with small detachments of cavalry, and the advanced guard of his infantry have been at Usagre... None of the army of Portugal have moved to join him.

According to the last reports, which I have received to the 4th inst. on the frontiers of Castile, it appears that Marshal Marmont had established a body of troops between the Agueda and Coa, and he had reconnoitred Almeida on the 6th. Brigadier-general Trant's division of militia had arrived on the Coa, and Brigadier-general Wilson's division was following with the cavalry, and Lieutenant-general the Conde de Amarante was on his march, with a part of the troops, under his command, towards the Douro.—I have the honour to inclose returns of the killed and

wounded from the 31st of March, and in the assault of Badajos; also a return of the ordnance, small arms and ammunition found in the place; I will send returns of the provisions in the place by the next despatch.—This despatch will be delivered to your Lordship by Captain Canning, my Aid-de-camp, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's protection. He has likewise the colours of the garrison, and Hesse D'Armstadt's regiment, to be laid at the feet of his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The French battalions in the garrison had no Eagles.

(Signed) WELLINGTON.

Copy of a Despatch from the Earl of Wellington, dated Camp at Badajos, April 8.

MY LORD,

It gives me great pleasure to inform your Lordship that our numerous wounded officers and soldiers are doing well.—I have great reason to be satisfied with the attention paid them by Mr. M'Greggor, the Inspector-general of Hospitals, and the Medical Gentlemen under his direction, and I trust that the loss to the service, upon this occasion, will not eventually be great.

I have, &c.

WELLINGTON.

Names of the Officers killed and wounded at the siege of Badajos, from the 31st of March to the second of April, 1812.

Killed 45th foot—Lieutenant White; Port. artillery.—Captain A. V. Barriero.

Wounded.—Royal Artillery.—Captain Dundas, lost an arm; King's German artillery.—Lieutenant Thiele, slightly; 54th foot.—Lieutenant Masterman, acting Engineer, severely, not dangerously; 92d foot.—Lieutenant Catenaugh, acting Engineer, slightly; 94th foot.—Lieutenant Munroe, slightly; 21st Port.—Ensign F. de Castro, slightly.

From the 6th to the 7th of April, 1812, inclusive.

Killed. 28th foot—Captain Johnstone, Aide-de-camp to Major-general Bowes; Royal artillery.—Captain Latham; Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Lacelles and de Salabury; 1st batt. 4th foot—Captain Bellingham, Lieutenant Stavelly; 2d batt. 5th foot—Major Ridge; 1st batt. 7th foot—Major Singer, Captain Cholwick, Lieutenants Ray, Fowler, Pike;—1st batt. 22d foot—Captain Maw, Lieutenant Collins; 3d batt. 27th foot—Captain Jones, Lieutenants Levinge, Simcoe, Whyte; 2d batt. 38th foot—Ensign Evans; 1st batt. 40th foot—Lieutenants Ayling and Greenshield; 1st batt. 43d foot—Lieutenant-colonel M'Leod, Lieutenants Harvest, Taggart; 2d batt. 44th foot—Lieutenants Unthank and Argent; 1st batt. 45th foot—Captain Herrick, Ensigns M'Donald, Collins; 1st batt. 52d foot—Captain Jones, Madrin, Poole, Lieutenants Booth, Royal; 3d batt. 60th foot—Lieutenant Sterne; 2d batt.

85d foot—Captain Fry; 1st batt. 88th foot—Captain Lindsay, Lieutenants Mansfield, M'Alpin; 94th foot—Ensign Long; 1st batt. 95th—Major O'Hara, Captain Diggle, Lieutenant Stokes; 3d batt. 95th foot—Lieutenants Hovendon, Carey, Allix, Croudace; 1st batt. 40th foot—Mr. O'Brien, a volunteer.

Wounded.—77th foot—Lieutenant-general Picton, slightly; Major-general the Hon. C. Colville, severely, not dangerously; 81st foot—Major-general Kempt, slightly; 1st batt. 59th foot—Major-general Walker, severely; 6th foot—Major-general Bowes, severely, not dangerously; 7th W. I. regiment of foot—Major the Hon. H. Pakenham, Assistant Adjutant-general severely, not dangerously; Major Brooke, Permanent Adjutant Quarter-master-general, severely, not dangerously; 81st foot—Captain James, Dep. Adjutant-general, severely, not dangerously; 92d foot—Brevet Major M'Pherson, Brigadier-Major, severely, not dangerously; 28th foot—Captain Potter, Brigadier-major, severely, not dangerously; 45th foot—Captain Campbell, Brigadier-major, slightly; 30th foot—Captain Machell, Brigadier-major, severely; 71st foot—Captain Spottiswoode, Aide-de-camp to Major-general Colville, severely; 5th foot—Capt. Bennett, aide-de-camp to Maj.-gen. Kempt, severely; 50th foot—Lieut. Johnstone, Aide-de-camp to Major-gen. Walker, slightly; 18th Hussars—Lieut. Harris, Aide-de-camp to Major-gen. the Hon. C. Stewart, very slightly; King's G. Art.—Lieut. Goeber, severely; Royal Engineers—Captains Nicholas and Williams, and Lieut. Emmett, severely; 1st Royal Scots—Lieutenants Rae, and O'Neal, acting Engineers, slightly; 1st batt. 4th foot—Major Faunce, slightly; Captains Williamson, Wilson, Burke, and Hanwell, severely; Lieutenant Salvin, slightly; Lieutenants Dean, Brown, and Sheppard, severely; Convoy, slightly; Craster, severely; Boyd, slightly; and Aley, severely; Ensigns Rawlins and Arnold, severely; 2d batt. 5th foot—Capt. Doyle, Lieutenant J. Pennington, Ensign Hopkins, severely; 1st batt. 7th foot—Lieutenant col. Blakeney, Captain Mair, Lieuts. St. Pol, Moses, Devey, Barrington, Lester, Russel, and George, severely; Lieuts. Henry, Baldwin, and Knowles, slightly; 1st bat. 23d foot—Captains Loekey and Stainforth, severely; Capt. Hawtyn, slightly; Lieuts. Johnstone, Harrison, Tucker, G. Brown, Farmer, Brownson, Walker, Fielding, Whalley, Homes; Second lieutenants, Winyates, and Llewellyn, severely; 3d. batt. 27th foot—Major Erskine (Lieutenant-colonel); Captain Ward (Lieutenant-colonel), severely; Lieutenant Gordon, slightly; Lieutenants, A. Thompson, and Ratchiffe, severely; Lieutenants, Moore, Hanley, Pollock, and Weir, slightly; Ensign Phillips, severely; Ensign Warrington, severely (since dead); Adjutant Davison, severely; 2d. batt. 30th foot—Major Grey (Lieutenant-colonel) se-

verely (since dead); Captain Hitchin, slightly; Captain Chambers, sev.; Lieutenants, Baillie, Neville and Ensign Pratt, sl... 2d. batt. 38th foot—Captain Barnard, severely; Lieutenants Magill and Lawrence, slightly; Ensign Reid, severely; 1st batt. 40th foot—Lieutenant-colonel Harcourt, Major Gillies, Captain Phillips, severely; Capt. Bowen, slightly; Lieutenants Street, Grey, Moore, Turtton, Butler, Miller, Anthony, and Toole, severely; Lieutenant Gorman, slightly; Ensign Johnson, severely.—1st battalion 43d foot—Major Wells, severely; Captains Ferguson and Stroud, slightly; Lieutenants Pollock, Ridout, and Capell, severely; Lieut. W. Freer, right arm amputated; Lieut. Oglander, left arm amputated; Lieutenant Madden, severely; Lieutenants Hodgson, O'Connell, and Cook, slightly; Lieutenants B. Freer, Considine, and Baillie, severely; 2d battalion 44th—Lieutenant-colonel H. G. Carleton, Captains Berwick, Brugh, Jervoise, severely; Lieutenant Mead, slightly; Lieut. Sinclair, severely; Ensign O'Reilly, slightly; 1st battalion 45th foot—Captains Lightfoot and O'Flaherty, slightly; Lieut. Powell, Reynett, Metcalf, severely; Lieuts. M'Pherson, Dale, Munroe, Ensign Stewart, slightly; Ensign Jones, severely; 1st bat. 48th foot—Lieut. colonel Erskine, severely; Major Wilson, Captain Bell, slightly; Captain French, severely; Captain Turnpenny, slightly; Lieutenant Brook, severely; Lieutenants Stroud, Cuthbertson, Robinson, Armstrong, Wilson, and Pountney, slightly; Ensigns Thatcher, Johnson, Bourke, Thomson, slightly; 1st battalion 50th foot—Lieutenant M'Carthy, acting engineer, severely; 1st battalion 52d foot—Lieutenant-colonel Gibbs, Major Mein, and Captain Campbell, severely; Captain Merry, severely (since dead); Lieutenants M'Nair, Kinloch, and York, slightly; Lieut. Blackwood, severely; Lieutenants Davis and Royds, slightly; Lieutenants Barlow and C. Dawson, severely; Ensign Gowler and Adjutant Winterbottom, slightly; 5th battalion 60th foot—Lieut. colonels Williams and Fitzgerald, and Lieut. Gilsa, slightly; Adjutant Broetz, severely; 74th foot—Lieutenant-colonel the Hon. Power French and Captain Langlands, severely; Captain Thompson, slightly; Lieutenant Grant, severely; Lieutenant Pattison, slightly; Lieutenant King, severely; Lieutenant Ironside, slightly; 77th foot—Lieutenant-colonel Duncan, slightly; Lieutenant Clark, severely; Lieutenant Pennefather and Adjutant Jones, slightly; 2d battalion 83d foot—Lieutenants Bowles, O'Neil, and Blomfield, severely; Lieutenant Barry, Ensigns Vavasour, Fitzgibbons, slightly; Ensign Lane, severely; 1st battalion 88th foot—Captain Murphy, severely; Captain Peschall, very slightly; Captain Dauern, slightly; Captains Colborn, Whitelaw, W. Stewart, and Ensign Gratton, severely; 94th foot—Lieut. Bogue, severely; 1st bat. 95th foot—Captains Crampton and Balvaud, severely;

Captains Gray and M'Dermid, slightly; Lieutenants Johnson and Gardner, severely; Lieut. Fitzmorrice, slightly; Lieutenants Manners, M'Pherson, and Forster, severely; 8d battalion 95th foot—Lieutenant Macdonald, severely; Lieut. Stewart, slightly; Lieutenant Worsley, severely; Lieutenant Farmer; Brunswick Oels—Captain Girswald, severely; Lieutenant Kunowsky, slightly; 40th foot—Volunteer Widenham, slightly; 43d foot—Volunteer O'Connell, severely; 45th foot—Volunteer Percy, slightly; 83d foot—Volunteer Illers, slightly; 95th foot—Volunteer Lawson, slightly.

Killed.—3d regiment line, Portuguese—Lieutenant A. de Silveira.—11th ditto—Lieutenant-colonel M'Donnel, 21st British.—23d ditto—Ensign D. de Cavallo; 1st Caçadores—J. M. St. Valez; 3d ditto—Captain Morphew, R. W. I. R. Brit.; 8th ditto—Captain de Bruning, Y. Lt. I.; Lieutenant Pinto de Lousao.

Wounded.—79th British regiment—Brigadier general Harvey, severely; 44th do.—Captain Peacocke, Brigade major, severely; Lieutenant Alvaro de Costa, aide-du-camp to Brigadier general Harvey, severely; R. B. Art.—Major Tulloch; 42d B. 11th line—Major Anderson, slightly; Captain J. de Mattos, severely; Captains F. de Almeida, J. Maria, and Lieutenant J. V. de la Serda, slightly; Lieutenants Clements, El Pnto, M. dos Santos Cebal, and Ensigns J. de Gouvon, M. Tavary, Oliva, and J. D'Averida, severely; Ensign Gos Bernido, slightly; 15th line—Captain T. O'Neil (32d Brit.) severely; Ensign F. de Poulal, severely; 21st line—Lieutenant Peruva, severely; 23d line; Captain R. Felix, Lieutenant J. Rebocho, and Ensign J. Mendoree, slightly; Lieut. A. Maderras, and Ensigns Pedro de Bocho and F. Serrera, severely; 1st Caçadores—Major Algeo (late 34th Brit.) Captain M'Donald (71st Brit.) severely; and Ensign Rebello; 3d ditto—Lieutenant colonel Elder (late 95th British), Major P. de Selviera, Captain I. Ignacio, Captain Dobbin (27th Brit.), Lieutenants M. Paxato, and J. C. D'Aindarlo, Ensign J. Fexeira; 7th ditto—Captain O'Hara (47th Brit.), Lieutenant R. Carmacho, severely; Lieutenant A. Graves, Ensign J. Jose de Almeida, slightly; 8th ditto—Captain J. F. de Mugaenus, severely; Lieutenant J. W. Caudoso, Ensign J. Lecha, slightly.

Grand Total of the British and Portuguese Loss, at the Siege of Badajos, from the 18th of March to 7th of April, 1812, inclusive.

72 officers, 51 serjeants, 2 drummers, 910 rank and file, killed; 306 officers, 219 serjeants, 17 drummers, 3,248 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 62 rank and file, missing.

[The return of Ordnance found in Badajos, is 133 Spanish brass guns, 19 brass mortars, 20 howitzers, besides 5,481 muskets with bayonets, an immense quantity of powder,

balls, shot, shells, and materials for making gun carriages.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 23, 1812.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Taylor, of the Apollo, addressed to Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew, and transmitted by the Admiral to J. W. Croker, Esq.

H. M. S. Apollo, off Cape Corse,
Feb. 14, 1812.

SIR,
In rounding Cape Corse, at day-break yesterday morning, I fell in with a French frigate-built store-ship, and a corvette. After closing from to leeward, the former struck, and proves to be the *Merinos*, commanded by M. Honore Cordonan, captain of a frigate, and of the legion of honour; a quite new, 850 tons, pierced for 36, but mounting only 20 guns, 8-pounders, with 126 men, six of whom were killed, and 20 wounded. She was going to Sagona for timber. I have the satisfaction to state, that we have suffered no loss, although exposed to the fire of the batteries on the Cape and Island of Gioeglia above four hours, nearly becalmed. Notwithstanding the signals made to the corvette from the commodore, for her assistance, she made her escape with the help of boats from the shore. She is the *Mohawk*, formerly English; taken in 1799, of 130 men, and a few conscripts.—I have reason to be much gratified with the conduct of all the officers and ship's company, particularly with Mr. James Begbie, first lieutenant of the *Apollo*, who has distinguished himself upon several occasions.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) B. W. TAYLOR.

[Another letter, transmitted by Sir E. Pellew, from Captain Stewart, of the *Blossom*, announces the capture, on the 23d February, off Cabrera, of the French schooner, *Le Jean Bart*, launched at Marseilles, five weeks ago, carrying 106 men, and seven guns, J. F. Coulome, commander: her capture was owing to her mistaking the *Blossom* for a merchantman.]

DOWNING-STREET, APRIL 25.

A Despatch, of which the following is a copy, was yesterday received at Lord Liverpool's Office, addressed to his Lordship by Lieutenant-general Campbell, dated Gibraltar, 25th of February, 1812.

[General Campbell, after noticing the arrival at Gibraltar of a part of the reinforcements from the Isle of Leon, and that General Ballasteros is appointed Captain General of the four kingdoms of Andalusia, and commander-in-chief of the fourth army, gives the following letter from General Ballasteros, relative to the result of the action with the enemy at Cartamar, in the neighbourhood of Malaga:]

SIR, Yunqueira, February 17, 1812.

I have the satisfaction to communicate to your excellency, that yesterday morning, with 2000 infantry, and 300 cavalry, I attacked General Maranzin, governor of Malaga, who was at Cartamar with 2000 infantry and 400 horse. He was completely routed, and pursued to within a league of Malaga; Maranzin and the whole of the chiefs were killed, many officers, and more than 1200 men, hors de combat.—[General Ballasteros concludes with praising the bravery of his troops, and stating that he had put the whole of the forces of Andalusia in motion against him, but that they would from the want of provisions, be soon obliged to disperse.]

[This Gazette contains a declaration on the subject of the Orders in council; which see in p. 311.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, APRIL 28.

Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Sir P. Parker, of the *Menelaus*, giving an account of the boats of that ship having, under the directions of Lieutenant R. Mainwaring, captured, on the 29th of February, near the bay of Frejus, a new French brig of war, called the *St. Joseph*, pierced for sixteen guns, but none mounted, on her first voyage from Genoa to Toulon, laden with naval stores. The brig was moored within pistol-shot of a battery (to which she had hawsers fast), and flanked by another, as also by musketry from the shore, notwithstanding which, the service was performed without a man being either killed or wounded on our side. One of the enemy's batteries is stated to have suffered severely from the fire of the launch of the *Menelaus*. Sir E. Pellew has also transmitted a letter from Captain Manley, of the *Badger*, giving an account of the destruction of the *Comte de Emereau* French privateer, of eleven guns, and 110 men; she upset when in the act of hauling her wind in action with the *Badger*, and only 14 of her crew, including the commander, could be saved by the sloop's cutter, the gig and jolly-boat having been shot through.—Admiral Lord Keith has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a copy of a letter addressed by Captain Bordett, of the *Maidstone*, to Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew, giving an account of the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieutenant M'Heckan, having, on the 4th inst. captured off Cape de Gatt, the *Martinet*, a French xebec-rigged privateer, of two guns and 51 men.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 2.

Vice-admiral Ormy has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Captain Parker, of his Majesty's sloop *Sarpedon*, giving an account of his having, on the 26th *Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. May, 1812.*

of April, captured, off Fair Island, the Danish schooner privateer *Rap*, armed with four guns, ten swivels, and 25 men, out two days from North Bergen, without making any capture.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 9.

Copy of a Letter from Vice-admiral Sir E. Pellew, Bart. Commander-in-chief of his Majesty's Ships and Vessels in the Mediterranean, to J. W. Croker, Esq. dated on board the *Caledonia*, at Port Mahon, the 29th March, 1812.

SIR,

Having by my last report of the state of the enemy's ships, apprized their lordships that the *Rivoli*, of 74 guns, recently launched at Venice, was in readiness to put to sea; I have now great satisfaction in announcing her capture by his Majesty's ship *Victorious*, after a severe contest of five hours, on the 21st ult. and I have the honour to enclose a letter from Captain Talbot, detailing the particulars of this very gallant affair. The great disparity of force sufficiently bespeaks the merits of the captors, the *Rivoli* having 862 men at the commencement of the action, while the crew of the *Victorious* was reduced to 505, of whom 60 were in the sick list. The loss has been very severe on both sides, upwards of 400 having been killed and wounded on the part of the enemy, and 42 men killed, and 99 wounded, on the part of the *Victorious*. Their lordships will observe that the *Weazle* had a share in this brilliant action, engaging a French brig of war until she blew up alongside; the conduct of Captain Andrew and his men, has been extremely creditable. I congratulate their lordships on this achievement, and from the zeal and vigilance which I have the satisfaction to perceive throughout the fleet under my command, I trust it may be the prelude to other important successes. I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) EDWARD PELLEW.

John W. Croker, Esq. Secretary to the Admiralty.

[Here follows the letter of Capt. Talbot, alluded to above.]

The Gazette likewise contains an account of the re-capture of the *Apelles* sloop of war, who had (in company with the *Skylark*) run on shore in a thick fog, to the westward of Bologne, by the boats of the *Bermuda*, *Castellan*, *Ramdeo*, and *Phipps*. The *Apelles* had a great number of French soldiers on board, calling themselves part of the King of Rome's body-guard. By the gallantry of our brave tars they were, however, soon obliged to relinquish their prize, leaving behind them four of the soldiers. We are happy to add that no loss was sustained on our part, though the *Apelles* was obstinately defended from a battery, and a collection of field-pieces. The *Skylark* is

completely destroyed. The crews of both vessels, escaped in their boats, with the exception of Captain Hoffman, of the *Apelles*, and 19 of his people.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE LONDON GAZETTE OF
SATURDAY, MAY, 9.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING-STREET, MAY 9, 1812.

A Despatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received by Lord Liverpool, addressed to his Lordship by the Earl of Wellington, dated Niza, 16th April, 1812.

Marshal Soult collected his army at Villa Franca, in Estremadura, on the 8th inst. and having there heard of the fall of Badajos, he retired before day-light on the 9th towards the frontiers of Andalusia. Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Graham directed Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton to follow their rear with the cavalry; and he attacked and defeated the French cavalry at Villa Garcia with Major-Gen. Le Marchant's and Major-Gen. Anson's brigades, the latter under the command of Lieut.-Col. the Hon. F. Ponsonby, on the morning of the 11th inst. I have the honour to inclose Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas Graham's letter, inclosing Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton's report, and the return of the killed and wounded on this occasion; and I have only to add my commendations of the conduct of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Stapleton Cotton, Major-Gen. Le Marchant, and the officers and troops under their command.—The enemy retired on that day from Llerena, and, since, entirely from the Province of Estremadura.—I have not yet heard whether Gen. Ballasteros had entered Seville. The Conde de Penne Villemur, with a detachment of the 5th army, which had been sent from Estremadura into the Condado de Niebla, had approached that town by the right of the Guadalquivir, and was engaged with the enemy's garrison of Seville, and of the fortified convent on that side of the river, on the 5th inst. and had obliged them to retire within their works. The Conde de Penne Villemur retreated on the 10th, according to a suggestion which was made to him by me in consequence of the fall of Badajos, and the certainty that I had that Marshal Soult would return immediately into Andalusia without risking an action, to which it was not in my power to bring him; and I trust that the Conde de Penne Villemur will have communicated to Gen. Ballasteros the intelligence and suggestion which I desired might be conveyed to him.—Since I wrote to your Lordship on the 7th instant, I have received reports of transactions in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo only to the 9th instant. The enemy still kept the place blockaded, but had made no attack upon it, nor had repeated their visit to Al-

meida, having suffered some loss in the reconnaissance of that place on the 3d instant. It appears that on the 7th, the greatest number of the troops in the neighbourhood of Ciudad Rodrigo broke up; and marched towards Sabugal, where I believe that Marshal Marmont came himself. Major-Gen. Victor Alten, whom I had kept in front of Ciudad Rodrigo with the 1st Hussars, till the end of March, was followed (although at a distance), through Lower Beira, by Marshal Marmont's advanced guard; and having quitted Castello Branco on the 8th instant, they moved on; and the advanced guard, consisting of 2500 men, of which six squadrons of cavalry entered Castello Branco on the evening of the 12th, Brig.-Gen. Le Cor, with his brigade of militia, having been obliged to retire upon Sarnadas, when he saw the enemy advance.—In the mean time, having heard that Gen. Alten had retired across the Tagus, I ordered him to cross that river again, which he did on the 12th, and the enemy retired from Castello Branco before daylight on the morning of the 14th, and Brigadier-Gen. Le Cor and Major-Gen. Alten entered the place.—The enemy have, as usual, in this expedition, robbed and murdered the inhabitants of the country. But the injury which they have done, as far as I can learn, has been confined to these acts of atrocity; all the stores in our magazines at Castello Branco, and our hospital there having been removed to this side of the Tagus. I cannot sufficiently applaud the firmness and good conduct of Brigadier-General Le Cor. He remained in Castello Branco, till he saw a superior enemy advancing upon him; and he then retired in good order, no farther than was necessary.—As soon as I heard of Soult's retreat from Villa Franca, I put the army in motion towards Castille. The advanced guard has arrived at Castello Branco this day; and I shall go there myself tomorrow. I have heard of no movement in the north.

[Here follows Lieutenant-general Sir Stapleton Cotton's letter (transmitted by Sir Thomas Graham), giving an account of the attack and overthrow of General Drouet's cavalry, two thousand five hundred strong, by the British cavalry (composed of the 4th Dragoons and 5th Dragoon Guards, and 18th, 14th and 16th Light Dragoons), who pursued the French four miles, killed many, and took prisoners a Lieutenant-colonel, two Captains, one Lieutenant, 150 privates, and 130 horses; the English had one Serjeant, 13 rank and file, and 18 horses, killed; and Major Prescott, Lieutenant Walker, 4 Serjeants, 36 rank and file, and nine horses, wounded; and two rank and file, and 17 horses missing. Of the latter, several strayed into the country, and others followed the defeated enemy, when their riders fell from them, killed or severely wounded.]

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

THE *Moniteur* of the 8th ult. contains a series of observations, in the shape of Notes, on the Declaration of the British Government; * respecting the Berlin and Milan Decrees and the Orders in Council. These consist chiefly of a re-assertion of the principle maintained in France, that the neutral flag renders neutral the merchandise it covers while on the ocean, and an assertion also, that the Berlin and Milan Decrees have been revoked, really and without restriction, as far as regards America, by the Decree of the 28th of April, 1811.

A person of the name of Michel Michel was executed in the place de Greve, at Paris, on the 1st instant, for having (as the Journals state it) "sold the State Secrets to the Agents of a Foreign Power;" supposed to be Russia.

It is reported, on the authority of persons arrived from France, that there have been serious commotions in Paris, on account of the dearness of the first article of subsistence; as many as 20,000 malecontents were on one occasion collected, and the following inscription was discovered the next morning on the walls of the Tuilleries:—"Bread, Peace, or the Head of the Tyrant."—To appease the multitude, the bakers were immediately required to supply the Citizens with bread at four sous, instead of ten sous the pound.

The French Papers contain accounts from many places in the interior, of the institution of charitable societies, for the distribution of bread, soup, &c. in consequence of the scarcity and dearness of provisions which seem to be very generally and severely felt in France.

The Paris Papers have brought us accounts of the departure of Bonaparte for the Vistula, on the 9th instant. Maria Louisa accompanies him to Dresden, where they are to be met by the Heads of the House of Austria.—The *King of Rome*, the *Moniteur* states, is to be left in France; and it, at the same time, gives us the important information, that his Majesty has happily completed his teething, and is in excellent health.—Every appearance forebodes a most vigorous and tremendous campaign in the North; the military movements are continued in all directions, and there seems no doubt that the Austrian Army, which has been collected, is destined to co-operate with the French in this aggressive warfare against the Emperor of Russia. Bonaparte is collecting the whole of his disposable force for this service; even the Neapolitan territory has furnished a contingent for the purpose, and Murat himself is on his way to take a command in the Grand Army under the immediate personal superintendence of Napoleon.

Bonaparte, on the day previous to his departure for the north, issued a new decree for regulating the high prices of grain. This decree states, that the former decree promulgated on the same subject has failed in producing the hoped-for salutary effects, and that the price of provisions had arisen above the ability of some classes of the community to purchase; it then declares, that the high prices are caused by exaggerated alarm, and the speculations of avarice, and not from a real scarcity; and on these grounds Bonaparte has fixed a *maximum* for the six central departments of the French Empire, that no grain shall be sold beyond a fixed price. His object, doubtless, is to allay, if possible, the popular discontents which might, during his absence, break out in a manner dangerous to his power.

Information has been received in this country, through France, that Barcelona has been again relieved with provisions, after having been reduced to the last extremity. Such was the distress of the place about the latter end of March, that the French had actually begun to undermine the works, with an intent to blow them up prior to their evacuating them, when the arrival of a fleet from Toulon relieved their wants.

The *Corunna Journals* lately contained a despatch from the gallant Mina to General Mendizabel, informing him that on the 9th ult, at a short distance from Victoria, he defeated a body of the enemy, consisting of 2000 infantry and 150 horse, with the loss of 500 killed and 150 prisoners. A convoy which this corps was escorting fell into his hands, and he had the further satisfaction of releasing 400 Spanish prisoners. Mina took 120 loaded waggons, and among the spoils were 250,000 crowns in specie, and General Dorsette's baggage.

The act of separation between the Count and Countess of Gottorp was finally pronounced at Basle on the 13th Jan. in presence of Baron de Berthelm, an Envoy from the Court of Baden. It is said, that the Countess, in returning the nuptial ring, manifested the utmost grief.

We have read the speech made at the opening of the Diet at Orebro, by his Swedish Majesty, on the 20th ult. and the Speech of the Crown Prince to the States on the 13th. The language of his Majesty is firm, independent, and dignified, and together with that of Bernadotte, avows their abhorrence of a foreign yoke, which evidently alludes to France. An order has been issued by the Swedish Government, and sent to the coast, that every assistance shall be afforded to British ships in distress that they may require. Six French privateers have been taken and sent into Carlshamn, and the crews confined in fortified

* See p. 311.

places; and orders have been sent to Carlscrona to equip the whole of the fleet.

A letter from Gottenburgh contains the following passage:—"There has lately been published here at the expence of the Swedish Government, and most extensively circulated among all classes, a little tract intitled, 'Review of the Relations of Sweden with the Northern Powers, and with France and England.' This work was written at the desire of Bernadotte, by his Aid-de-Camp. The author warmly recommends alliance with England in preference to France, and in some parts speaks freely of Russia. It is not disguised, that the object of the publication is to give a decided tone to Swedish politics, and induce the nation to resist a degrading submission to France. It has had great influence upon the minds of all who have perused it."

The Emperor Alexander left St. Petersburg on the 21st for his army, followed by the prayers and blessings of his people. He was accompanied by a strong body guard.

General Barclay de Tolly, who is appointed to the command of the Russian Army of the West, is of French extraction, and about 51 years of age. He is a skilful officer, has distinguished himself on several occasions, but has never before held the chief command.

Admirals Greig and Tate, are said to have been restored to their appointments in the Russian Navy, with other British Officers.

Letters from Gottenburgh of the 25th ult. state, that a conspiracy against the Emperor of Russia has been discovered, and the principal conspirators arrested. It is further added, that Spinalski, confidential Minister to his Majesty, who is a Pole by birth, had, together with several other persons of consideration, connected with the Government, been sent to Siberia. Some of the letters state, that the conspiracy had originated with the French faction in St. Petersburg.

A Russian Ukase has been issued, dated March 28, for raising two men out of every 500. The letters from St. Petersburg state, that the object of Spidanski's conspiracy was to murder the Emperor, his brother Constantine, and to place the Empress Dowager on the throne. Two hundred of the nobility were concerned, many of whom had of late years sojourned at Paris; and to accomplish the project, 18 millions of franks had been distributed among the conspirators, through the instrumentality of the French legation.

Other accounts say, that the conspiracy was designed to carry off the Imperial Family to France, and was discovered by the Swedish General Arnfeldt, who in consequence has been appointed Governor of Finland, in the Russian service.

The French took possession of Pillau on the 22d inst., and it is understood, that they subsequently proceeded to occupy Libing and Königsberg.

We are sorry to learn that the troops in garrison at Batavia have suffered severely from the fever. Of the 1st battalion of the Bengal marine regiment, not a man had escaped its attack, and to many it had proved fatal.

Lieut. General Hewett may be expected in the next fleet from India. He embarked at Calcutta in December.

A body of 600 Caffres have recently been taken into the British service, and disciplined by Lieut. Col. Austin.

A Savannah paper of the 26th of March, contained an account of the American Government having made themselves masters of the Amelia Island, which surrendered by capitulation; that East Florida is in possession of the insurgents; and the town of Augustine and the garrison are all that remain faithful to Ferdinand VII.

The *New York Commercial Advertiser*, of the 11th ult. contained the copy of a Message sent by the President to the House of Representatives on the 9th; in which the British Government is accused of having employed a secret agent to foment disturbances in the United States, with the view of severing the Eastern States from the Union, and placing them within the pale of the British connection. To prove this, a number of documents have been laid before Congress, consisting of a series of correspondence between Sir James Craig late Governor of Canada, the Earl of Liverpool, and a *so-disant* Captain James Henry, the pretended secret agent who is stated to have discovered the scheme.*

The American Government, it is said, have disavowed the proceedings of the officers who participated with an unprincipled banditti in usurping the government of Amelia Island.

The *New Zealander* is arrived in the Downs from the Southern Fishery. She touched at Port Jackson on her way home, and brings accounts that the colony had been very plentifully supplied from India with wheat, rice, &c. We understand that there had been another flood at the Hawkesbury, which nearly inundated the settlement. Lieut. Lord, of the Marines, and a Capt. Campbell, came passenger in the *New Zealander*; the latter has been very

* The Whiting schooner has been sent by Government to convey a messenger and dispatches to America; with a view, as is supposed, to invalidate the outcry that is raised against us on the subject of Sir James Craig's negotiation. Henry the spy employed by Sir James, obtained 50,000 dollars from the American Government, for discovering the transaction, and, having previously purchased an estate in France with the money, immediately embarked for that country. His flight had, however, weakened the validity of his evidence.

successful in the pearl fishery in the South Seas, and has brought a large quantity of pearls with him. Capt. Campbell, who discovered this fishery, formerly commanded the Harrington brig, which traded to the East Indies, and was taken possession of by some convicts, and carried out of Port Jackson. By this seizure he sustained a loss of 4000*l*. We mention the circumstance to shew how necessary it is to have a small naval force at Port Jackson; as we understand, when the New Zealander sailed, similar attempts were daily expected.

The pearl fishery in the South Seas promises to be lucrative—one vessel, which sailed from the Islands with pearl oyster-shells & pearls, disposed of them to great advantage in India, and returned to Port Jackson with a cargo from the proceeds valued at 27,000*l*.

Bullock, who was transported for defrauding his creditors, has not only obtained a pardon from Governor Macquarrie, but has

been sent to Bengal to make a contract on account of Government for the supply of the Colony.

An elegant hospital has been built by contract at Port Jackson: the condition on which the building is reared is rather novel—that the contractors should receive no money for the erection, but be permitted in lieu thereof to import 30,000 gallons of rum, duty free.

Governor Macquarrie and his Lady were making a tour of the southern settlements. They quitted Sydney on the 7th of November, on board the Lady Nelson schooner, for Van Dieman's Land, from whence they would proceed overland to Port Dalrymple. On the Governor's return he would examine the various islands interspersed through Bass Straits.

The Admiral Gambier, with 197 male convicts, and 32 men of the 73*d*, arrived at Port Jackson in October.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

APRIL 22.

THIS day, Chief Justice Mansfield delivered the final opinion of the Twelve Judges in the two causes between Sir Francis Burdet, and the Speaker and Serjeant at Arms of the House of Commons. His Lordship stated, that they were unanimous in giving judgment for the defendants, in both cases: the verdict of the Court of King's Bench is, therefore, confirmed.

23. A gang of midnight depredators to the number of 16, with their faces disguised, and armed with pistols, beset the house of Mr. Drinkwater, farmer, of Glossop, Derbyshire; and having watched the opening of the door, they rushed in, demanded money, and took away and destroyed property to the amount of nearly 150*l*. While the party were robbing the house, a fellow stood over Mr. Drinkwater as he lay in bed, brandishing a sword, and threatening him with instant death if he stirred. The honest man lay still, and he had a good reason for so doing, besides the sword that glittered over his head; for under it was a case containing two hundred pounds in money, and the writings of his little freehold. These the robbers did not find. When they had done their work, one who seemed to be the Captain, called over their number from one to sixteen, and all having answered, they departed with their booty.

25. A Crim. Con. case of a peculiar kind, was brought before the Court of King's Bench, in the cause of Flowers v. Lewes. The plaintiff (a convict on board the hulks) brought his action against the defendant, who had married his wife, and had two children

by her; it appeared that the woman, before the marriage, had lived servant with the defendant, and that her previous marriage was totally unknown to him. Mr. Garrow, who spoke in extenuation for the defendant, characterized this as an absolute burlesque on Crim. Con. cases, and observed, that the object was merely to extort a sum of money. Lord Ellenborough told the jury, that a violation of the marriage contract having taken place, some damages must be given; and they accordingly gave twenty shillings.

26. The following *Bulletin* was shewn at St. James's Palace:

"Windsor Castle, April 25.—His Majesty continues nearly in the same state as at the last monthly report.—H. HALFORD, M. BAILLIE, W. HERBERT, J. WILLIS, R. WILLIS."

28. His Royal Highness the Prince Regent held a levee at Carlton House, which was but thinly attended. His Royal Highness being seated on the throne, the Lord Mayor, Sheriffs, and Corporation of the City of London, presented an address and humble petition to the Prince Regent, voted in Common Council on the 17th instant; which, after complaining of many corruptions and abuses in the various departments of the State, implored his Royal Highness to dismiss from his Councils those Ministers who had proved themselves so undeserving of the confidence of his people and call to the administration of the government, men of public character and independent principles. To this address and petition, his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to return the following answer:—

"It must always be my inclination to listen with attention to the petitions of any part of his Majesty's subjects.

"For the redress of any grievances of which they can reasonably complain, I have full confidence in the wisdom of Parliament, the great Council of the Nation.

"Being firmly of opinion that the total change in the domestic government and foreign policy of the country, which it is the declared object of your petition to accomplish, would only serve to encrease the dangers against which we have to contend, I should be wanting to myself, and to the great interests committed to my charge, if I did not steadily persevere in those endeavours which appear to me best calculated to support the just rights of the Nation abroad, and to preserve inviolate the Constitution at home.

"These endeavours can only be attended with success, when seconded by the zeal and loyalty of his Majesty's people, upon which I shall continue to place the strongest reliance."

28. At night a fire broke out at the west end of the mansion of the Right Hon. Lord Montagu, at Ditton Park near Datchet. The family had just retired to bed; and, before they could well extricate themselves, the flames had communicated with astonishing rapidity to every part of the edifice; which being of great antiquity, wainscotted throughout, and intersected with numerous staircases, presented little opposition to the devouring element. The whole of the interior was consumed, leaving only a part of the outer walls standing. Fortunately no lives were lost; but the family plate and jewels, together with the valuable furniture and paintings, were entirely consumed. The fire was occasioned by the bursting of a flue which projected from a patent stove, in the room adjoining that in which Lord and Lady Montagu slept, the furniture of which was nearly consumed before they discovered the danger they were in. His Lordship and family retired to an adjoining farm house until they obtained carriages to convey them to Windsor. This house was built by Sir Ralph Winwood, Secretary of State to James I. on the site of a palace which had been occupied by Cardinal Wolsey; it was for many years the residence of the late Lord Beauchamp, at whose decease it came into the family of Buccleugh.

DUBLIN, April 29.—On Tuesday night last, while the family of a farmer near Ballypatrick, named Patrick Keefe, were asleep, the dwelling house was set on fire, and with such effect, that the first communication of the dreadful event, was by the falling-in of the particles of the roof, and of the burning timber. Keefe, from former visitations of the villainous banditti that infest that country, had, some time back, gotten iron gratings to his windows, and a strong lock to his

door. On the first alarm, being awakened by the cry of "fire" from his wife, they both jumped out of bed, and, in the sudden agitation of their minds, lost the few short moments that might have saved some of this unfortunate family, in a distracted and ineffectual search for the key. Missing this, Keefe recollected a window through which he might pass, and made for it, the burning timbers still falling in upon them in increased numbers; and, while he was making this effort, his wife ran for the purpose of bringing some of their children from an inner room; but out of which neither she nor they ever came alive. Out of a family consisting of nine persons, either in youth or middle life, within a few minutes, but one, (the father) was left to relate this horrid story.

30. The Queen held a drawing room at St. James's Palace. It being the first which her Majesty has held since the King's birth day in 1810, and there having been no Court for the ladies during a lapse of nearly two years, great preparations were made by the higher ranks for their appearance on this occasion. The public splendours of the Court were likewise considerably encreased on this revival of them, by the invitations of the Prince Regent, which were issued to the number of 400, to a magnificent entertainment given in the evening at Carlton House, by his Royal Highness to her Majesty, the Princesses, and the Nobility and Gentry. The Palace of St. James's and the vicinity, bore rather the appearance of the celebration of a birth day than the holding of a drawing room in the usual manner. The presentations to her Majesty were very numerous, and consisted mostly of ladies. The state rooms were much crowded by the unusual fulness of attendance.

The Prince Regent went from Carlton House to St. James's Palace, and appeared in full state for the first time since the establishment of the Regency. The procession of his Royal Highness consisted of three carriages, drawn by two horses each; within them, his aides-de-camp, pages of honour, &c. The servants wore their state liveries, and new state hats, adorned with blue feathers. Then followed the state coach of his Royal Highness, drawn by six bays in superb red morocco harness, decorated with red ribbands. His Royal Highness on his arrival, was conducted to the grand council chamber, where he paid his respects to his Royal Mother. He remained in the drawing room half an hour. Their Royal Highnesses the Princess of Wales, the Duchess of York, the Dukes of York, Clarence, Kent, Cumberland, Cambridge, and Sussex, their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Gloucester, and the Princess Sophia of Gloucester, and his Serene Highness the Duke of Brunswick, were also present. In addition to the cabinet ministers and foreign ambassadors, there was a numerous train of nobility, besides the Lord

Mayor and Lady Mayoress, Recorder, &c. It was arranged, that the Princess of Wales, as her R. Highness was determined to attend the drawing room, should go before the Prince Regent, and retire before his appearance. Accordingly, the Royal couple did not meet.

MAY 1. A general court of proprietors of East India stock, was held at the India House; when the correspondence between government and the company, relative to the renewal of the charter, was laid before the assembly. Sir Hugh Inglis, the chairman, stated, that the negotiation between the court of directors and his majesty's ministers did not bear so favourable an aspect as it did at the last meeting; and, read in support of this opinion, a letter from the Earl of Buckinghamshire to the court of directors, dated April 27, in which the noble Earl says, that the government conceive it necessary to adhere to their original resolution of *opening the trade to all the ports in the kingdom*. A letter from the court of directors was next read, stating the hardships which would arise in consequence to the trading interests, and to the commanders of the India ships, and the officers of the same to the number of 1400, who with upwards of 8000 seamen would be unemployed—that several thousand labourers would be reduced to great distress—that a total of 21,000,000*l.* sterling annually employed, which produces to the revenue 4,000,000*l.* and in addition, a saving of 150,000*l.* on the collection would be affected, and that these benefits would be endangered by the proposed measure. After some observations from the worthy chairman, Messrs. Williams, Rigby, Davies, Alderman Atkins, and R. Jackson, the court adjourned, to afford time for the perusal of the correspondence.

3. The Irish catholic deputies were presented to the Duke of Sussex, at Kensington palace; when the Earl of Fingall, as the head of the deputation, expressed the acknowledgments of the body for the speech made by his Royal Highness in the support of the catholic claims.

Mr. Oldknow, a man very much respected in the town of Nottingham, during the absence of his wife from home at chapel, destroyed two of his children, one aged five years, the other only nine months, by cutting their throats; after which he put a period to his own existence with a pistol. On the return of Mrs. Oldknow, about nine o'clock, the shocking sight presented itself of the three lying dead in the parlour, weltering in their blood! one of the children was six years and a half old, the other younger; and the heart-broken widow is in a state of pregnancy. A coroner's inquest sat on the bodies, and, in the case of Mr. Oldknow, returned a verdict of *Lunacy*: embarrassed circumstances are supposed to have occasioned the derangement of his

mind, as he had some days before acted in a way which betrayed a disordered brain.

4. A fire broke out this evening in Swan yard, Strand, which destroyed the premises of Mr. Just, printer and publican, and three other houses. The flames first appeared at the back of the Swan, and were occasioned by a girl who had been kindling a fire, setting light to the bed curtains.

4. Edith Murray, who was committed for aiding and assisting John Lomas, in the murder of her husband at Hankelow, in Cheshire, and who has since been confined in her house, on account of the wound she inflicted upon herself, when taken into custody, arrived at Chester Castle. So strongly has the popular feeling prevailed against this woman, that it was deemed prudent to convey her into the city with the utmost secrecy; accordingly a chaise was dispatched to meet her in one sent from Nantwich. She was dressed in widow's weeds.

5. A General Court of proprietors was held at the India House, to take the final sense of the proprietors, with respect to the line of conduct to be pursued by the directors in the future discussion for the renewal of their charter. After the chair had been taken, Mr. R. Jackson, after an excellent speech, concluded by moving a resolution, lamenting that ministers had changed their minds on the subject of their claims; and expressive of their determination to resist the propositions which went to subvert all the promises made to them by the late Lord Melville, and, in fact, to annihilate their charter. The resolution empowered the directors to persevere in support of the rights of the Company. It was agreed to unanimously.

6. The BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY held their Eighth Anniversary, at Free Masons' Hall. The attendance was so numerous, that the Hall was filled almost immediately after the doors were opened, and many hundreds, among whom, we regret to say, were the Earl of Hardwicke, and several Members of Parliament, and other gentlemen, subscribers to the institution, were unable to obtain admission. At twelve o'clock, Lord Teignmouth the President, opened the business of the day, by reading the eighth report; which, from the variety and importance of the facts it enumerated, as indicative of the operations and success of the institution, and the very animated and impressive sentiments with which it concluded, may justly be considered the most interesting and valuable of those compilations for which the society are indebted to the able, pious, and indefatigable exertions of their truly Christian President. The multitude, amounting to between two and three thousand, (and which would, had there been space, have amounted to almost double the number) were literally of one heart and one mind. Never did the countenances of men

indicate more visibly the strong feelings of mutual joy and affection than those of that vast assembly. So perfectly had the great subject absorbed all subordinate considerations, that not an expression dropped from any speaker which betrayed a controversial feeling. A stranger would have supposed that, in this institution of pure and vast benevolence, there is (as we trust there soon will be) but one opinion and one feeling throughout the British empire, and the christian world. And when we state, that 35,690 Bibles, and 70,733 Testaments, were issued last year, besides the number circulated abroad by the society's aid—that within that period seventy new Auxiliary Societies (including Branch Societies) were produced in Britain alone—and that the net income of the year was 43,532*l.* 12*s.* 5*d.* and its expenditure (including its engagements) 46,530*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.*—we scarcely think we assume too much in claiming for an Association, so employed and supported, the contributions, the co-operation, and the prayers of those who are sincerely desirous, "that all men should be saved, and come to the knowledge of the truth."

7. W. Wyatt, formerly a respectable inn-keeper of Plymouth-dock, and lately of Fowey, and Cornwall, was executed at Bodmin, for the murder of Valentine, a German Jew, as we stated before, (p. 310, his execution was respited in consequence of the Judge sentencing him to die after a longer interval than the law allows to murderers; the opinion of the judges was against the arrest of judgment. A heart rending scene was witnessed at his execution. As the executioner was about to let the drop fall, the criminal fell off sidelong, the rope slipped on his neck, and the knot came nearly under his chin, so as to leave the wind-pipe in a considerable degree free from pressure; in this situation, the noise made by the miserable sufferer was distinctly heard by the surrounding spectators, nor was a period put to his existence for twenty minutes after he was suspended. The effect on the feelings of all present need not be described.

At a General Assembly of the Southwark Bridge Company, the Directors reported that they had caused accounts to be taken, at different times, of the number of persons, horses, and carriages, which pass over London and Blackfriars bridges in one day, and the result was as follows:—

BLACKFRIARS BRIDGE.

Foot pass. 61,069, Horses, 822, Coaches, 990, Waggon, 533, Carts, &c. 1502, Gigs, &c. 590.

LONDON BRIDGE.

Foot pass. 89,640, Horses, 764, Coaches, 1240, Waggon, 763, Carts, &c. 2924, Gigs, &c. 435.

Total, 150,709 Foot passengers, 1586 Horses, 2230 Coaches, 1296 Waggon, 4426 Carts, &c. 1076 Gigs, &c.

That if the Southwark bridge should receive one-sixth of the above traffic, it would produce, at very moderate tolls, an income of more than ten per cent.

It appeared, from the evidence given in parliament, that London bridge cannot remain any great length of time without undergoing considerable alteration; and that in such case, the immense traffic which would necessarily pass over the Southwark bridge, would probably, during that interval only, repay the whole expence of its erection.

An organization for rebellious purposes in Lancashire has been discovered in the following manner:—Attempts having been made to seduce many of the military from their duty, instructions were given to a sergeant in the Bolton local militia, to associate with the rioters, and give them hopes of attaching him to their interest. The bait succeeded. The man was invited to several of their nocturnal meetings, where he learnt that their object was to organize a general and simultaneous rising in the disturbed districts; he obtained their private signals; witnessed the administering of their oaths, and occasionally communicated such information to the Magistrates as frustrated many of the nocturnal schemes of the rioters. At length having acquired every particular respecting their conspiracy, the names of their leaders, principally mechanics, and the amount of their funds, orders were issued for their apprehension. About 22 were taken into custody, and committed to Lancaster castle. It is ascertained, that 12000 persons had taken the oath, of which the following is a copy found in the pocket of one of the rioters, who was shot lately, whilst attacking Mr. Burton's manufactory in one of the Northern Counties:—

"I, A. B. of my own voluntary will, do declare, and solemnly swear, that I never will reveal to any person or persons, in any place or places, under the canopy of Heaven, the names of any of the persons composing the secret Committee, either by word, deed, sign, or by address, marks, complexion, or any other thing leading to the discovery of the same, under the penalty of being put out of the world by the first brother whom I may meet, and of having my name and character blotted out of existence, or never remembered but with contempt and ignominy.—And I do further swear, that I will use my utmost endeavours to punish with death any traitor or traitors, who may rise up against us, though he should fly to the verge of existence, I will pursue with unceasing vengeance,—

"So help me God to keep this oath inviolate."

So extensive was the plan, that its execution would have thrown the whole country into confusion, from Stockport to London. Agents, it is stated, had been distributed through all the intermediate towns. The signal was to have been the stopping of carts

nail-coaches—the non-arrival of which at their usual hour and place was to be considered as the command for the general rising. The period was between the 1st and 4th instant. Government are in possession of all the facts, which will, probably, come out on the trial of the rioters (100), now in Cheshire and Lancaster gaols.

At the late Devon sessions, a woman was sentenced to be imprisoned for twelve months, for having, as a fortune-teller, extorted from a credulous girl, at Sidmouth, the sum of 3*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* for telling her that, on a certain day, 2000 guineas would jump up through the floor, accompanied with 1000 pounds worth of silver!

A few nights ago, part of the gallery of the theatre, at Tunbridge, gave way; by which accident many persons were bruised, but no lives were lost.

Captain Flinders, the circumnavigator, has discovered, that when the head of a ship is to the westward, there is an increased variation in the ship's compass.

General Lefebre has broken his parole, and escaped from Cheltenham, accompanied by his wife; and it is supposed they have an Englishman with them.

The quantity of wheat annually consumed in London is stated to be upwards of 700,000 quarters; and a diminution of this consumption appears to be, at the present moment, a matter of the highest importance.

A Correspondent proposes that land proprietors should immediately appropriate two or three acres for the sole use of growing potatoes, to be distributed to the poor of their respective parishes during the winter, at a price that may merely reimburse the expense of planting and digging. The benefit that would accrue from this plan is too obvious to require illustration; and the poor would have a substitute for bread at a moderate price.

The waste lands in England, capable of cultivation, are estimated at 20 millions of acres. The grand juries at the Stafford, Worcester, and Oxford Assizes have agreed to petition the legislature for a General Inclosure Act.

We are happy to find that the immense tract of waste land, generally known as *Bagshot Heath*, will soon bear marks of cultivation and improvement. The land-owners of the parish of Windlesham have landably set the example; and their bill has, we understand, passed the Commons; other parishes will follow, and it is supposed that 30,000 or 40,000 acres of land will, in consequence, be brought into tillage.

A gardener, at Glasgow, practises a mode of destroying caterpillars, which he discovered by accident. A piece of woollen rag had been blown by the wind into a currant bush; and, when taken out, was found covered by the leaf-devouring insects. He immediately placed pieces of woollen cloth in every bush in his garden, and found, next

day, that the caterpillars had universally taken to them for shelter. In this way he destroys many thousands every morning.

Dr. Thornton (the botanical lecturer, and physician to the St. Marylebone General Dispensary) has published an account of the extraordinary success which has attended his practice of administering fox-glove (*digitalis*), in scarlet fever. His method of treatment is, by first giving an emetic of antimonial wine, and then 25, or even 30, drops of the common tincture of fox-glove every three hours, night and day, according to the state of the patient, diminishing the dose on the second and third day, to one-half, or ten drops four times a day, and then five; and, lastly, by throwing in the bark, to complete the cure. He says he has succeeded in several hundred cases, some of them the most desperate, without one instance of failure.

RESIGNATION OF MINISTERS.

22. An address of the House of Commons to the Prince Regent, for a more extended and efficient Administration, was presented at the levee, by Mr. Wortley and Lord Milton. His Royal Highness's answer was—"I will take into my most serious and immediate consideration the Address which I have received from the House of Commons." The Ministers had, afterwards, an interview with his Royal Highness; when, after regretting that they had been unable to fulfil his gracious intention of strengthening their hands by the accession of persons whom they knew it to be his wish to associate with them, and expressing their grateful sense of his kindness, they implored his Royal Highness not to consider them as any bar to his forming an Administration that should possess His Royal Highness's confidence, and enjoy the support of Parliament.—Lord Castlereagh afterwards stated to the leaders of opposition in Parliament, that himself and colleagues had all resigned, and that they only continued to hold the seals till a new administration should be formed.

Female Courage.—Last week three soldiers attempted to steal some faggots from a stack belonging to a man of the name of Jones, who keeps the turn-pike-gate at Hythe, on the Ashford road; the family had just retired to bed; hearing a noise, and suspecting the cause, from their having received a similar visit the night before, the man, his wife, and son, put on their great coats, and went out, a scuffle immediately ensued; Jones and his son were knocked down by the soldiers, when the woman attacked one of them, and falling with him into a ditch, broke her leg; the man endeavoured to get off, but she held him firm with one hand, and supported her broken leg with the other, till a traveller passing near, and alarmed by the noise, came to her assistance, when he was secured, and taken into custody by the Staff Corps guard; the other two escaped.

Method of discovering forged Bank Notes.—If the hand is wetted and rubbed hard

upon the figured part of the note, the whole will become confused if the note is bad; for in such the India ink has not been mixed with that oil, which renders those of the good notes durable after being so wetted and rubbed. This is the case with those forged by the French prisoners.

To distinguish the good three-shilling Bank tokens from the spurious, observe that they have all a range of pyramidal points round the edge, which have dots between them. In the genuine pieces these dots are found only on the head side, while the counterfeits have them indiscriminately on both sides.

Preservation of Clovers.—The unqualified success of an experiment made by a distinguished agricultural Nobleman in the east part of the county of Dorset, has, at length, supplied this desideratum in husbandry. The outline of the method is to plow the young clovers up, at the commencement of the severity of winter, and to replace them

on the surface early in the spring, by running the furrow back, and rolling. A particular account of this curious but simple process is, with that liberality of communication peculiar to his lordship, preparing to be laid before the Committee of the County Agricultural Board.

Instances of extraordinary Fecundity.—Mr. Jonathan Westray, of Great Broughton, near Cockermouth, Cumberland, has a heifer, which had a calf in the spring of 1810, when only three years old. On the 19th of April, 1811, she calved two calves, and on the 19th of April, 1812, she calved three calves, which are all healthy and likely to do well.

An extraordinary instance of fecundity occurred on the estate of Thomas Norcliffe, Esq. of Langton; an ewe, the property of Mr. T. Gypson, dropped six lambs; one was lambled dead, another has since died, but the remaining four, with the dam, are doing well.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

IN the press, Letters to the Right Hon. Sir W. Drummond, relating to his Observations on Parts of the Old Testament, in his recent work, entitled, *Œdipus Judaicus*, by George D'Oyly, B.D. Fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, and Christian Advocate in that university.

The Rev. Robert Walpole has in the press, an Essay on the Misrepresentations, Ignorance, and Plagiarisms of certain Infidel Writers.

The Rev. George Crabbe is preparing a volume of Tales, to be published uniform with his other works.

The Rev. G. Faber is preparing for the press, *Origines Mythologica*; a work intended to shew the fundamental identity and common origin of the various mythological systems of paganism.

The Rev. Rogers Ruding, vicar of Malden, in Surrey, proposes to publish by subscription, in three quarto volumes, *Annals of the coinage of Britain and its Dependencies*, from the earliest authentic period to the end of the fiftieth year of George III.

The Rev. T. F. Dibdin is preparing for publication, in two royal octavo volumes, *Bibliotheca Spenceriana*, a descriptive catalogue of the early printed books, and of many important first editions in the library of Earl Spencer, accompanied with copious notes, plates of fac-similes, and numerous appropriate embellishments.

The Rev. James Hall will publish, early in next month, in two octavo volumes, *Remarks on the Interior and least known Part of Ireland*, from observations made during a late tour in that country.

Mr. F. H. Barker, of Trinity College, Cambridge, has in the press, in an octavo

volume, a *Commentary on the Germany of Tacitus*, with strictures on the editions of Gronovius, Ernesti, &c. with other interesting matter.

The Rev. T. Lyon has in the press, in an octavo volume, *Hints to the Protestants of England*.

Dr. C. Badham, physician to the Duke of Sussex, is translating Juvenal into English verse, with brief annotations.

Mr. John Bellamy is preparing a *History of all Religions*, containing an account of their rise, decline, descent, and changes, from the earliest times to the commencement of the Christian religion.

M. Chateaubriand's *Spirit of Christianity*, or *Beauties of the Christian Religion*, is translating by Mr. Shoberl; and it will be accompanied with a preface and notes, by the Rev. H. Kett.

Mr. Wakefield's *Statistical and Political Account of Ireland*, in two quarto volumes, is expected to appear in the course of this month.

Mr. John Mitford is preparing for the press the *Achilleis* of Statius, with several collations; and it is intended to be followed by the *Thebais*.

Mr. Allen's translation of Calvin's *Institutes* in three octavo volumes, will be published in the course of the summer.

Mr. Finch has in the press, *Essays on the Principles of Political Philosophy*, designed to illustrate and establish the civil and religious rights of man.

The Rev. A. C. Campbell, of Pontefract, has in the press, a new edition of Bishop Jewel's *Apologia*, to which he has added historical notes, and Smith's Greek translation.

The Rev. Dr. Lettice has in the press, a

small volume of Fables for the Fireside; to each of which is applied a series of moral cases, a solution of which is intended as an exercise of the talents of investigation and reasoning for the youth of both sexes.

A new edition of Dugdale's *Monasticon*, by Stephens, is preparing for publication, with additions, which, it is supposed, will extend the work to four folio volumes. The impression will be limited to 250 copies, and published by subscription, in quarterly parts.

A new edition of Dr. Owen on the Hebrews, with the Exercitations, complete, in six octavo volumes, is printing under the direction of the Rev. G. Wright.

An elegant edition is nearly completed, at Norwich, of Bentham's History of the Conventual and Cathedral Church of Ely, continued to the present time, with all the original plates, and some new ones, a portrait of the author, and memoirs of his life.

BIRTHS.

AT Hollinwood, Peggy, the wife of Samuel Booth, of three fine children, all girls, and likely to do well. They have called them *Faith, Hope, and Charity*.—Scarcely 15 months have elapsed since she was brought to bed of twins.——The wife of W. Satchwell, button-turner, of Walmerlane, Birmingham, of four children (three of them alive). The poor woman and two of the children have every appearance of doing well.——Mrs. Scott, of the Red Lion Inn, Tuxford, Notts, of three girls; who, with their mother, are likely to do well.——The wife of J. Butcher, a weekly servant, of Prince's-court, Commercial-

road, Lambeth, of two boys and a girl; all likely to do well.

Of Sons—The Duchess of Leeds, at Kirby Hall, Yorkshire.——Hon. Mrs. Knight (of an heir), at Lea Castle, Worcestershire.——Countess Dalhousie, at Dalhousie Castle.——Lady Home Popham (eleventh child), at Titness Wood, Sunning-hill.——The widow of Major-general Mackinnon (who was blown up on the breach of Ciudad Rodrigo), at Bath.

Of Daughters—Viscountess Primrose, in Portman-square.——The Countess Lindsey, at Uffington House, Lincolnshire.

PREFERMENTS.

THE Rev. J. Plumptre, B.D. Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge, to the vicarage of Great Gransden, in Huntingdonshire, vacant by the death of the Rev. J. Fallowfield.——The Rev. W. Walker, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, to the rectory of Layham, Suffolk.——The Rev. R. Lendon, A.M. to the prebend of Oxgate, in the cathedral church of St. Paul, vacant by the death of the Rev. S. Glasse, D.D.——The Rev. W. Gilly, M.A. rector of Hawkedon, Suffolk, to the

rectory of Wanstead, Essex, vacant by the decease of the Rev. Dr. Glasse.——The Rev. W. Wise, B.D. Fellow of St. John's College, Oxford, to the vicarage of St. Lawrence, Reading, vacant by the decease of the Rev. Mr. Green.——The Rev. Dr. Winstanley, to the vicarage of St. Nicholas and St. Clements, Rochester.——The Rev. J. S. Ogle, A.M. elected a canon residentiary of Salisbury cathedral, in the room of the Rev. T. Eyre, LL.D. deceased.

MARRIAGES.

AT Clifton, F. M. Smith, Esq. of the Worcester regiment of Militia, to Caroline, only daughter of Major-general Nepean, and niece to the Right Honourable Sir Evan Nepean, Bart. governor of Bombay.——G. Baker, Esq. eldest son of J. Baker, Esq. M.P. for Canterbury, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the Rev. Gerrard Andrewes, D.D. Dean of that cathedral.——At St. James's, the eldest son of Sir T. Burke, of Marble-hill, Galway, to the eldest daughter of J. Calcraft, Esq. M.P.——Mr. R. Moser, of Peter's-hill, Upper Thames-street, to Miss

Williams, of Henley.——W. Whitmore, Esq. of Devonshire-street, Portland-place, to Miss Busby, of Lambeth.——The Rev. T. L. Stephens, of Christ's Hospital, to Miss Wales, of Hackney.——Mr. W. P. Compton, of Camberwell-grove, to Caroline Priscilla, youngest daughter of J. Stockdale, Esq. of Piccadilly.——At Lambeth Palace, R. N. Sutton, Esq. third son of the late Sir R. Sutton, Bart. of Norwood Park, Nottinghamshire, to Mary Georgina, daughter of J. Manners Sutton, Esq. of Belham, in the same county, and niece to his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, and Lord

Manners, Chancellor of Ireland.——
Mr. S. F. Yockney, of Bedford-street, Covent-garden, to Lætitia, daughter of Luke Hansard, Esq. of Gower-street, Bedford-square.——At Putney, Timothy Yeats

Brown, Esq. only son of T. Brown, Esq. of Peckham Lodge, to Mary Ann, eldest daughter of the late B. Goldsmid, Esq. of Roehampton.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, Mrs. Brooke, wife of J. Brooke, Esq. and daughter of the late celebrated Mr. Smeaton.——At Tillington, Sussex, Mr. T. Creswell, a respectable farmer, aged 101 years. He preserved his faculties till the last, and even sold and handled his own sheep, but three days previous to his death.——Mr. Sheard, grocer, of Oxford. He had taken his breakfast as usual, and had just observed how melancholy it was to hear of so many sudden deaths, when he dropped down and instantly expired!——At Brigg, Lincolnshire, Sarah Green, aged 30, wife of J. Green, of that place: the deceased had employed an itinerant quack doctress to cure a scrophulous complaint in her leg, but, on the first application of an ointment, she immediately fainted and never revived: the quack, on perceiving what she had done, immediately made her escape from the town.——At Birmingham, in the 74th year of his age, Henry Clay, Esq. of Birmingham, and King-street, Covent-garden.——At Berkhamsted, Herts, Mr. William Johnson, who had been receiver of the school-estates belonging to that town near thirty years: his father had enjoyed that situation before him for upwards of fifty years.——At Idem, Sussex, a labouring man in the employ of Mr. Lamb, at the advanced age of 92 years: the deceased, during the last harvest, reaped half an acre of wheat per diem, which is considered a fair day's work for a strong young husbandman.——Suddenly, at the Yew Trees, Henley-in-Arden, Warwickshire, with spasms in his chest, aged 61, Mr. Edward Wright.

APRIL 6. At Kinnalty-house, in Forfarshire, the Right Hon. David Earl Airly. This nobleman was the only son of David Lord Ogilvy, by his lady, Margaret, daughter of Sir J. Johnson, of Westerhall, Bart. Lord Ogilvy was, in 1746, attainted for his adherence to the interest of the Stuarts; but the honours and estate of the family were saved by his father being then alive and in possession of them. Lord Ogilvy lived many years after his father, and, during his life, the honours of the family were in abeyance; but, on his death, in 1803, they revived in the person of his son, the Earl, now deceased; and, as he died unmarried, and the patent was, in 1639, granted to the first Earl and his heirs male, without all question, the honours of this noble family now belong to the Right Hon. Walter Earl of Airly, the second son of the above Earl John.

15. In the 66th year of his age, Michael Atkins, Esq. 40 years manager of the Belfast, Newry, and Derry, theatres. He had the credit of introducing Master Betty (the *cicdevant* *Roscus*) to the public for the first time, in a regular theatre.

16. Colonel St. Paul, at Ewart House, in Northumberland, at the advanced age of 88. He entered early into the Austrian service, in which he bore the rank of Colonel, and was aide-de-camp, first, to Prince Charles of Louvain, and, afterwards, to Marshal Daun. In consequence of the manner in which he distinguished himself under that celebrated General, during the seven years war between Austria and Prussia, he was created by the Emperor Francis I. a Count of the Holy Roman Empire, by patent, with remainder to his children and their issue. After his return to this his native country, having quitted the Austrian service, he was, in the year 1773, appointed secretary to the Ambassador to the Court of France, at the time of the late Lord Mansfield being Ambassador; he was afterwards appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to the same court. At Paris, he married the only daughter of the late Henry Weston, Esq. of West Horsley-place, in the county of Surrey. On his return to England, he was named his Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary to the Court of Sweden. The last 25 years of his life were spent on his estate in Northumberland, where the poor have lost a friend ever ready to afford them assistance. He has left a widow and three sons, the eldest a lieutenant-colonel in the army, the second, lieutenant-colonel commandant of the Northumberland regiment of local militia, and the third a captain in the 69th regiment; and one daughter.——At Exeter, the Chevalier de Goussencourt, just the very day he had completed three years residence in England. He was an ancient lieutenant-colonel, and had been captain in the service of Great Britain.

17. Charles Mikel, Esq. of Acton, Middlesex.——Colonel Kent, superintendant of the army dépôt, Isle of Wight.——Aged 87, Mrs. Elizabeth Bennett, of New Palace-yard, Westminster. She filled a situation in an attendance department of the House of Commons, during two years in his late Majesty's reign, and the whole of the present.

19. At her father's (Mr. Irvine's, Crescent, Minories), in the 22d year of her age, Jane, wife of Mr. William Douglas Hopkins, of Bethel-place, Camberwell.

20. At Walthamstow, in the 83d year of his age, Edward Forster, Esq. banker and merchant, governor of the corporation of the Royal Exchange Assurance Company, over which he presided 30 years, and late governor of the Russia Company, from which he retired only two years since, having filled the situation 29 years.——At Durham, aged 75, the Rev. Robert Thorp, D.D. archdeacon of Northumberland.

22. Suddenly, off Jersey, embarked for England, C. Crochley, Esq. paymaster of the 50th regiment.

23. Mrs. Wedd, the wife of Mr. R. Wedd, of Gerrard-street, Soho, attorney-at-law.——At Southampton, in the 84th year of his age, George Parsons, Esq. ship-builder.

24. In Norfolk Crescent, Bath, the Right Hon. the Countess of Erroll, wife of the Right Hon. the Earl of Erroll, of Slanes Castle, Aberdeenshire.——At his house, Hermitage-park, W. Geddes, Esq. of the Edinburgh glass-works, Leith.

25. In Charles-street, Berkeley-square, the Right Hon. Lora Viscountess Downe. At Harlestone, Norfolk, in the 48th year of his age, J. Kenrich, Esq.

26. At Bedford-place, Clapham Rise, the wife of Thomas Whitland, Esq.

27. In Sackville-street, Piccadilly, aged 82, the Rev. Samuel Glasse, D.D. F.R.S. rector of Wanstead, Essex, prebendary of Wells and St. Paul's Cathedral, and one of the chaplains in ordinary to his Majesty.——At Winchmore-hill, Edmonton, aged 76, Esther Barbara Lane, relict of the Rev. T. Lane, late rector of Hampworth.——In Paragon-buildings, Bath, John M'Lean, Esq. of Inverscandle, North Britain.

28. At his father's house, at Curry Rivell, Mr. Leonard Sedgwick, of the Ordnance Office, Tower.——In Bristol, in the 71st year of her age, Mrs. Stuckey, relict of the late S. Stuckey, Esq.——At Taunton, aged 60, George Hart, Esq. rear-admiral of the red.——Mr. T. Atkins, aged 68, of New-street, Gough-square, Fleet-street.

29. C. H. Dits, Esq. aged 84, sugar-refiner, of Breezer's-hill, Ratchiff-highway.——In Upper Guildford-street, aged 67, J. Kirkman, Esq.——Mrs. Hurst, wife of Mr. J. Hurst, of Westham.——Mrs. Petty, wife of J. Petty, Esq. of Tranquil-dale, Surrey.

30. In Sidney-place, Bath, the lady of F. B. Beaston, Esq. only daughter of S. Dockington, Esq. of Horsington, Somersetshire.

MAY 1. Aged 88, Mrs. Garratt, of Hornsey, Middlesex.——At Baldock, Herts, Hannah, the wife of J. R. Pryor, Esq.

2. At Yarmouth, Isle of Wight, the lady of Colonel Hope.

3. At Eardiston (the seat of Sir W. Smith, Bart.), in the 27th year of his age, W. Smith, Esq. late of Oriel College, Oxford.——Aged 49, F. A. Walter, Esq. for 17

years lieutenant and adjutant in the St. George's Hanover-square First Volunteer Regiment of Infantry, commanded by Col. the Earl of Chesterfield.——In the 28th year of her age, the lady of H. J. Burchard, Esq. of Wandsworth.——At Richmond, Surrey, Major-general Clark.——At Henley-upon-Thames, Elizabeth, relict of Thomas Langley, M.D. late of Kingston, Jamaica.

4. At Greenhill, near Harrow, Mr. Anderton, wine merchant, of New Bend-street.——In Rochester, Mrs. Cameron, relict of the late Brigadier-general Duncan Cameron.

5. At Clifton, aged 79, Anna Regina, widow of the late Dr. Mathew Halliday, many years physician at St. Petersburg.——In Holborn, aged 65, Ann, the widow and relict of Mr. Oliver, linen-draper late of the same place.

6. At Mr. Caley's, Seymour-place, Euston-square, James Merest, Esq. of Soham, Cambridgeshire.——At Newcastle, near Limerick, at an advanced age, Dennis O'Brien, Esq. attorney.——Mrs. Furtado, the wife of Mr. John Furtado, of Hampton-court-green.——At Reading, in the 69th year of her age, Mrs. Mary Arnold, wife of the Rev. Thomas Arnold.——At Chatham, aged 30, H. Whitby, Esq. captain of his Majesty's ship Briton, and youngest son of the Rev. T. Whitby, of Creswell Hall, Staffordshire.——In the Crescent, America-square, in the 75th year of his age, William Mainwaring, Esq.

7. In Charles street, St. James's-square, aged 37, T. Robertson, Esq. purser of his Majesty's ship Belleisle.——Penelope, the wife of John Brooks, solicitor, of Aylesbury, in the 31st year of her age. Her death was brought on by an extreme anxiety and attendance on a sick infant. Having been the daughter, as well as the wife, of an attorney, her talent for business, both in writing and the practice of the law, was such as to render her an astonishing instance of facility and judgment in an element scarce ever before ventured on by a female.

8. At Lympstone, Devonshire (where he had gone for the recovery of his health), Alexander Hume, Esq. of Gloucester-place, Portman-square, and of Harris, in the county of Inverness.

9. At his house at Camberwell, Edward Kemble, Esq. deputy of Cordwainer's ward, which he had represented in Common Council more than 30 years. He was at the Court on Tuesday last, and seemed as well as usual; but took to his bed on Wednesday evening, and, though advice was immediately had, Nature was found to be quite exhausted.——At Tiverton, Devonshire, aged 71, James Nixon, Esq. A.R.A. limner to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, and principal miniature painter to her Royal Highness the Duchess of York. His works,

as a miniature painter, have gained him the first place among his cotemporary professors of that art; and many histrionic events have received new life by his more masterly pencil in oil colour. —At Dumfries, Lucy, eldest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Gage, Bart. of Coldham Hall, Suffolk, the widow of G. Maxwell, Esq. of Munchis, Dumfriesshire. —J. Swale, Esq. of Kendal, formerly of Great Ormond-street, London.

10. Aged 59, Mr. Riviere, sen. jeweller, of New Bond-street. —Lydia, wife of T. Wood, Esq. of Clapham Common. —At Eldin, John Clerk, Esq. of Eldin, F.R.S. Edin. and author of *The Naval Tactics*.

11. At Melksham, Anna Maria, relict of E. Poore, Esq. of Wedhampton, Wilts. She was second daughter of J. Montague, Esq. of Lackham Abbey, in that county. —At Clifton, the Rev. Thomas James. —At Godalming, in Surrey, Mrs. Worgan, relict of the late Dr. Worgan, of Gower-street, Bedford-square.

12. At Hammersmith, Mr. Devis, brother to the artist of that name. —In Sloane-square, aged 63, Mr. W. Burgess, and for upwards of 40 years was a most highly esteemed portrait painter and drawing-master. —Mr. Hector Barnes, of Botolph-lane. —At Brownsea Castle, Dorsetshire, Charles Sturt, Esq. brother-in-law to the Earl of Shaftesbury. —Mr. Jonathan Herne, ocell-maker, of Hoxton-square. —At Westhorpe House, Little Marlow, Bucks, Hannah, wife of N. E. Kinderley, Esq. —At Penzance, in Cornwall (where he went for the recovery of his health), in the 16th year of his age, Sir William Langham, Bart.

13. At his house in Fenchurch-street, after a very short illness, in the 80th year of his age, Mr. Peter Cockburn, an eminent tobacconist. —In the 66th year of his age, J. Garraway, Esq. of Cadogan-place. —In Dover-street, the Right Rev. Thomas Dampier, Lord Bishop of Ely. His lordship's demise was extremely sudden, and the cause is supposed to have been the gout, with which he had been long afflicted, having ascended from his limbs to the stomach. This distinguished scholar's death was so little expected, that his lady, Mrs. Dampier, was at the concert of sacred music when the melancholy event took place. —At Belgrave-terrace, Piccadilly, Paul Carrington Paris, Esq. of the island of Barbadoes.

14. At Stobs' Castle, Roxburghshire, suddenly, Sir William Elliott, Bart. of Stobs. He is succeeded in his titles and estates by his eldest son, now Sir William Elliott, Bart. —At Bath, in the 72d year of his age, J. Rennington, Esq. of Stratford-grove, Essex.

15. In Durham-place, Lambeth, Mrs. Bligh, lady of Rear-admiral William Bligh, late governor of New South Wales. —At Old Brompton, Mrs. Fosbury, of the hotel,

Berkeley-square. —At Don House, John Erskine, Esq. of Don. Mr. Erskine has left two daughters, the Countess of Cassilis, and an elder sister unmarried.

16. In Devonshire-street, at the age of 79, Mrs. Fowler, relict of the Rev. B. Fowler, late rector of Wormley, Hertfordshire.

—In Lower Grosvenor-street, suddenly, Sir F. Standish, Bart. He ordered his servant, as he was rising, to prepare his breakfast; and, on the latter returning in about ten minutes, he found his master dead; who, it is supposed, expired in an apoplectic fit. Sir Frank possessed a fine family estate in Lancashire, and has left, also, a considerable personal property, but died without a will.

17. In Devonshire-place, Matthew Lewis, Esq.

18. At Teddesley Hay, Staffordshire, at a very advanced age, Sir E. Littleton, Bart. who represented the county of Stafford in the present and four former Parliaments. —In Sackville-street, James, the eldest son of J. Buller, Esq. one of the clerks of his Majesty's most honourable the Privy Council. —At Stepney-green, aged 56, John Nicholl, Esq. late of Hatton-garden. At Somer's Town, of an asthmatic complaint, aged 60, Mr. John Hart, ornamental hair manufacturer, resident, for the latter part of his life, in Holborn, but, for many years, an inhabitant of Fenchurch-street. In him the "*amor patriæ*" might justly be said to be "the ruling passion;" as, in his most convivial moments of relaxation, he generally would confine himself to two of his favourite sentiments; the first was—"May Great Britain never want spirit to assert, or power to maintain, her constitutional rights;" the other—"May the pillars of the constitution never be shaken by arbitrary power or popular faction."

19. At Southgate, in the 90th year of his age, R. White, Esq. —At Birmingham, Mr. Clement Cotterill, an American merchant, whose daughter Sarah died on the 16th. —At Overton, aged 77, Mrs. Thomson, late of Woodford, Essex. —Suddenly, at his house in Red-Lion-passages, Fleet-street, Mr. Powell, prompter, for many years, to the Drury-lane Company; and husband of Mrs. Powell, the actress at Covent-garden theatre.

20. The infant son of J. B. Nichols, Esq. of Thavies Inn. —In Lower Berkeley-square, in the 86th year of her age, the Countess Dowager of Macclesfield. —After a few days illness, Mr. P. Lawson, of Old Broad-street. —At Bath, in the 78th year of his age, Rawson Hart Boddam, Esq. late governor of Bombay. —At Balham, Surrey, Mrs. Evans, relict of the late G. Evans, Esq. and sister of Sir Charles Price, Bart. M.P.

21. In Pall Mall, Mrs. Heberden, wife of Dr. W. Heberden, one of his Majesty's physicians.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM APRIL 27, TO MAY 25, 1812, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank	3 per Ct	14 per Ct	Navy	Long	Imp.	Imp.	Irish	India	India	So. Sea	Old So.	Nw So.	Exche.	State Lot.	Omn.	Cons.
1812	Stock	Reduc	Consols	5 per Ct	Ann.	3 per Ct	Annas	5 per Ct	Stock.	Bonds.	Stock.	Sea An.	Sea An.	Bills.	Tickets.		for Acc.
Apr. 27	225½	59½	60½ a 61	74½	91½	15 7-16	—	—	176½	1s pr.	—	—	—	par	211 18s	—	60½
28	226½	60½	60½ a 61	74½	91½	15 9-16	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	par	211 18s	—	60½ a 61½
29	227	60½	60½ a 61½	74½	91½	15 9-16	—	99	—	3s pr.	—	—	—	1s pr.	211 18s	—	61 a 61½
30	229	60½	61½ a 62	75½	92½	13½	—	—	176½	3s pr.	—	—	61½	2s pr.	211 18s	—	61½ a 62
May 1	holiday																
2	230	61½	61½ a 62½	75½	92	15½	59	—	—	3s pr.	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 18s	1½ dis.	62 a 62½
4	231	61½	62 a 62½	75½	92½	15½	59½	—	—	4s pr.	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 18s	—	62½ a 63
5	230½	61	61½ a 62	75½	92½	15 11-16	—	—	—	4s pr.	—	—	—	7s pr.	211 18s	—	61½ a 62
6	229½	60½	61½ a 62	75	91½	—	—	—	—	3s pr.	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 18s	—	61½ a 62
7	holiday																
8	229	60½	60½ a 61½	74½	91½	15½	—	—	—	3s pr.	—	60	—	6s pr.	211 18s	—	61 a 61½
9	—	59½	60½ a 61½	74½	91½	15½	—	—	—	2s pr.	—	—	—	5s pr.	211 18s	—	60½ a 61
11	—	59½	60½ a 61½	74½	91½	15 5-16	—	—	—	1s pr.	—	—	—	5s pr.	211 18s	—	60½ a 61½
12	227	60½	60½ a 61½	75	92	15 7-16	58½	—	173	1s pr.	—	—	—	5s pr.	211 18s	—	60½ a 61½
13	—	60½	61 a 61½	74½	91½	15 7-16	58	—	—	1s pr.	65½	60½	—	5s pr.	211 18s	—	61½ a 62
14	225	60½	60½ a 61½	74½	91½	15 7-16	58½	88½	—	1s pr.	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 18s	—	61 a 61½
15	225	60½	60½ a 61½	74½	92	15 7-16	58½	—	—	1s pr.	—	60½	—	5s pr.	211 18s	—	61 a 61½
16	—	60½	60½ a 61	74	91½	15 7-16	58	—	—	1s pr.	—	—	—	6s pr.	211 18s	—	60½ a 61½
17	holiday																61
18	holiday																
20	—	60½	60½ a 61	74½	92	15 7-16	58	—	—	1s pr.	—	—	—	5s pr.	211 18s	—	60½ a 61
21	—	59½	60½ a 61	74½	91½	15½	57½	—	—	1s pr.	—	—	60½	5s pr.	211 18s	—	60½ a 61
22	223½	60	60½ a 61	74½	91½	15 7-16	57½	5½	175	par	—	59½	—	5s pr.	211 18s	—	60½ a 61
23	—	60½	60½ a 61½	74½	92	15 7-16	57½	—	175	1s pr.	—	60½	—	6s pr.	211 18s	—	60½ a 61½
25	—	60	60½ a 61	74½	91½	15 7-16	57½	—	—	1s pr.	—	59½	—	5s pr.	211 18s	—	60½

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N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the *highest* and *lowest* Prices of each Day are given; in all the rest, the *highest* only.

THE European Magazine,

For JUNE, 1812.

[Embellished with, 1, a Portrait of the Right Hon. GEORGE CANNING; 2, a Representation of CAPTAIN WARDEN'S MONUMENT, at Bombay; 3, a Portrait of BELLINGHAM the Assassin, engraven on Wood; and, 4, Plan of the Lobby of the HOUSE OF COMMONS.]

CONTENTS.

	Page		Page
Acknowledgments to Correspondents	426	LONDON REVIEW.	
Memoir of the Right Hon. George Canning	427	Calamities of Authors	457
On Plagiarism	431	The Speech of his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in the House of Lords, on the Catholic Question	463
On Religion	432	Britton's Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain	464
Letter to Azira	ib.	— Fine Arts of the English School	465
Nugæ. No. VI.	433	Plumptre's English Drama Purified	ib.
Vestiges Revived. By Joseph Moser, Esq. New Series. No. XI.	434	Lysons' History of the Origin and Progress of the Meeting of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, &c.	466
Observations on a Pamphlet, entitled, "Considerations on the Causes and the Prevalence of Female Prostitution, &c. by William Hale"	442	Browne's Catalogue of Bishops	ib.
On some of the original Causes of Evil	445	Reynolds's Teacher's Arithmetic	ib.
Memoir of the late Right Hon. Spencer Perceval	446	Letters from the South of China to a Friend in Ireland [Concluded]	467
Queries respecting the Trial of the Pix	448	Theatrical Journal;—including Fable and Character of the Secret Mine, The Devil's Bridge, How to die for Love! and The Sleep-walker; or, Which is the Lady—Opening of the Haymarket Theatre, with Characters of several new Performers—Closing of the Lyceum Theatre	472
Comets a Prelude to Mischief	ib.	Poetry;—including Lines on the Death of Mungo Park—On the Assassination of Mr. Perceval, &c.	477
Prices of Bullion	ib.	Papers relative to a late Political Negotiation	478
Description of Captain Warden's Monument, at Bombay	449	Intelligence from the London Gazette. Foreign and Domestic Intelligence. Literary Intelligence.	
Fish; or, the Conversion of the Luxury of the Rich to the Food of the Poor	450	Marriages—Monthly Obituary.	
Pen and Ink	451	Price of Stocks—List of Bankrupts.	
The History of a Man of Silence	452	Index.	
Further Particulars respecting the late John Bellingham and his Family	454		
Plan of the Lobby of the House of Commons	455		
Mock Auctions	456		
Rewards to Police Officers	ib.		
Remedy for the Croup	ib.		
Price of Bread	ib.		

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FOR JAMES ASPERNE,

At the BIBLE, CROWN, and CONSTITUTION,

No. 32, CORNHILL.

Persons who reside abroad, and who wish to be supplied with this Work every Month, as published, may have it sent to them, FREE OF POSTAGE, to New York, Halifax, Quebec, and every Part of the West Indies, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. THORNHILL, of the General Post Office, at No. 21, Sherborne-lane; to Hamburgh, Lisbon, Gibraltar, or any Part of the Mediterranean, at Two Guineas and a Half per Annum, by Mr. SERJAENT, at the General Post Office, at No. 22, Sherborne-lane; and to the Cape of Good Hope, or any Part of the East Indies, at Forty Shillings per Annum, by Mr. GUY, at the East India House.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We find it necessary to repeat, that, as we have declined continuing the speculations of *Simplex*, all correspondence having reference to them, of course, becomes useless.

William of Malmesbury and *Melanpus* have been received.

The article from *Sydney Cove*, though honourable, and, we doubt not, just in itself, is not of general interest enough for our publication.

There are periodical works of the present day to which the poem from ——— Hall, Oxford is better adapted than to our's: it will be returned, to a proper claimant, by Mr. Asperne, with thanks for the intended favour.

Legies, Epitaphs, or other compliments, to the memory of private individuals, however well deserved, can never be rendered interesting to the general reader.

Hypochondriacus shall be transmitted to *Heraclitus*, if possible; who will, probably, attend to the hints that it contains.

Britannicus's subjects are too personal and uninteresting for our purpose.

Our Correspondents in *verse* abound: but they are not all poets.

J. S.—J. H.—T. H.—M. P.—M.—W. H.—L. R.—A. B.—W. A. D.—A. Kynce—K. B.—T. Enort. Maria—Verses supposed by a Boy born blind; and On the Deaths of Generals Crawford and McKinnon, shall be inserted the first opportunity.

H. R.—L. S. T.—B.—A Song for Easter Monday—Epitaph in Cumberland—and Amicus—do not suit our publication.

M. N. G.'s favour shall be inserted the first opportunity.

We shall resume our brief report of *Parliamentary Intelligence* in our next.

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN from June 6 to June 13, 1812.

MARITIME COUNTIES.						INLAND COUNTIES.					
	Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans		Wheat	Rye	Barl.	Oats	Beans
Essex	133 0 72	0 62	0 52	8 68	0	Middlesex	130 9 81	6 65	11 55	1 73	1
Kent	126 2 65	0 65	8 51	8 63	4	Surrey	134 8 84	0 68	0 57	6 77	6
Sussex	132 4 00	0 55	8 60	0 00	0	Hertford	125 0 65	0 58	10 47	10 71	3
Suffolk	124 8 76	3 60	8 51	2 69	5	Bedford	123 5 72	0 50	0 45	7 67	8
Cambridge	126 5 80	0 53	2 47	4 72	3	Huntingd.	128 2 00	0 65	6 45	4 70	10
Norfolk	121 11 70	7 57	0 40	5 66	9	Northampt.	122 0 79	0 63	9 46	4 69	2
Lincoln	123 0 90	4 73	0 48	7 72	3	Rutland	125 0 00	0 74	0 46	0 66	0
York	124 10 106	8 72	1 50	5 77	3	Leicester	117 10 00	0 62	4 44	4 71	6
Durham	125 0 00	0 00	0 45	7 00	0	Nottingh.	128 8 93	0 71	6 53	2 74	2
Northumb.	118 8 94	0 76	6 50	4 00	0	Derby	127 4 00	0 74	0 55	2 73	4
Cumberl.	117 5 38	6 72	2 54	11 00	0	Stafford	134 5 00	0 77	1 49	5 69	9
Westmorl.	123 0 92	0 64	0 61	8 00	0	Salop	146 0 111	0 90	10 52	1 00	0
Lancaster	137 6 00	0 75	7 56	5 00	0	Hereford	144 5 76	9 84	2 43	6 72	5
Chester	134 8 00	0 90	10 61	9 00	0	Worcester	140 7 76	4 69	7 51	1 71	0
Gloucester	136 10 00	0 75	5 59	11 00	0	Warwick	143 8 00	0 75	2 53	1 79	4
Somerset	143 0 00	0 00	0 44	10 80	0	Wilts	131 2 00	0 69	10 54	10 84	8
Monmouth	157 0 00	0 00	0 00	0 00	0	Berks	133 0 00	0 59	9 53	6 77	6
Devon	138 4 00	0 77	11 00	0 00	0	Oxford	137 11 00	0 72	10 52	5 67	11
Cornwall	136 0 00	0 81	11 46	8 00	0	Bucks	129 4 00	0 63	13 54	4 71	0
Dorset	135 3 00	0 72	10 53	0 80	0	WALES.					
Hants	131 5 00	0 65	1 53	8 82	0	N. Wales	122 8 80	0 73	4 32	0 00	0
						S. Wales	141 8 00	0 96	0 40	0 00	0

VARIATIONS OF BAROMETER, THERMOMETER, &c. at Nine o'Clock A.M.

By T. BLUNT, Mathematical Instrument Maker to his Majesty, No. 22, CORNHILL.

1812	Barom	Ther.	Wind	Obser.	1812	Barom	Th	Wind	Obser.
May 28	29.60	66	S	Fair	May 11	30.24	60	W	Fair
29	29.59	65	SE	Ditto	12	30.04	64	NW	Ditto
30	29.79	62	WNW	Ditto	13	29.96	66	S	Ditto
31	29.77	64	S	Ditto	14	29.87	64	W	Ditto
June 1	29.74	60	SW	Rain	15	29.81	65	S	Ditto
2	29.94	60	SSW	Fair	16	29.77	60	SW	Ditto
3	30.01	61	W.	Ditto	17	29.47	60	S	Rain
4	30.04	64	NE by N	Ditto	18	29.86	62	W	Fair
5	30.09	63	E	Ditto	19	29.40	65	SW	Ditto
6	30.12	58	E	Ditto	20	29.33	60	SW	Rain
7	30.24	63	E	Ditto	21	29.53	59	S	Ditto
8	30.35	58	ENE	Ditto	22	29.78	61	SW	Fair
9	30.49	58	NNE	Ditto	23	29.87	60	S	Rain
10	30.19	59	N	Ditto	24	29.98	57	S	Fair



The Right Honourable George Canning
Engraved by T. Blood for the European Magazine
from a Bust by J. Nollekens Esq. R. S.

London, Published by J. Johnson, Cornhill, July 1788.

THE
EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
AND
LONDON REVIEW,

FOR JUNE, 1812.

MEMOIR
OF THE
RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING.

[WITH A PORTRAIT, ENGRAVED FROM A BUST BY JOSEPH NOLLERENS, ESQ.]

*Paulùm sepultæ distat inertia
Celata virtus.*

HORACE.

As the parties were formed, so was their division maintained, by mutual jealousies and fears, which are often sufficient to nourish themselves, when they have once taken root in the mind, and which were, at this time, watered with all the industry possible. The most improbable reports, the most idle surmises, carried about, were sufficient to raise a panic terror either in one party or the other.—BOLINGBROKE.

AVERSE as we are (and, indeed, always have been) to attempting to untwist the *tangled skein* of politics, because we are inclined to think that the affairs of the nation (it is still within the scope of possibility) may be quite as well managed without our interference as with it; yet we cannot contemplate the PORTRAIT which embellishes this speculation, without lamenting that any circumstance should at this period, a period

—————“ big with the fate
Of Cato and of ROME,”

have induced the eminent statesman, of whose resemblance it gives an accurate idea, to nurture in the *shade* those talents which were, by Providence, intended to be displayed in FULL-ORBED BRILLIANCY.

Small is the difference betwixt concealed
Virtue and entombed inertness.

It is recorded in the visions of *Jaya-deva*, the sublime lyric poet of *India*, that *SANCHA DWEEPA*, or the *Island of Shells*, which is situated in the *Oriental Ocean*, had, from her immense riches (for *shells*, it is well known, are the wealth of *INDIA*), become obnoxious not only to the usurper of the empire of *BRACTRIANA*, but to all the monarchs of the *PARTHIAN* and *SCYTHIAN* kingdoms, over whom he exercised unbounded domination: yet, notwithstanding war raged around, the commerce of *Sancha*

Dweepa extended, shells poured upon the *Island* from every quarter of the *GLOBE*, and of those valuable *marine productions* the nobles of the country wore collars, which were considered both as ornaments to their persons, and as amulets for the preservation of their honour.

The vast accumulation of shells in the *Dweepa* had, as has been observed, rendered her the envy of the nations around; the mildness of her government, and the happiness of her people, fanned those latent jealousies into a flame, which spread through the *Oriental continent*, and reached the *Occidental*. Still continued the affairs of the *Dweepa* to flourish; *VICTORY* attended her arms in those countries which lay on the south side of the *Snowy Mountains*, and over the whole surface of the *Indian Ocean* her flag rode triumphant; but, alas! while she continued abroad successful, while she was at once dreaded and revered, discord, in some degree, reigned at home. Different opinions, with respect to the arrangement of the *Cabinet of Shells* arose; the governor of the *Dweepa* would, in order to make his people happy, have conceded every thing; but as some of their leaders wished to have the shells placed in one situation in the *Cabinet*, and some in another, numbers adopted the opinion of each; the metropolis, indeed the island, was, upon this important sub-

ject, divided; of course, the political and moral state of the country became extremely perilous. Contrariety of ideas diurnally occasioned disputes, and disputes almost hourly spread contrariety of ideas. In this situation, with war without and discord within, was *Sancha Dweepa*, when, from the sea, the GUARDIAN SPIRIT of the *Island* arose. She wept over the country which she had for so many ages favoured and preserved, and, trembling for its fate, flew to the apex of the *adamantine rock*, whose stupendous and terrific battlements, in awful sublimity, towered over the *Oriental Ocean*: on this rock sat the sage ZERABUSHT, the seer, whose birth was coeval with the cosmogony of the world, whose head was crowned by the *Zodiac*, and whose eyes, piercing the veil of TIME, pervaded NATURE. He, therefore, on her approach, thus addressed the spirit of the *Island*: "I have, O Spirit! from this elevated site, long observed the people whose situation, I perceive, you, at this instant, lament! their *humour* induces them to imagine that they want *many things* to make them happy; I know that they want BUT ONE."

"What is that? oh sage Zerabusht!" exclaimed the Spirit of the *Island*.

"UNANIMITY!"

replied the seer, in a voice which resounded through the vallies, beat against the rocks, and burst open the caverns of the deep.

To aim at any application of this *Indian apologue*, if any could be made, is here unnecessary.

In pursuance, therefore, of the biographical track from which we have very considerably deviated, let us observe, that the compilation of *Memoirs*, which, according to the modern acceptance of that term, seems to mean speculating upon *living characters*, and the art of displaying their *mental forms* in a *literary mirror*, is, of all scientific attempts, the most difficult.

That difficulty, however, in the instance before us, greatly recedes, indeed it nearly vanishes; as we shall only consider Mr. CANNING in those two points of view in which he has become so conspicuous; we mean, as an *author* and a *statesman*.

The reverse of a *Roman medal*, whereon is sculptured the figure of a young man (represented to be of the *equestrian order*), who, surmounting every impediment, impels his fiery

coursers upward, through the clouds,* seems an emblem of the force and impetuosity of GENIUS applicable to our present purpose; which is, briefly to contemplate the rise and progress of talents to *equestrian rank* and *senatorial celebrity*, and their reward in *fame* and *fortune*.

Reflecting on the mild, elegant, and scientific system of education, established by the *Athenians*, as opposed to that rigorous, indolent, and, indeed, terrific code of despotism, under which the youth of *Sparta* groaned, it appears, that the former was a course of pleasure leading to the temples of knowledge and fame; while the latter was the infliction of punishment, impelling the sufferers to the caverns of ignorance and brutality.

The *Athenian* mode of educating young people was nearly the same that is now practised at all the GREAT PUBLIC SCHOOLS in this kingdom; namely, a combination of polite learning, arts, and sciences, with the study of eloquence, philosophy, and the mathematics; a system admirably adapted to form the peers and the representatives of the people in a mixed government, and of which, it has been seen, the Gentleman who is the subject of this sketch has amply availed himself.

Talents are, as we have already observed, in this country, the road to celebrity; a road that has been travelled with success by so many eminent men in former ages, that their names, were they mentioned, would fill a volume. Waving, therefore, as their characters are public, their nominal enumeration, we shall descend to more modern times, for the sake of referring to one equally eminent, and equally successful; we mean, the late Right Hon. JOSEPH ADDISON, betwixt whom and Mr. CANNING, we think, a tolerably correct parallel may be drawn: as, for example, both were educated at *public schools*, both derived celebrity from their juvenile productions, and advantage from their juvenile connexions, both delighted in the same kind of studies, communicated them to the public through the same medium; and from the impulse of genius, if the former ascended to the important office of *principal secretary*

* ———— *Pyrcæis, et Eois, et Aëthon,
Solis equi, quartusque Phlegon* ————
*Corripuere viam, pedibusque per aëra motis
Obstantes findunt nebulas* ————

Qv. MET. Lib. ii.

of state, the latter, at a much earlier period of life, became *joint secretary*—was appointed *treasurer of the navy*, and also honoured with the rank of privy councillor.

It is useless to pursue this comparison any further, having already established the position which we have laboured to enforce, viz. that although, in this country, we sometimes see merit neglected, yet we much more frequently have occasion to observe it luxuriating in an ample reward.

THE RIGHT HON. GEORGE CANNING, the thread of whose Memoir we now mean more regularly to unwind, is the descendant of a family of great respectability in Ireland.* His father, the late GEORGE CANNING, Esq. is said to have left his native country in consequence of having displeased *one* of his parents by his early preference of beauty to riches; he having married a young lady of great elegance of form and mental accomplishments, but to whom

———“Venus denied that self
Which buys the sex a tyrant o’er itself.”

Mr. CANNING, considering, probably, that the world, at least one part of it, was well lost for love, resolved to try his fortune in another, and, accordingly, with his bride, arrived in this kingdom. Here it will easily be imagined that he made filial overtures, and endeavoured to obtain a reconciliation with his father: but we all know that the concomitant of age is pertinacity of opinion; and that, frequently, in vain we assail a man in advanced life,

“Who having once been wrong, will be so still:”

therefore, to descend from our poetical stilts, it is little to be wondered, that the young gentleman found his father inexorable, at least so far as extended to the endowment of his son with opulence: he, however, made him a present allowance, which has been stated also to include his future prospects, of

* A William Canning, or Cannings (we think, an opulent merchant), was the founder of the church of ST. MARY DE RADCLIFF, (a) Bristol, (b) wherein he hath two honorary monuments, one of which is his statue.—*Camden’s Brit.*

(a) Now, with greater propriety, termed Redcliff.

(b) This beautiful edifice was “finished by the executors of the said Cannying.”

one hundred and fifty pounds per annum. With this allowance, which must be considered as a stimulation to study rather than a provision for a family, Mr. C. as we can faintly remember, took chambers in (we think) the King’s Bench Walks, and being, by his education, prepared, was, after due probation, called to the Bar, and became, of course, a member of the honourable society of the *Middle Temple*. The legal and political sciences have been metaphorically compared to the *two gentlemen* bowing to each other, on the sign of the SALUTATION: but, we think, they are much better allegorized by the two KINGS,

“Each smelling to one nosegay’s od’rous savour,

The balmy nosegay of the public favour.”

However, be this as it may, Mr. C. followed the impulse with which classic studies always inspire the literary *Tyro*, and, waving that *practice* whose ultimate process is *restriction* for a more agreeable *speculation*, published several very excellent tracts in favour of *public liberty*. But he is better known as a *poet* than either as a *lawyer* or a *politician*, having ranked with the *Whiteheads* and the *Keates* of his day. He is stated to have composed the verses said to have been written by Lord William Russel the night before his execution, and addressed to Lord William Cavendish, and was also the author of a number of fugitive productions.

With the success that attended either the *legal* or the *literary* efforts of Mr. Canning we are unacquainted. He died April 11, 1771, soon after the birth of his son, who was christened *George*, and who is the principal subject of our contemplation.

Passing over the infancy of this gentleman, let us observe, that, under the care of an uncle, a respectable merchant of the city of London, his education commenced; by him he was sent to Eton, a seminary equal to any of those at Athens, to which we have antecedently alluded. The exact period when he was entered, or how long his *fagship* continued, are not stated in the work which we have occasionally consulted;† but his admission into the school must certainly have been at a very early age; for we find that, in the year 1786, he was one of the senior scholars, and had, besides, from his talents, attained

† Public Characters, 1806.

a very distinguished rank among his contemporaries.

It is a singular circumstance, and; therefore, the more honourable to that celebrated seminary, Eton, that a *periodical paper* should issue from a *public school*, and still more extraordinary, considering that works of this nature generally arise from observations on *practical*, rather than *speculative*, morality, that such a paper should be produced by a combination of the talents of youths nurtured in the *academic groves*, and placed far remote from those scenes that could add keenness to their perceptions, and from those sort of objects which could afford food for reflection, or to even *ideal outlines*, if any such existed, give that *mental colouring* which is, in the work to which we shall advert, frequently to be observed.

On Monday, the 6th of November 1786, the first paper of the "*Microcosm*" appeared; and this work continued to be published, in weekly numbers, until Monday, July 30, 1787; when, in consequence of the ever-to-be-lamented death of *Gregory Griffin, Esq.* its learned Editor, it closed its mortal existence: * we say ever-to-be-lamented, because the paper ought not to have expired with him; he should have demised it as a *legacy* to the school whence it had emanated.

To this work, which has now passed through three editions, we find that Mr. Canning contributed ten or twelve papers, which are all marked with originality of thought, elegance of diction, and, in some instances, with strong indications of deep erudition: this was, indeed, fully evinced in his Latin poetry, of which there are several specimens extant.

During the whole of the time that Mr. C. was at Eton, the Rev. Dr. Davis, to whom he dedicated the "*Microcosm*," presided. That the Doctor was proud of his pupil, and highly commended his talents, we have great reason to believe, and the advantage of such a recommendation will be easily appreciated.

The transition of Mr. C. from Eton to Oxford, it is historically necessary to state, was extremely auspicious: his literary reputation had flown thither before him; he was, therefore, received at Christ Church, the college wherein

he fixed his residence, with all that respect which, in that learned seminary, the efforts of genius constantly elicit. This respect was exceedingly increased during his stay at college, by the success of some of his orations, which were considered as admirable, and by several of his *Latin productions*, that, it was by all admitted, spoke the language of the *Augustan age*.

But as Mr. CANNING was not possessed of an hereditary fortune, it became absolutely necessary that he should exchange the luxury of literary repose for the activity of professional exertions. With a view to the attainment of the first honours of the state, he was, it is said, through the medium either of the society of *Lincoln's-inn*, or of that of the *Middle Temple*, called to the Bar: he is also said to have practised the art of *rhetoric* in a forum erected by some young men who panted for *forensic* honours, in the neighbourhood of *Bond-street*.

In the year 1793, during the administration of the late Right Hon. WILLIAM PITT, by whom he was greatly patronized, Mr. Canning became a member of the House of Commons,† and, on the 31st of January 1794, made his *maiden* speech, which seems to be worthy of the admiration which it excited.

From this, the commencement of his political life, the progress of Mr. Canning has been very rapid. Under Lord Grenville, principal secretary of state for the foreign department, he obtained the post of one of the joint secretaries. In the year 1803, he succeeded Mr. Tierney in the office of *treasurer of the navy*; and was, as has been stated, honoured with a seat at the board of Privy Council.

Thus far the Right Hon. Gentleman seems to have sailed with the wind and tide in his favour: but as all his political transactions have been frequently before the public, it is unnecessary to repeat them.

As an author, he has obtained also a very considerable share of praise: many productions, replete with genius, humour, taste, and elegance, that are extant, are assigned to him; but as he has not, to our knowledge, avowed any of them, we do not think ourselves warranted in taking a liberty with those works in which he has not indulged himself.

* ————— *Quem semper acerbum,
Semper honoratum (sic Dil voluistis), habebo.*

† He succeeded Sir Richard Worsley as member for Newport, in the Isle of Wight.

Mr. CANNING, some years since, married a most amiable lady, one of the daughters of the late *General Scott*: by this connexion he acquired a very considerable fortune. Mrs. C. is sister of the *Duchess of Portland*; another daughter of the General was *Viscountess Down*, but she died in 1798.

“ May this Memoir to future ages tell,
That never Briton can in vain excel !”

ON PLAGIARISM.*

“ here give me leave to mention what Monsieur Boileau has so well enlarged upon in the preface to his works: that wit and fine writing doth not consist so much in advancing things that are new, as in giving things that are known an agreeable turn. It is impossible for us, who live in the latter ages of the world, to make observations in criticism, morality, or any art or science, which have not been touched upon by others; we have little else left us, but to represent the common sense of mankind in more strong, more beautiful, or more uncommon lights. If a reader examine Horace's Art of Poetry, he will find but few precepts in it which he may not meet with in Aristotle, and which were not commonly known by all the poets of the Augustan age. His way of expressing and applying them, not his invention of them, is what we are chiefly to admire.”

Mr. Addison, *Spect.* No. 253.

“ True wit is Nature to advantage dress'd,
What oft was thought, but ne'er so well express'd.”

Mr. Pope, *Ess. Crit.*

PLAGIARISM is not a mere want of originality in our ideas, or a resemblance of them to those of writers who have preceded us; but the publishing those of others, either by means of a common-place-book, or arrangement of subjects, and references to the authors who have written on them; or by our memories furnishing us with such as we have met with in perusing any authors, with an intention to take to ourselves the credit, not of having clothed them in elegance of language, or applied them judiciously, but of having originally invented them. The greatest delicacy should be observed in bringing this charge against an author, it being not only the most disgraceful, but also one which can be substantiated but with the greatest difficulty. Is he accused of dullness, inaccuracy, want of genius or learning, or of affecting an elegance or grandeur of style, or any

other literary excellence, which he does not really possess, an attentive perusal of his writings will prove the truth or falsity of the assertion; but here, they can only shew the resemblance which certain of his ideas bear to others in authors who have preceded him; the evidence on which the offence rests, *i. e.* that the writer copied them from those authors with an intention to pass them on the world as his own, being still wanting. Surely, if these may be presumed, we may, with the same propriety, on meeting a gentleman with a watch, presume he has stolen it. If this mere *similarity of ideas* be all the evidence necessary to prove an author a plagiarist, to what purpose will he study the ancient writers, as all such are universally recommended? since *it* will be the natural result of such study. But, an author must not only, for that reason, be deprived of the advantages resulting from an intimacy with the works of the ancients (which is certainly requisite to the formation of a liberal education), he must be devoid also of natural genius and grandeur of imagination, and unacquainted with the scenery of nature; otherwise some of the beauties of Homer or Virgil may appear in his writings, and he may be accused of copying from them. Nay, further, he must be destitute of common sense and reason; for if it be allowed that any who have preceded him were possessed of these, his ideas cannot fail of resembling theirs in many instances. Suppose we, then, an author having all these qualifications—even he may be accused of borrowing from others of his too numerous class: his compositions will, certainly, in no respect resemble those of admired writers; but in their perverted taste, grovelling style, and other inelegancies, will appear like parodies on those of by far the greater number of critics. To these general remarks may be added one, of itself sufficient to remove any obloquy of this nature cast on Dr. Johnson or Mr. Sheridan—the characters of the parties. We would not allow ourselves to be persuaded that any one had committed a robbery, without the clearest evidence; and, if even circumstances greatly favoured the charge, in the absence of such evidence, a good reputation would not fail of procuring from us the acquittal of the accused. Let the same generosity be shewn towards them, and many more

* See p. 336, 337.

of our authors, and any further arguments will be unnecessary. Let the great literary talents of these excellent writers be taken into consideration, and we shall feel it as impossible for us to accuse them of plagiarism, as it is for them to have committed it. It would be a task far exceeding my abilities to do justice to this subject. I am satisfied, however, that your readers will be able to discover many additional arguments in favour of this position, particularly from an examination of their own works, by the strict rules here objected to: they will, no doubt, be ready candidly to allow, that the whole of their ideas, with the exception of those they have deduced from their individual experience, are borrowed from the books they have perused, or the friends they have conversed with; and that even those excepted, so far from being exclusively theirs, are but the result of experience and reflection, of which many others are equally capable. G.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR, *Poling, May 25th, 1812.*

BE so kind as to indulge me by inserting a few remarks upon a subject of which you have not much opportunity of expressing your own opinion; I mean, that of

RELIGION:

“Be not deceived, God is not mocked.”

It is a great pity that the above precept, which occurs somewhere in the Scriptures,* is not more properly attended to; for, in the present day, we observe a great number of different sects, who seem to forget that by religion is meant the worship of God, and the generality of which, I am sorry to say, are in open war with each other, and actually upbraid men for not thinking, believing, and acting as they do, and are thereby deceived, and God actually is mocked;” than which, how much better would it be for men to compare each other's principles one with another, and “Sift it again,” examine minutely each other's differences, and, with moderation, endeavour to correct each other's errors, and thus come as near the main point as possible, and worship God in peace and quietness; but oh! — “Religion, pure source of comfort in this vale of tears! how has thy

clear stream been muddied by the dabblers who have presumptuously endeavoured to confine in one narrow channel the living waters that flow towards God—the sublime ocean of existence!” The above quotation from the writings of a late celebrated female deistical writer,† appear to me to be extremely well adapted to my present purpose, as well as the following extract from a reply of the inimitable Garrow on a religious trial (which shall conclude this paper), who observed, “For his part, if he lived at Wye,‡ he should certainly attend the established church, in which he had been educated, and the doctrines of which were most congenial to his own ideas;—but what then! he would not go and knock out the brains of the Methodists because they attended their own meeting; as he should not like for the Methodists or Roman Catholics, or indeed any body else, to knock his brains out because he went to church. He could not expect them to square their consciences according to his views, any more than they could expect he should square his conscience according to their's.”

“Do unto all men as you would they should do unto you.”

*For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE,
TO AZIRA.*

I AM not aware of Dr. Johnson's assertion, that “Howel was the author of one hundred works; and that all which now remains of them are his Letters:” but I have no doubt, from the style of these, and his manner of writing, that he was a voluminous writer. These Letters have gone through several editions; the 6th of which, printed in 1666, in 4 vols. 12mo. and dedicated to Charles II. is now in my possession. They are very curious and entertaining, full of anecdotes relative to persons of eminence in the state, during the reigns of James I. and Charles I. and II. and I think a republication of them, at the present day, more creditable to the excellence of the Press, than many others which have thereby obtained resurrection from oblivion. I am, Sir, yours, &c.

RELYNT.

*New York Coffee-House,
May 20, 1812.*

† Mrs. Wolstonecraft Godwin.

‡ The place from whence the prosecution issued.

NUGÆ.

No. VI.

EVERY one, who is acquainted with the classic authors of Greece and Rome, knows what pains the *beaux* and *belles* of antiquity bestowed on their hair. Though no documents have yet been discovered to shew that they were not ignorant of the sovereign virtues of "Russian bears' grease," "Macassar oil," or the "Tricosian fluid," yet ample proofs are extant of their skill in wig-making, and curling, and even dyeing the hair. Their favourite colour seems to have been the ξανθός, or the *flavi crines*, which, for the credit of their taste, I hope does not mean *carrots*. And yet, from a passage in St. Jerome, one might be led to conclude that, in his days, *red* hair was the *ton*. That Father, however, was very unfashionable, and gives a cogent reason to a young lady's mama, why her daughter should not dye her hair *that* colour.

"Nec capillum irruſes, et ei aliquid de gehennæ ignibus auspiceris." Ad Lætam de Institutione Filie.

In the same epistle, replete with most sound and excellent advice, which, perhaps, would be considered as far too rigid for the present day, St. Jerome recommends the adoption of a custom now very common among us: the teaching children their letters by an *ivory alphabet*, and inducing them to consider instruction in their childhood as a pastime. "Fiant ei literæ vel buxæ, vel eburnæ, et suis nominibus appellentur. Ludat in eis, ut et lusus ipse eruditio sit. Et non solum ordinem teneat literarum, ut memoria nominum in canticum transeat: sed et ipse inter se crebro ordo turbetur, et mediis ultima, primis media misceantur: ut eas non sono tantum, sed et visu noverit." Ibid. Vol. i. p. 20. Edit. Paris. 1534.

"Sleep shall, neither night nor day,
Hang upon his pent-house lid."

Macbeth, Act i. Sc. 3.

Compare the following passage from Xenophon's Memorabilia.

Ὡς δ' αὖν μηδὲ ἄνθρωποι βλάπτουσιν, ἡθμῶν βλιφαρίδας ἰμφοῦσαι, ὁφρῦσι τι ΑΠΟΓΕΙΣΩΣΑΙ τὰ ὑπὲρ τῶν ὀμμάτων, ὥς μὲν ἔκ τῆς κισθαλῆς ἰδρῶς πακουρῆ. Lib. i. p. 482. Edit. Stephani.

In Philemon Holland's translation of Pliny, among his numerous interpolations, he has thought fit to introduce *Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. June 1812.*

this comparison. "In the ascent or rising of the forehead, man hath Eyebrows set, like unto the eaves of an house." P. 333. Edit. 1601.

The following Anacreontic was composed to sing in the New Year.

See the harbingers of Spring
Lightly skim the glassy lake;
Then, on renovated wing,
A stronger flight they upward take.
But if, insatiate of delight,
Too far they tempt the flattering deep;
No more they urge their upward flight,
But on flagging pinions creep.
Seize we TIME; and in the howl
Deep the hoary traitor drown:
Else too swift the minutes roll;
Too soon the rapid year comes on.
Now let social bumpers pass:
Time, with mortals doom'd to stay,
Lays aside for our's his glass,
And retards the opening day:
Promising, with favouring eye,
As he takes his annual round,
Still to knit in stronger tie
Souls by sacred friendship bound.

In Dodsley's Old Plays, edit. 1780, there is a singular oversight of the ingenious editor, which was hardly to be expected from one so deeply read in Old English literature. In "God's Promises" (Old Plays, Vol. i. p. 38), on the following passage,

"O perlyght keye of David, and hygh scepture of the kyndred of Jacob, whycht openest and no man speareth, thu speakest and no man openeth"——

a note is subjoined explaining *speareth* by *asketh*, *enquireth*: and quotations are adduced from Chaucer and Gawin Douglas confirming the explanation. Now certainly "to sperre" is frequently used, especially in Scotch authors, in the sense of to *ask* or to *enquire*.* But in this passage the word comes from the old verb "to sperre," i. e. to shut, or fasten.† This is not only proved by the antithesis in the above extract, but from the Antiphona itself, which Bishop Bale quotes, viz. "O Clavis David, et sceptrum domus Israël: qui *aperis*, et nemo *claudit*: et *claudis*, et nemo *aperit*"——(See Breviarium Romanum, Pars Hiemalis, p. 203.) and from the passage in the Revelation from whence part of the above Antiphona is taken. "He that hath the key of David, he that open-

* See Jamieson's Dictionary, and Chalmers's Glossary to Sir David Lyndsay.

† See Tyrwhitt's Glossary to Chaucer.

eth, and no man shutteth; and shutteth, and no man openeth." Rev. iii. 7.

It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say, that *speakest* is evidently a typographical error for *spearest*.

Rumeus, in his respectable edition of Virgil (in usum Delphini) on this line — "volucrumque fuga prævertitur Hebrum." Æn. i. v. 321. proposes an emendation of Huel's, and wishes to read *Eurum* instead of *Hebrum*: and asks, "Quid mirum, si fluvii impetum equus præcurrat? The emendation is plausible, and has been adopted by many subsequent editors. But the reasoning is not very sound, as the Hebrus is characterized as a very swift river by Seneca, Phoenissæ, 607. Edit. Schröder. p. 220.

"Rapidusque campos fertiles Hebrus secat." Gronovius, however, proposes to read *Hermus*, in this line from Seneca.

"— 'Tis all men's office to speak patience
To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
But no man's virtue, nor sufficiency,
To be so moral, when he shall endure
The like himself"

"— I will be flesh and blood;
For there was never yet philosopher,
That could endure the tooth-ach patiently;
However they have writ the style of gods,
And made a pish at chance and sufferance."

Much ado about Nothing, Act v. Sc. 1.

Warburton thinks that by *the style of gods* Shakspeare "alludes to the extravagant titles the Stoics gave their wise men." Steevens, that "by the style of gods, he meant an exalted language;" and he observes, that "Shakspeare might have used this expression, without any acquaintance with the hyperboles of Stoicism." Now "to write the style of," &c. is merely a turn of expression for "to consider themselves as," &c. Thus, "Since I first wrote man," i. e. Since I first *was* or *thought* myself a man. And this explanation will, I think, be allowed, when we compare the passage which it is probable Shakspeare had in his eye when he wrote the above.

"Many can yelde right sage and grave advice
Of patient sprite to others wrapped in woe,
And can in speche both rule and conquere kinde,

Who, if by prooffe they might feeble nature's force,
Would shew themselves men as they are inde-
dede,

WHICH NOW WILL NEEDES BE GODS."

Ferrex & Porrex, Act iv. Sc. 2.

Old Plays, p. 146. edit. 1780.

T. E.

VESTIGES REVIVED.

A HISTORICAL, PHILOSOPHICAL, and MORAL, VIEW of the ANCIENT and MODERN STATE of the METROPOLIS: With OBSERVATIONS on the CIRCUM-ADJACENT COUNTIES, ANECDOTES, &c.

BY JOSEPH MOSER, ESQ.

New Series. No. XI.

THE CHURCH OF ST. OLAVE IN THE JEWRY.

THERE are two more churches in LONDON,* one in SOUTHWARK,†

* One of these still remains, viz. ST. OLAVE's, Hart-street, situated on the south side of Hart-street, in Tower-street Ward, west end of Crutched-friars. This edifice escaped the fire of London. Weaver, in his funeral monuments, gives the following lines from the tomb of Dame Anne, the wife of Sir John Ratcliff, which may be read downwards and upwards.

Qu	A	D	T	D	P
o	n	g	i	r	i
H	S	M	C	M	L

The church of ST. OLAVE, Silver-street, (a) stood at the south-west corner, in Aldersgate Ward; but being consumed in the metropolitan conflagration, 1666, was not rebuilt, the parish being united to that of St. Alban, Wood-street.

† ST. OLAVE, Southwark, is situated near

(a) Respecting this church, Strype observes, that on St. Olave's day (for the apotheosis of this saint was commemorated in the Catholic calendar) the holiday of the church in Silver-street was, in the year 1556, kept with great solemnity. Waving the splendour of the spiritual celebrations, the processional pageants, and the choral anthems of the brother and sisterhoods assembled, which occupied the day, he states, that, "at eight o'clock at night, a stage play of goodly matter, being the miraculous history of the life of the SAINT, was performed, which continued four hours, and concluded with many religious songs." These stage plays, for the performance of which scaffolds, as they were then termed, were erected, were, to all intents and purposes, ORATORIOS. They had their recitative, airs, and chorusses; the singers ranged in front, the musicians behind, and the organ formed the back ground. With regard to these recitations, which Mr. Steevens thought were a new species of the drama, we have further to observe, that the last of these stage plays, or mysteries, (1) that was ever represented in England, was that of "Christ's Passion," in the reign of King JAMES the First, which, Prynne tells us, "was performed at Elie House, in Holbourn, when Gondomar lay there, on Good Friday night, when there were many thousands present."—*Histriomastix*, quarto, 1633, p. 117 n.

(1) Mysteries had been only occasionally performed in the reign of Elizabeth.

one in **CHESTER**,† and a bridge near **NORWICH**, dedicated to "*The Holy Martyr ST. OLAVE*,‡ who," saith the legend, "was so celebrated for his piety and learning, in an age when piety consisted almost wholly in personal privations and ritual observances, and learning was, even in a moderate degree, accounted *magic*, that they introduced him first to the *Crown of Norway*, and, finally, to the *Crown of Martyrdom*. Various was the life of this monarch and saint. Contradictory, in many points, are the accounts given of him by different historians; but yet they all agree in one, namely, that he was much esteemed by the English, a conjunction of sentiment which is, indeed, fully corroborated and confirmed by the appellations of those various edifices which, it appears, have been dedicated to his memory. As, therefore, we conceive that his connexion with *England* is historically curious, let us endeavour, in conse-

the south end of *London-bridge*; and although we have no traces of its original foundation, yet, as it is certain that the ancient church of **ST. OLAVE, Southwark**, is mentioned as early as the year 1281, there can be little doubt but that it was built about the time of *London-bridge*, or, rather, soon after the canonization of the saint to whom it is dedicated. It will be historically remembered, that the church stood at the mouth of the canal which *Canute* caused to be cut for conveying his ships above the bridge, which they could not pass under the arches.

† The church of **ST. OLAVE**, in *Chester*, which is situated on the east side of *Bridge-street*, opposite *Castle-street*, does not now contain any thing remarkable.

‡ **ST. OLAVE'S Bridge**, over the *Waveney*, which separates the two counties *Norfolk* and *Lincoln*, was an ancient vestige of the *Norwegian monarch*. The period of its first foundation is involved in inscrutable obscurity. In the time of **HENRY VII.** it appears to have been in ruins; for *Sir James Hobart*, his attorney-general, entirely rebuilt it. This *Sir James* was the ancestor of the *Earls of Buckinghamshire*; and in the year 1736-7, there was, at the house of the *Rev. Hugh James*, at *Upwell*, a picture of the monument of *Sir James Hobart* (rebuilder of *Lodden Church* and *St. Olyfe's Bridge*) and his lady, kneeling, with the *Hobart* arms on his surcoat and her mantle. Over them those of *France* and *England* crowned. This was taken, 1614, out of the east window of *Lodden church*, of which there was a representation, and under it, in golden letters, **LODDEN CHURCH**; on the left was depicted a stone bridge, consisting of four arches, and under it **ST. OLYFE'S BRIDGE**.

quence of many comparative researches, to reconcile jarring opinions in the following account, which we shall continue to term

THE LEGEND OF **OLAUS**, OR **OLAVE**, THE GOOD KING OF *NORWAY*—MARTYR AND SAINT.

To endeavour to pervade the mysterious vapour which so effectually envelops the origin of those ancient nations that once inhabited the north of *Europe*, or, as it is more generally termed, the *Arctic Circle*, would be useless, especially after so many antiquaries, who have played at *hide and seek* with this subject, have left the ball of contention precisely in the same pocket in which they found it.

The rise, progress, and history of the *Dacians*, who were, certainly, a race worth commemorating, or they would not have been seen following the chariot of the Conqueror in processional groupes on the column of *Trajan*, in the *Forum at Rome*, that still bears his appellation,* would, probably, had their

* This ancient pillar, magnificent in its height, 144 feet, (a) and curious in its formation, being composed of twenty-four immense blocks of marble, so artificially cemented together that they seem but one stone, is, like the monument of *London*, ascended within-side by 185 winding stairs. It has 40 windows, so small, and so admirably adapted, that they scarcely appear on the outside.—"The whole of its surface is also encrusted with marble, in which are sculptured all the noble actions of the Emperor *Trajan*, particularly those that occurred in the *Dacian war*. One may see extended spirally to every part of it, the figures of forts, bulwarks, bridges, ships, &c. and all manner of arms, as shields, targets, swords, spears, daggers, belts, &c. together with the several offices and employments of the soldiers, some digging trenches, some measuring the field for an encampment, and others marshalling a triumphal procession." The statue of *Trajan* (20 feet high) adorns the apex, and most classically finishes the column. This was also the idea of *Sir Christopher Wren* with respect to the **MONUMENT**. Instead of the urn, out of which issues a flame, that can only convey the idea of an immense candle which wants snuffing, he originally intended to have placed upon its top a colossal statue of *King Charles II.* as founder of the new city. Why he was opposed in this we never could learn; and are equally ignorant, why, after the monarch was given up, the symbol of a phœnix rising from its ashes was not adopted.

northern origin been attended to, have solved in some degree the pristine difficulty.

"From Scandinavia pour'd a red-hair'd race," who, taking possession of those countries north of the *Danube*, bounded by the *Carpathian* mountains, which are now called *Transylvania*, *Wallachia*, &c. &c. luxuriated in the plenty which a benign climate and fertile soil, so opposite to those that they had left, afforded; of course, they became so extremely populous as to overspread the north of *Europe*: some of them settled in the countries which they had over-run; but a very great number, impelled to their shores, became what the Latin writers term *Wiccingi*, i. e. *PIRATES*. The ravages of these barbarians began on the English coast in the reign of *Egbert*, A.D. 800: they harassed the island 200 years, and governed it about twenty. *Ethelred*, who reigned 1012, was a weak-spirited prince; he had just talents sufficient to provoke aggression, but wanted courage and resolution to repel invasion. The massacre of the *Danes*, which, indeed, their insolence and avarice occasioned, only irritated those implacable enemies, whom it was, by that dreadful execution, intended to terrify. *Sveno*, King of *Denmark*, provoked at the assassination of men whom, though remote from him, he still deemed his subjects, while he lamented their martyrdom, never contemplated their enormities, but determined to revenge their deaths. *Olaus*, or *Olave*, King of *Norway*, who wished rather to act the part of a mediator than that of a warrior, joined him in this expedition. The first, all rage and fury, prepared his invading navy, arrived on the coast of *Kent*, and, at the head of a numerous, though irregular, army, rushed like a torrent on the *English* troops, who, dreading the vengeance of the *Danes*, shrunk from their attack. *Olave*, though equal in courage to his colleague, was, in his disposition, more moderate; he, therefore, with his followers, placed himself betwixt the *Danish* and the *English* monarchs, and endeavoured to assuage the wrath of the former, while he protected the latter. He even made advances to *Ethelred*, and proposed his submission to *Sveno*; a measure which was not rejected. He, consequently, in many instances, stopped the effusion of blood. At a subsequent period, he also made advances to the second wife of the *English* monarch, which were equally

successful; for after the death of that prince he married her.

Although *Sveno* returned to *Denmark*, *Olave*, it appears, remained in *England* some years, where, notwithstanding the sanctity of his life, and the service he had done to the country, he became obnoxious both to the king and the people. In those dissolute times, when, says *Gervas of Canterbury*, "it almost seemed a crime to be a stranger to crimes," no man's life or property were safe. *OLAVE*, although, during his residence in *England*, he is said to have spent great part of his time in study and seclusion, yet was not suffered to remain, even in his retirement, unmolested. His faith was attacked, and his person endangered by the machinations and the arms of *Canute*, who, in the first instance, directed a number of dissolute and infidel *Danes* to scoff at, revile, and threaten him, for his professing the Christian religion, which he had declared he was ready to lose his life in the defence of. His principles derived support from the monastic orders, who, immoral as those people were, had still a considerable influence over the descendants of the *Anglo-Saxons*. Foiled in this attempt, and irritated to a still greater degree against *Olave*, the insidious monarch exhibited a charge, of which he knew his learning would at once convict him; he, therefore, accused him of dealing in magic: an accusation to which the ignorance of the multitude, struck with the superiority of the talents of *OLAVE the Good*, as he had been termed, gave immediate credit. The tide of public favour was, in consequence, at once turned against him, and he was obliged to seek his safety in flight. In his own kingdom, *Norway*, he endeavoured to find an *asylum*; but here his malignant fate pursued him; the charge of his being a magician was, at the instigation of *Canute*, with accumulated force, re-urged; his own subjects took the alarm, and, considering him as a man contaminated by the converse of evil spirits,* which it never

* Although it is scarcely, upon general principles, necessary to do more than wonder at the preternatural effusions of *Arctic genius* which produced the horrid variety of fictions that formerly astonished and influenced ages and nations, and to this hour excite terrific ideas in the minds of those who contemplate the stupendous system of *Northern mythology*; yet as it is a system to which we shall have, perhaps, frequent occasion to ad-

occurred to them he would have let loose upon his persecutors, had he had any such *diabolical power*, drove him from his dominions as an enemy. He

vert, it becomes comparatively useful to contemplate, as briefly as possible, the fabulous operation of those extraordinary effusions of fancy, and erratic impulses of imagination, which have created worlds, and peopled them with ideal beings, such as set every natural, philosophical, and cosmographical, principle at defiance. The first of these in point of antiquity, though we can hardly say of eccentricity, is the creed of *Hindoo mythology*: sublimity is, in this mystery, derived from extension; space unbounded is its grand sentiment, time unlimited its concomitant idea, and height its most elevated acme. The classical mythology appears to us more bland; the exaggerated form of *Kreeshna*, and the distortions of the *Avatars*, vanish in an instant before the elegantly picturesque images of the *heathen Pantheon*: our minds assimilate their ideal, and our eyes, enchanted, dwell upon their sculptured figures. The mythological system termed *rosycrucian* is, like grotesque delineation, eccentrically beautiful. We consider the *Grecian* as grand and elegant; the *gothic* (the reverse of its architecture) as airy and fantastic in its lighter forms, and in its more ponderous appendages displaying such a mixture of the *humorous* with the *terrific*, that we might alternately laugh and shriek at their contemplation, and scarcely know whether we ought to admire or to shrink from them. To recur to the mythology of the *North*, which had once, in its scope, a considerable operation on the minds of the inhabitants of this island, it, as we have observed, assumed a much sterner character. The *Druids* appear to have adopted its mystical rites, its magic, and its inspiration, which seemed, in its denunciations from the turf-erected *Tripes*, Pythean; but with its horrid splendor, its enthusiastic flights of imagination, its extravagant images, poetical exclamations, and dramatic effusions, they were, perhaps, unacquainted: *Spenser* caught, in some instances, the magic fire that animated the Arctic genius, but in others he suffered it to explode in oriental allegory. *Shakspeare's* mind glowed with kindred enthusiasm; he occasionally adopted the images of those *polar bards*, and by a kind of graphic fascination rendered them awfully sublime. The gliding torches, the sombre cavern, the flaming cauldron, the horrid incantation, the choral invocation, and the royal shades, indicate the pristine spirit of *Northern poetry*. The *witches* of the stage should have corresponded with the ideas of the poet: they should have appeared, like those of *Zuccharelli* or *Fuseli*, fantastic, wild, and terrific: yet have we observed the sublime effect of the heath scene in *Macbeth* dissipated by the entrance of a few old women

fled for refuge to the court of *Jerislans*, Czar of *Russia*, who had married his sister. He, therefore, received him with all the respect due to his character as a monarch, and with all the affection which his relative situation engendered. The machinations of *Canute*, it is said, pursued him even to those remote polar regions: a contention, which whether real or fictitious is now unknown, arose in *Norway*: he was, by his subjects, invited rather to arbitrate than coerce: in an evil hour he returned; but scarcely had he arrived, before he encountered opposition: a party, it is said at the instigation of the *Anglo-Danish* monarch, set upon, and, as the historians state, "barbarously murdered, this pious *Olave*, this holy friend of *CHRIST*, this most innocent King, A.D. 1028, at a time when he was rather prepared to pray for, than to fight with, his disloyal subjects." We learn, however, that canonization followed his obsequies. The clergy, who were indeed, among the *Scandinavians*, missionaries, alarmed at the cruelty exercised upon their royal convert, and the resistance of the people to the promulgation of their doctrines, determined to erect a shrine to his memory, at which, of course, miracles were performed. The holy *ST. OLAVE* became, in consequence, the tutelar saint of *Norway*, and, it is

with brooms.(a) This was the idea of *witches* in the reign of *JAMES I.* and it has traditionally descended: but such mean and sordid imagery never was engendered in the mind of *Shakspeare*, or skimmed before the mental sight of the author that called from the caverned deep the spirit of *Loda*, who elicited sounds from the enchanted shield of *Trenmor*, and bound the winds in their *Scandinavian abyss*.

(a) We have somewhere read, that during the run of *SHADWELL'S Lancashire Witches*, a comedy which, toward the close of the sixteenth century, was supposed politically to allude to the *Whig* and *Tory* parties, it was not safe for an old woman to sweep a crossing. The appearance of a female figure

"with age bent double,
Attir'd in squallid rags—a broom in hand,"
was a sufficient indication of her calling. The cry of "A WITCH!"—"A WITCH!" was immediately raised, and she was, to the delight of the lower order, very frequently hunted through the streets of the metropolis. It will, though an absolute fact, scarcely be credited, that *HORSESHOES* have, within these very few years, been seen nailed under the thresholds of the doors of several small houses near the *Horse Ferry*, *Westminster*!!

probable, completed the conversion of many of the Arctic tribes.

The Chronicle of the Kings of Man, alluding to this subject, recites the following legend:—"1097, MAENUS, king of Norway, son of Olave, son of Olave, son of Harold Harfagar, out of curiosity to know whether the corpse of St. Olave, king and martyr, remained uncorrupt, commanded his tomb to be opened. This order being opposed by the bishop and his clergy, the king himself came in person, and had it opened by force; and, when, with the sense of his own eyes and hands, he found the body sound and uncorrupted, he was seized with great fear, and went away in haste. The next night the long deceased king and martyr appeared to him, saying, 'Take thy choice of these two offers, either to lose thy life and kingdom within thirty days, or to leave Norway, and be content never to see it more.' As soon as the king awakened, he called his nobles and the people together, and told them what he had seen; being affrighted, they advised him in all haste to depart from Norway. Upon this he prepared a fleet of one hundred and sixty ships, and set sail for the *Orcades*, which he soon subdued, together with all the other islands, till he came to that of MAN. This fine island pleased him so well, that he resolved to settle in it; and, to that end, built forts, which retain his name to this day."*

We have been the more particular respecting the patron saint of the church of St. OLAVE, in the *Jewry*, because it is situated in a place the most important to the antiquary, of any part of the metropolis: with the *JEWRY*, as the whole district was anciently termed, is connected the history of the *Jews*: who, although certainly not its first possessors, for it had, in the times of the *Saxons*, two courts, viz. *Lathebury*†

* In ancient times a very curious controversy occurred respecting the Isle of Man—"It lies" (says *Giraldus Cambrensis*, B. II. c. 9) in the midway between the north of *England* and *Ireland*, occasioning no small dispute among the inhabitants of the two kingdoms, to which it belonged. The dispute was, at last, thus settled—as venomous creatures were, upon trial, found to live there, it was unanimously adjudged to the Britons."

† *Lathe*, *Lethe*, or *Lest*, from *Leže*, was, among the *Saxons*, a certain district over which a steward was appointed to superintend the court which this officer had

and *Aldermanbury*‡ yet they were, for a long series of years, its principal inhabitants; and, therefore, notwithstanding we have, formerly, cursorily adverted to them, it is impossible to pass this place, which was once their head quarters, without making a few remarks, which we shall term

ADDITIONAL OBSERVATIONS UPON THE JEWISH NATION.

Leaving the *scriptural* account of the *Jews*, which has been very amply commented on by the ablest and most eloquent of the ancient historians, and the most learned writers of *modern Europe*, let us consider their *dispersion* in another point of view, namely, as it appears to us, the immediate designation of the Divine Providence, in order to form a *commercial concatenation*, and connect one nation with another, by a *mercantile ligature*, extending round the globe. Had we that inclination to write the history of the *Jews*, which we have already disclaimed, we might, in considering them as a people, in every country, insulated and set apart from the rest of the inhabitants by their religion; governed, in many instances, by their own laws, and guided by their own customs; different in their habits of life and modes of acting, in their domestic customs and general practice, find abundant matter for contemplation and annotation; but, as this extensive view would lead us far, far indeed, beyond our literary limits, we shall consign it to those who have much greater abilities and leisure for the task, and principally remark upon those of the *Jews* who have, at different periods, flown to *England*, as to an *asylum*; though we must, in the course of the few observations that we shall venture to make, occasionally allude to their foreign establishments, or trans-marine connections.

A.D. 132, the Emperor ADRIAN rebuilt the city of *Jerusalem*, in a situation rather more to the west than it had formerly been. The impiety that he suffered to prevail in the introduction of *Heathen images*, and *Heathen rites*,

authority to hold. This was called *Lothberry* (*Lothbury*) from *Lothian*, to convene or assemble.—Leg. Ed. Con.

‡ *Aldermanbury*, in the Saxon, *Ealdermanbury*, which was a noble title, was a kind of court baron, where the lord of the district sat to hear causes and redress grievances.

was, as it is said, the consequence of an intent to offend the *Christians*; though, at the same time, he ordered *swine* to be sculptured over the gates, for the purpose of shewing his abhorrence of the *Jews*. His banishment of these people to *Spain* was the mildest, the most merciful part of his inflictions; though the distress that this very impolitic measure occasioned to them recoiled on himself; for, too late, he found that he had driven from his empire myriads after myriads of subjects, that would have defended it in times when its defence was absolutely necessary.

The *Jews*, as has been observed, concentrated their wide-spread tribes in *Iberia*. Here they enjoyed a temporary state of repose, during which their commercial propensions began to expand; and, it is a curious circumstance in their history, that a change of character also took place.

In their native country they were hardly to be esteemed a *mercantile people*,* by which we mean a people wholly devoted to traffic; but that they had commercial transactions with other nations, as, by the means of the *Mediterranean*, which was only one day's jour-

* *Agriculture and grazing* were the first occupations of the *Jews*, not excepting the most wealthy of their nation, but, nevertheless, it appears, by the structure of the *Tabernacle* and *Temple*, that they were well skilled in the *arts*. It was customary for persons of distinction among them to profess some trade; one instance we have in *St. Paul*, who was a man of quality, and yet a *tent-maker*. They have a proverb among them, that, *Not to teach a son some trade, and to teach him to steal, are the same thing.*—*LAMY'S Introduction to the Scriptures.*

Of the truth of this proverb experience has afforded, in numberless instances, the most convincing proof; we, therefore, must observe, that, however it might be the custom of the *Jews*, in ancient times, to have their sons instructed in *trades* or professions, it, certainly, is not so at present: a circumstance which, as *Mr. Colquhoun* observes, "is directly hostile to the interests of the state and the preservation of morals."—*Treatise on the Police of the Metropolis.*

The early depravity of the lower order of *Jews* we have frequently observed, and, indeed, have before noticed in this Magazine; and we had once the pleasure to hear that it had been taken into consideration by some gentlemen of that nation, who were not more remarkable for their opulence than respectable for their virtues.

ney distant from *Jerusalem*, they had access to *Europe*; and, by those of the *Red Sea*, they carried on an Oriental trade, the Scriptures abundantly evince; yet, at the same time, we learn that they were obliged to employ foreign artists and manufacturers, who formed their architectural taste, constructed their elegant works, introduced amongst them every species of *Asiatic luxury*, and locally concentrated their religious, moral, and mental propensions. In their native city, *energy* gave place to *enjoyment*; but, in consequence of their subsequent dispersion, and, as we have stated, its concomitant circumstances, necessity produced industry, although this was rather *mental* than *manual*, they became rather *factors* than *manufacturers*, *traders* than *tradesmen*; and, by directing their attention to *money transactions* in particular, formed the golden and silver links of a commercial chain, more beneficial to other nations than even to their own.

A.D. 500. Italy, which was, after the desolation of preceding ages, rising into opulence, attracted the attention of many rich *Jews*; commerce began to expand, while religious persecution was prohibited by the sovereign.† They, consequently, established themselves in many of its cities, and the greatest part of the trade of the country passed through their hands. How long they were suffered to enjoy their religion in *Italy* is uncertain. A.D. 710—It is stated that they were unable to live under the bigoted persecution of the *Gothic* clergy. A.D. 750, we find, from the excerpts of *EGBERT*, Archbishop of *York*, that they were settled in *Northumberland*, because in those he prohibits *Christians* from imitating the manners of the *Jews*, or partaking of their feasts.‡

† *Theodoric*, the *Ostrogoth*. "He repaired the schools at *Athens*, which barbarity was suffering to fall into decay, and continued those pensions to men of learning, which avaricious governors had monopolized."—*Goldsmith.*

‡ *Spelman*, *Concil.* p. 275—*Egbert*, Archbishop of *York*, had, on account of his birth and his learning, formed very intimate connections at *Rome*. He seems to have been no friend to the *Jews*, who, it is probable, found their way to *Northumberland* in the character of *Italian Merchants*, during the time of *Paulinus*, who planted Christianity in that county about the year 636. The rites of the church required a number of *Oriental*

The notices of the *Jews* contained in the narrative of *Benjamin*, a learned Jew of *Tudela*, in *Spain*, whose travels over a great part of the known world began in the year 1160, and continued to the year 1173, are extremely curious. "In *Thebes*," he observes, "there are 2000 *Jews*, workers in scarlet and purple." — "Constantinople is a city abounding in wealth, and superior to any in the world, except *Bagdad*. The people are enervated by luxury and dissipation, and too lazy to carry on an active commerce; and, therefore, merchants from every part of the world resort to it by land and sea. About 2000 Jewish merchants, manufacturers of silk,* &c. and tradesmen, many of them very opulent, live in the suburb called *Pera*, not being permitted to reside in the city."

LONDON, as we have antecedently observed, was, at this period, the *emporium*

articles, which, it appears, that it was only in the power of the *Jews* to supply. Of course, as *merchants* and *travellers* were then synonymous terms, they introduced them to most of the countries of Europe." A.D. 813, a Jewish merchant, who was a favourite with *Charlemagne*, made frequent voyages to *Palestine*, and returned with precious merchandise, hitherto unknown in the west"—[*Monach. Sangall*, L. 1, c. 18, ap. *Muratori Antiq. v. Col.* 895.]

* This is, we conceive, a most important fact, relative to the regular transmission to this kingdom of a considerable article of commerce, and the pristine establishment of a most elegant manufacture. In the reign of *WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR*, silk was consigned to this country from *Constantinople*, most unquestionably by the *Jews*, the principal merchant adventurers of those times; they also brought *dyers*, an art long known and practised in the east, and, as we see in the above narrative, chiefly by the *Jews*. These people were protected by *William* (who had introduced *Weavers* from *Normandy*). (a) and a quarter was assigned for their residence; this quarter was the *Old Jewry*, &c. a district the most convenient possible, because of its vicinity to the *Mercery*, *Cheapside*. The legend of the Four Prentices of London notices this trade in the person of *Godfrey*, son to the Earl of *Bolaigne*; and the fabulous narration is, with respect to the early existence of the fraternity of *merciers*, supported by the abundance of historical facts.

(a) Though the *weavers'* company is the oldest upon record, there is no trace of them as a fraternity earlier than 1102, when a payment was made to the exchequer for the weavers of London.—*Madox Firmi. Burgi*, p. 191.

rium of the *Jews* in *England*. In the *Old Jewry* they built their metropolitan synagogue, though, from the rigorous proceedings against, and the frequent massacres of, them, they had, we should have conceived, but small encouragement to reside in this kingdom. In the year 1262, the 47th of *HENRY III.* the citizens of *London* defaced their synagogue, plundered their houses, and slew of them above 700, whose only crime seems to have been an ineffectual attempt to defend their lives and property.†

It is a curious circumstance, that, notwithstanding the privations they suffered, and the hardships that they endured, many *Jews* remained in *London*, and employed themselves in money transactions, although they knew that the cry of "USURER" would, at any time, consign them to destruction; yet, so strong a propension is the love of gain in the human mind, that it produces a temporary courage; at least, it operates in a manner which stimulates the seizure of a present advantage at the hazard of a future risk. In 1198, the year before the death of *RICHARD I.* there occurs an instance of a landed estate being mortgaged to a *Jew*, as security for the payment of 100 marks, with interest, (or *usury*, as it was then termed) at the rate of ten per cent. per ann.‡

The business of lending money, however moderate the rate of "usance or

† The relaxation of the rigour with which the *Jews* had been treated in *England* had, in the time of *HENRY II.* who professed to be guided in his policy by the *Saxon* principles of mildness, equity, and liberality, a little antecedent to the year 1189, the 36th and last of his reign, tempted many *Jews* to resort to *London*. He, unfortunately, died, and *RICHARD I.* was supposed, though without any real cause, to be hostile to them. The rabble, stimulated by avarice, from which, indeed, the report originated, plundered their houses, and massacred them in a manner too shocking to relate. It must be observed that, in this tumult, the insurgents attempted to inflame the passions and conciliate the favour of the monarch and court, by calling the unfortunate *Jews* *Saracens*, and deeming this horrid outrage a holy war, a kind of domestic crusade.

‡ *Madox Formulæ Anglicæ*, p. 77; upon this the author of the *Annals of Commerce* observes, "It may be presumed that the transaction was considered as legal, the canons against taking interest not extending to the *Jews*, and ten per cent. was below the customary rate of interest.

excess" was, in early ages, and, indeed, almost down to the establishment of the *funding system*, always considered as sinful. The Christians were, by their canons, prohibited from the practice of it; and the trade of a broker, or dealer in money, at all times, even to the period to which we have alluded, rendered the *Jews* odious. That they sometimes carried their "desire to sherve der friendsh" to extortion, there is no doubt; although we have just mentioned they did it at the risk both of property and person. Perhaps it was this risk that produced the extortion, of which the people, in former ages, have so frequently complained to their monarch; and, consequently, in terms the most unequivocal, have demanded their expulsion, or rather, their extermination. The kings of *England*, (and, indeed, of other countries) who were, in a pecuniary point of view, fully sensible of their importance and *their use*, did not chuse to expel their *purse-bearers*; those, however, when they found that these drew their strings *too tight*, took a method equally convenient and agreeable to themselves, and, by heavy exactions, gave them many very *serious squeezes*; nay, when refractory, they have been known to claim the *whole* of their property; and, so great was the revenue extorted from this people by the monarch of those times, that a particular office was established for the management of it, which was called *the exchequer of the Jews*,* under the direction of officers, called *keepers*, or *justices*, of the *Jews*; these, in the more ancient times, were *Christians* and *Jews* joined together, but afterwards, for the most part, *Christians* only.†

The English writers, it has been observed, are yet full of complaints against *WILLIAM II.* for his favors to the *Jews*. He was accused of swearing by *St. Luke's face*, his common oath, that if they could overcome the *Christians*, he would be one of their sect. *HENRY I.* and his grandson, *HENRY II.* conferred several privileges on them, and the latter permitted them to be owners of land, but he extorted from them a fourth part of their property, notwithstanding which they thought themselves *favourably* treated in his reign. Anno 1200 King *John*, for the sum of 4000 marks, granted to the *Jews of England and Normandy*, a charter, confirming their former privileges, and permitting them to live freely and honourably in his dominions, to hold property in lauds, &c. and also authorizing them to purchase every thing brought to them, except what belonged to the church, and bloody cloth,‡ and to sell every

to our said brother the said 2000 marks, and for default of payment do forfeit 500 marks in the name of a pain, &c.

† 'Panno Sanguinolento,' which Tovey [*Anglia Judaica*, p. 62] believes to be deep red, or crimson cloth; and he quotes *Kennet's Parochial Antiquities*, p. 576, for the Abbot of Burchester clothing his servants *blodio panno*; which, most unquestionably, could not have been cloth stained with blood, but must have been cloth of a blood-red colour. See also 'blodio velvet,' and 'blodio panno,' in *Fædera*, v. ix. p. 276.

But why the *Jews* should have been debarred from buying either red cloth or bloody cloth, it is [*Annals of Commerce*] supposed "no one can now tell." Yet we think that the prohibition arose from some *mystical allusion* to one of the solemn rites of the *Christian religion*; red, or, as it was anciently termed, 'bloody cloth,' was introduced into the churches of the *primitive Christians*. It became, at once, the covering of their altars and the livery of their priests. It was, afterwards, adopted as the colour of the *pontifical pall* and the *cardinals' robes*. The *bloody cross* was the symbol of the crusaders, as it had been of *Constantine*: red was a colour opposed to the green of the *Saracens*. In the crusades the banners of the different troops were red, with the symbols of their several nations embroidered on them: the standard of the army was a red cross on a white field. The deep red, or, as it was termed, blood colour, was, by the *Jews*, called *Argamon*; and, there is no doubt, but that at the time when this coloured cloth was a general object of attention and request, they were forbidden to trade in it for two reasons: the first supposed a kind of violation; and the second,

* *Maddox's Hist. of the Exchequer*, c. 7.

† This *exchequer of the Jews* was held at the palace in the *Jewry*. It was appropriated to the reception of a very heavy annual tax, called the *King's Judaism*. Anno 1271—25 *HENRY III.* This prince granted to *EDWARD*, his eldest son, going to the *Holy Land*, 6000 marks *de Judaismo nostro*, whereof 4000 were paid him, and 2000 the King of *Almayn*, his dear brother, lent to the said prince. And King Henry, *pro predict. curialitate*, granted the said king of *Almayn*, his executors and assigns, to have *Judaismum nostrum*. And a grant of it to our *Jews of England*, from the feast of *St. Michael*, 1271, for one full year, for the said 2000 marks lent to the king. That is to say, that the *Jews of England* do pay

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. June 1812.

thing pawned or pledged with them, if not redeemed within a year and a day.*

May 24, 1276, 5th of Edward I. the Jews, from whom the revenue raised had consisted chiefly of tallages, arbitrarily assessed, now became subject to a regular *capitation tax*, of three pennies annually imposed on every Jew

that as it was a most profitable branch of commerce, its traffic ought entirely to be confined to the Christians.

* *Madox's Hist. of the Excheq. c. 7.* This is a curious metropolitan circumstance, as it shews, in a light equally clear, strong, and accurate, the origin of the pawnbrokers' profession in London, which was, it appears, a trade carried on by the lower order of the Jews, and very well explains one of the sources of their opulence, and one of the reasons why, in despite of all their sufferings, they adhered with such pertinacity to this kingdom. Looking below this, the surface of those transactions, they display the state of civic society, which, indeed, seems, in some instances, to be nearly the same as at the present hour; for we find, that while persons of high rank were, even at the close of the 12th century, applying to usurers, and paying enormous interest for loans, the lower ranks were running, with equal ardour, to the shops of the pawnbrokers in the Jewry, and leaving their property in pledge for small sums, for which they paid still greater interest. In a moral sense this dissolute conduct of our ancestors affords matter for serious reflection, because it shews that the simplicity of character and innocence of life which they have, by historians, been endued with, has been assumed; and that the facts of the case will not warrant the assumption. Recurring to the *pristine pawnbrokers of London*, it is a most extraordinary circumstance, that, in the time of KING JOHN, they were, by a regulation of that monarch, obliged to keep every article pawned, or pledged, with them a year and a day. Let us now see what the statute 25 George III. chap. 48, sect. 17, (a) says upon this subject:—

"All goods pawned shall be deemed forfeited, and may be sold at the expiration of one whole year *exclusive of the day whereon they were pawned*;" which is precisely the same thing, though we will not aver that this regulation has remained inviolate six centuries, because we know that there have been many deviations from it in former ages, and even in the last; but it serves to shew that the wants and the vices of the people have long been the same, and that, in the instances alluded to, the same advantages have always been taken of them.

(a) See also 39 and 40 Geo. III. c. 99, s. 17.

above twelve years of age, and it was also ordered, that every one above seven years of age should wear a yellow badge conspicuously placed upon the upper garments.†

This and other acts of oppression, equally cruel and ignominious, are said to have entirely broken the spirits of the suffering Jews, and to have rendered those that resided in London in particular, regardless of character, and anxious for the only mode of revenge which they could take, which was *indemnification*, a mode sufficiently dangerous, as it gave their enemies opportunities to charge them with crimes which, in all probability, they never committed, and, of course, led to most cruel punishments, which they never deserved. In this dreadful situation we must leave them till we can resume the subject in the next chapter.

OBSERVATIONS on a PAMPHLET, entitled "*Considerations on the Causes and the Prevalence of Female Prostitution; and on the most practicable and efficient Means of abating and preventing that, and all other Crimes, against the Virtue and Safety of the Community.*" By WILLIAM HALE."

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

IT is with very great pleasure I have observed in a periodical publication the most extensive, I believe, in its circulation, of any in this kingdom,‡ that the benevolent intention of the philanthropic author of the above-named work has been commended, the practicability of its principles asserted, and its leading position, with very considerable energy, enforced; because, however religious men may differ upon points *merely speculative*, such candour shews that every description of them agree with respect to the necessity of discountenancing vice, of endeavouring to reclaim the sinful, and of preventing, if possible, deviations from CHASTITY, that grand female principle, and abandonment of VIRTUE, from descending to the flagitious depth of MORAL TURPITUDE.

Impelled by a desire to lessen, as much as possible, the sum of distress, which, he had occasion to remark, was

† *Fœdera*, vol. ii. p. 83.

‡ The *Evangelical Magazine*, June, p. 222.

every day accumulating, and also to repress the prevalence and contract the spread of that immorality with the operation of which, the situation of Mr. HALE, as an *overseer* of the parish of *Christ Church, Middlesex*, had made him perfectly acquainted; he, consequently, as observation increased his compassion, while urged by motives of the purest benevolence and the most ardent zeal for the reformation of a very large portion of those *female generations*, whom his official experience informed him had abandoned themselves to the most sinful excesses, or were pursuing a course of profligacy, the result of which it was terrific to contemplate, published an address, which included hints relative to the best means of preventing the extension of FEMALE PROSTITUTION. Upon these hints, to which he has made large additions, he founds the present pamphlet, in which he states, "I shall confine my remarks to some of the causes which lead to the awful increase of prostitution, and recommend what I conceive to be the most practicable and efficient means to diminish the prevalence of this abounding and wide-spreading wickedness, and to prevent crimes of every description."

After having given the description of a harlot from scriptural authority, Mr. HALE quotes the two popular opinions, first, "that prostitutes owe their *present condition* to the seductive arts of the other sex;" and, secondly, "that women who have once become harlots, having lost their character, are cut off from all hope of retrieving it, and from every other resource for subsistence; and that, however disgusting to them, they are under the horrid necessity of either continuing in prostitution or perishing for want."

These ideas, at once *plausible* and *popular*, and of the existence of which I could give many instances, Mr. H. combats with great ingenuity. He says, "I will, in the first place, attempt to prove that the seduction of a virtuous woman will never lead her to prostitution."

"Secondly, that prostitutes usually, at least, pursue their desperate career from awful depravity, from idleness, avarice, shameless profligacy, unbridled lust—in a word, with their own free choice. And

"Thirdly, that there is no necessity for any woman, however lost her character, to continue in prostitution a

single hour to procure her daily support."

Founding his argument upon the broad basis of these propositions, Mr. HALE proceeds to make many observations, equally judicious and humane: observations which shew that from *study, official and manufactural*, experience, he has acquired a complete knowledge of the subject on which he descants. In the course of these he states that

"A numerous class of those prostitutes that infest our streets" (whatever may be their outward appearance) is composed of women that were once in servitude. Many of them are married, whose husbands are in the army or navy; while thousands have broken the conjugal tie, and driven their partners from them by their infidelity. Another description, and which composes the far greater part, consists of single women, who work at various trades through the day, such as the silk manufactory, the straw-hat business, slop-making, and, in short, every species of employment usually appropriated to women working in their own habitations; others of them are employed, during a part of the day, in selling fruit and other articles; some live entirely in brothels; and not a few of the female servants left in the care of great houses, during the summer absence of families, go out an hour or two in the evening for this vile purpose, and make up the melancholy list."

That this description of classes and discrimination of persons are correct, I am, Sir, from *professional* observation, fully convinced; and, indeed, with respect to *manufacturing females*, as their occasional abandonment of virtue is stated, can, in very many instances, respecting another class of these, advert to the cause. The employment of girls in large manufactories, at a *weekly stipend*, gives them, from the earliest years of their puberty, an idea of independence; encouraged by the elder, even the younger journeywomen think themselves "their own mistresses," and act accordingly. Too often, with respect to religious or moral instruction, neglected by their parents, whom they, alas! constantly see spending *SUNDAY*, and, indeed, every other *day and hour* that they can spare from that attention to business which the wants of nature

and the demands of extravagance imperatively impel, in drunkenness, debauchery, gambling, and riotous excesses, those young females, at a time of life when such connexions lead to certain ruin, are apt most inconsiderately to form them with youths, chiefly apprentices, — perhaps not older than themselves, who frequently work under the same roof, sometimes in the same shop, or with whom the necessary progress of business brings them acquainted: seduction is here out of the question — profligate conversation, that mental contamination, makes the first inroad, pleasure invites, passions stimulate, and criminal indulgence is the consequence. When *sexual* connexions are thus formed, their operation is soon obvious; neither party pays much attention to business; the indulgence of one pleasure naturally leads to the desire of others, the stimulations of vice demand a more immediate gratification than can be obtained by the slow, but certain progress of undeviating industry; every hour new incitements to idleness, and, of course, new wants arise; the consequences of these, dreadful to relate! are, that the youths who have, perhaps, by their dissolute companions, already been taught their nefarious arts, become depredators on the public; and the girls resorting, in the first instance, to open, avowed, and shameless prostitution;* and, in the second, to that rapacity for plunder, and dexterity in acquiring it, which are too well known to render description necessary, either become amenable to justice, or sink into *their graves* a prey to want and disease.

The other classes of *prostitutes* which Mr. HALE has so strongly marked, have all in numerous, indeed almost innumerable, instances, come within the scope of my observation; a volume might be filled with the examinations arising from those sources only, at one police office within these few years; but I must remark, that of women *really* married, who, in the absence of their husbands, have abandoned themselves to prostitution, there have, comparatively, been but very few instances. The idea of a virtuous connection; a connexion sanctioned at the ALTAR, certainly makes a strong impression

upon the minds of all females, except those of the most abandoned profligacy; even the lowest classes properly value themselves upon that virtuous appendage to their characters, and, whensoever occasion elicits their *rhetorical powers*, triumphantly proclaim the superior dignity of their situation.

To prove his third proposition, viz. “that there is no necessity for any woman, however, lost her character, to continue in prostitution a single hour to procure her daily support” — Mr. HALE, after a full admission “that, among the multitudinous prostitutes that nightly infest the streets, there are some (though but *very few*, in comparison with the whole) that are destitute of work, of friends, and of every personal resource, to obtain a lawful subsistence; but, under these circumstances,” he adds, “they can immediately claim sufficient relief in the parish where they reside.”* In proof of which he refers to the celebrated statute, 43 ELIZABETH, cap. 2, “which,” as he

* This is certain. In the united parishes that form the city of Westminster, these applications used to be, and, I presume, still are, very frequent. About the year 1798, there were in the workhouse, at the same time, *six very fine young women*, most of whom had figured in that class of prostitution which is termed *HIGH LIFE*. In all these cases, except one (where the poor object was taken up when sinking under an accumulated load of disease and weakness, at a door, whither she said she had retired *to die*), the applications were voluntarily; and, in all, the repentance that followed, I believe, sincere. Through the superintending care of those concerned, these young women were all restored to health; and, from a series of quiet order and regularity, they obtained, what, it appeared from their own acknowledgments, they had long been strangers to, *peace of mind*. It now became a consideration, how, with regard to their future welfare, they should be disposed of; and, while this occupied the attention of the Board, it fortunately happened, that the agent of a manufactory in the north, applied for some girls of more advanced ages than those generally taken, these young women gladly embraced this opportunity to abandon, at once, all the vicious connections which they had formed in the metropolis, and which, it was feared, a return of *health*, and, consequently, *beauty*, would have renewed; they were, accordingly, sent; and the accounts of them, a considerable time after, were extremely satisfactory; they had seen their errors, and were pursuing a course of *industry* and of *virtue*.

* A girl of this description, to the magistrate's enquiry, always answers — “I am, sir, an unfortunate woman!!”

justly observes, "is the basis of all parochial laws." He then, from statute 9 GEO. I, cap. 7, states the rise of *workhouses*, and the purposes for which they were instituted; and, with these observations, properly connects the subsequent acts of the 30th GEO. III. cap. 49, and 36 GEO. III. cap. 23. "These," he continues, "provide for the better regulation of workhouses, and enable the parish officers, in certain cases, to give relief without sending the applicants to the workhouse."

The other parts of this ingenious and useful work relate to the applications to, and the proceedings by and before *magistrates*, with respect to abandoned women; in the statement of which the author is perfectly correct; they also include a strong appeal from him to those that read his remarks; practicable hints, tending to lessen the number of crimes that lead to prostitution; observations on the nature and government of a parish, of course referring to its police,* the observance of the sabbath, public-houses, brothels, &c. These are intermingled with remarks, which, from their acuteness and their accuracy, certainly deserve the strictest attention to be paid to them by the public. In order more particularly to elicit this attention, I have, Sir, thought it necessary, as I am of opinion that most of the hints which the benevolent author of this work has adduced are as practicable as they are *philanthropic*, to request your insertion of this speculation, which I could very considerably extend, but that I know I have already exceeded the space usually allowed to such articles in your valuable miscellany.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient humble Servant,
M.

To the Editor of the *European Magazine*.

SIR,

DURING the present exuberance of evil, it may be useful to seek for some of the original causes; as from such knowledge the best preventives may be administered to save those who are as yet untainted. That the blasphemous writings of Thomas Paine (who led so brutal a life, and died so

fearful a death in America, screaming if he was left alone one minute, night or day) should have unsettled the faith of thousands of luke-warm christians is very probable; and as parents divested of religious principles would, of course, bring up their offspring devoid of them, to this deplorable want, may, perhaps, be attributed a certain proportion of the increased culprits of the present growth; and, inasmuch as example is stronger than precept, does it not follow, that the numerous rogues so incessantly escaping from, and continually set free from the hands of justice (in this, I must say unmanly and barbarously merciful age), will more effectively corrupt the circles within which they act afterwards, than even bad writings can? for supposing a rogue let loose upon society at twenty-five years of age, he probably may live twenty-five years more, and all that time a depredator and an instructor in vice; what then have the speciously benevolent to answer for, who come forward to give a bad subject a good character, or in any manner a helping hand to set a villain free, for, worse than murder, the corruption of youth? And, as the effect of such a cause, do we not see crimes so frequent, and springing up in such various ranks of society, that an almost general dissolution of good principles seems approaching, according to the apostasy foreseen by Sir Isaac Newton and many other learned men from the prophecies? But, in the dreadful event of the apprehended apostasy, there seem intimations, in scripture, of a refuge for the well-intentioned; such as Zephaniah, chap. ii. verse 3—*Seek ye the Lord, all ye meek of the earth which have wrought his judgments: seek ye righteousness, seek meekness; it may be ye shall be hid in the day of the Lord's anger.*

If, therefore, the good women of this country would, instead of merely lifting up their hands and tearful eyes to heaven when they read the atrocities of the day, set about the *immediate* cultivation of the youthful minds within their own families (and, in the middling class it would best be accomplished by first weeding them of worldly ambition, and then implanting religious principles, and promoting habits of honest industry, and some of the frugality of our forefathers), they might happily prevent such atrocities from arising in their own immediate circles; and, hav-

* With respect to *watchmen*, &c. the observations of Mr. H. most certainly, at this period, merit particular consideration.

ing thus wrought the judgment of the Lord, they would at the same time, perhaps, ensure to themselves the refuge promised in the above verse of Zephaniah.

A WELL WISHER.

MEMOIRS of the late Right Honourable SPENCER PERCEVAL.

THE lamented subject of our present notice was descended from a very ancient family, which originally sprung from Robert, a younger son of Rudes, sovereign Duke of Brittany, in France.

The Right Honourable Spencer Perceval was the second son of the late Earl of Egmont, of the kingdom of Ireland, and Baron Lovel, of Holland, in England, by Catherine Compton, sister to Lord Northampton, and was born at his father's house, in Audley-square, November 1, 1762. He was named after his uncle Spencer, the eighth and late Earl of Northampton, who died of a paralytic stroke, when Mr. Perceval was only eight years of age. He was brought up at Charlton, in Kent, where his father had a house, and where his family becoming acquainted with that of the late General Sir Thomas Wilson, the Lord of the manor, two of them afterwards married a couple of his lovely daughters. At a proper age, Mr. Perceval was removed to one of the great public schools, whence he repaired to Trinity College, Cambridge, where Dr. William Lort Mansell, afterwards Bishop of Bristol, was his tutor. Mr. Perceval, at length, obtained the degree of M. A. which shortened the road to the bar; entered a bencher of Lincoln's Inn, he commenced his career by accompanying the judges through the midland circuit; but it has been said that his practice was never very extensive, either there or in Westminster-hall. He began in the King's bench, and then removed to the Court of Chancery. He was, however, considered as a rising man; and this was soon rendered evident, for he was appointed counsel to the admiralty, and, in 1799, he obtained a silk gown, but without a patent of precedence. His own university also paid him a high compliment, by nominating him as one of its two counsel.

From hence his professional preferences were rapid; for, in 1801, he succeeded Sir William Grant, the Master of the Rolls, as Solicitor, and, in 1802, became Attorney-General in the place

of Sir Edward Law, afterwards Lord Ellenborough, and Chief Justice: this place he held until Mr. Fox and Lord Grenville came into power in 1806.

Mr. Perceval's union with Miss Jane Wilson, the youngest daughter of Sir Thomas Spencer Wilson, of Charlton, was supposed to have been singularly propitious. In the meanwhile Mr. Perceval, partly propelled by his own ambition, and partly by the spirit of his original destination, had determined on a public parliamentary life. With Mr. Pitt he was slightly acquainted: that gentleman, who was his senior by three years, had been a *Johnian*, and retired from the University of Cambridge before the latter had his name entered on the roll of Trinity College. It has been said, that Mr. Perceval, who greatly admired his eloquence, and generally seated himself in the gallery when he spoke, first recommended himself to the notice of that celebrated orator, by means of a political pamphlet, in which the son kept up the family pretensions to literature, and exhibited that taste for composition which had induced Horace Walpole to insert his father's name in his "Catalogue of Noble Authors." The object of this pamphlet was, to prove "that an impeachment did not abate by a dissolution."

At length an event occurred which gave Mr. Perceval an opportunity of entering the political arena, and exhibiting his prowess in St. Stephen's Chapel. His maternal uncle dying, a vacancy for Northampton took place; as his first cousin, Lord Compton, by succeeding to the earldom, of course, vacated his seat.

As the influence of the Comptons had, during the last century, been very considerable with the corporation, the present Earl of Northampton succeeded his father as recorder; while his friend and relative, Mr. Perceval, who had been nominated deputy-recorder, was also returned one of its members in consequence of the new writ issued on the occasion.

June the 2d, 1797, was chosen by Mr. Perceval for the purpose of making his maiden speech, or rather saying a few words in support of Mr. Pitt, the premier of that day, who, in consequence of the commotions at the Nore, &c. had brought in a bill "for the better prevention and punishment of all traitorous attempts to excite sedition and mutiny in his Majesty's service." On this occasion he suggested a mode

for avoiding delay, and also for conciliating the opinions of all parties, by denominating the offence felony, but within the benefit of clergy; he also proposed, that there should be a discretionary power either for transportation or imprisonment; both of which amendments were adopted.

On the 4th of January, 1798, having uniformly supported the minister, he also supported, in a long and able speech, the "assessed tax-bill," principally by replying to what Mr. Hobhouse had advanced against it.

He was well attended to by the House on this occasion, and followed by Mr. Sheridan, who commented on and answered several of the arguments; observing, at the same time, "that this was a speech of great talent, great ingenuity, and considerable vehemence." From this period, Mr. Perceval seemed to have paid a particular attention to matters of finance, and to have spoken almost on every subject connected with the revenue; particularly in December, 1798, when he defended Mr. Pitt's new scheme for collecting the assessed taxes; nearly at the same time he observed to Mr. Tierney, "that tricking in love, and tricking the public, were both, in his opinion, unquestionably immoral."

On June 19, 1800, Mr. Perceval rose, and stated "his full conviction, that something ought to be done by the legislature to amend and alter the law, as it now stood, relative to adultery; and although the late motion to that effect had miscarried, he was well assured that the fate of the bill in question had given great concern to many serious and thinking persons, who had turned their thoughts to the subject." Four days after this, he spoke at great length on the "Monastic Institution Bill," which he supported, and remarked, in the course of his observation. "That it was the spirit of the catholic persuasion to make as many converts as possible; indeed, it was the principle of every religion to a given extent, but emphatically so of it; and therefore, while we were talking of kindness to the catholics, and while we expected from them gratitude for such kindness, we ought not to be surprised if that gratitude consisted in their endeavouring to convert the whole nation; nor should we be angry with them for such an attempt, as they believed they could not obtain for us a greater blessing than to make catholics of us all; but it was our business to be on our guard against

such a spirit, since it was utterly inconsistent with the spirit of our own constitution.

"Notwithstanding, he would not (then) say a word against toleration, as there was not a man in England who had more esteem for it than himself. This, however, did not compel him to lay aside all precaution against the possible effects of the overgrowth of popery in this country. He should not wish to see a hair of a man's head hurt on account of his religious opinions; but that did not compel him to think that catholics were the best subjects in this country: on the whole, he wished that the bill might go into a committee, in order to receive the necessary amendments."

Soon after this, Mr. Perceval attained the first grand step in his profession, having been appointed Solicitor-General, at the age of thirty-nine. In 1802, he became Attorney-General, which situation he held during a period of three years and ten months.

As all objects connected with religion had engaged his particular attention, so in 1803, on the discussion of the "Clergy Non-residence Bill," he objected to the lax manner in which some of the clauses were worded; he reprobated the principle of depriving the parishioners, in every part of England, of a residentiary, clergyman, and considered the present rather as a bill of relaxation than a bill of restriction. He, nevertheless, declared, that he considered "pluralities as a great grievance," and was of opinion that the discretion of granting exemptions should be vested in the bishops.

Mr. Perceval was also a strenuous advocate for the union with Ireland, during Mr. Pitt's administration. He also, on May 24, 1803, defended the origin of the present war with France. In 1807 he opposed Mr. Fox; who argued in favour of the Irish Catholic Petition, on the ground that concession would only encourage new claims. Yet the Spanish Catholics, and their cause against the French, Mr. Perceval defended with all his ability.

When Mr. Perceval relinquished his situation at the bar, he very prudently contracted for the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster for life, as a compensation for the loss of his professional gains; but his proposition was modified in the usual manner in its progress through the House.

To sum up the character of Mr. Per-

ceval in brief, it has been recently observed, that he was a gentleman more esteemed in private life than almost any whose attention has been necessarily diverted from the discharge of its subordinate offices, to the fulfilment of the more arduous duties of a public station. Mr. Pitt, unquestionably a greater statesman and orator than Mr. Perceval, was no husband, no father; his friendships were all political;—or those which had been heated into life by the warmth of youth, were ultimately rendered such by the particular turn of his mind, and his general habits of intercourse. Mr. Fox was a man of amiable manners, and possessed a tender heart; but he was never much withheld from the cultivation of domestic enjoyments by a laborious employment in the service of the state. Mr. Perceval, on the contrary, was at once an attentive husband, a fond and instructive father, an affectionate friend, and an active servant of the public, or an industrious follower of the profession in which he was bred; and in the irreproachable discharge of all the duties resulting from these several characters, he constantly lived ever since he became a man. Of his virtue and his abilities as a minister posterity will form a better opinion, than we can possibly collect from the mere temporary feeling of the Lords and Commons; and which, perhaps, will hereafter appear to have been wrung more from their sympathy with Mr. Perceval as a *man*, than their approbation of him as a *minister*; and from that natural abhorrence which the generality of men must always feel to premeditated murder and assassination.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

PERMIT me to return my thanks to you, for the notice you have been pleased to take of my account of the Pix, in your Magazine for April last; for the manner in which you have introduced it, and for the notes which you have added for its illustration.

On two or three points, however, I would beg the favour of further information, in order that I may correct my account, if it be inaccurate.

In the assize of money, [Pat. 6. Johan. n. 7. dora.] which you have referred to in note †, page 269, I am unable to find any allusion to a trial of the Pix, although a certain degree of fineness appears to have been specified.

The Seymour, referred to in note †, page 261, is, I presume, the Author of an History of London. By the manner in which the extract from his work is given, I am uncertain whether he means to say, absolutely, that a jury of goldsmiths was taken from the Company so early as the reign of Richard II. or—whether he has not merely stated the date of the establishment of the Company, and has then proceeded to say, that out of the company such jury is taken. This you will see does not give any precise time for the fact; which may possibly not have happened until the 37th year of Elizabeth, when I have dated the earliest instance which has occurred to me of a jury composed of professional artists.

In note †, page 262, is a reference (b) to records of the trials of the Pix. Where are they to be found?

As the above information is requested for the sole purpose of correcting the errors in my Annals of the Coinage of Great Britain, which I hope the liberality of the Public will enable me to send to the press very shortly, I shall trust to your goodness to excuse the trouble I am giving you.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant,

ROGERS RUDING.

Maldon, near Kingston, Surry,

June 8, 1812.

COMETS a PRELUDE to MISCHIEF.

"The rushing Comet to the Sun descends."

A. D. 64. A Comet appeared in the shape of a sword, which hung over Jerusalem six months. A. D. 70, Jerusalem was besieged; and after a long and obstinate defence, during which time eleven hundred thousand persons perished, besides a multitude that endured other miseries: the city and temple were taken, sacked, and burned by Titus the Roman general, and ninety-seven thousand were taken prisoners. A. D. 1665, a Comet was discovered by Helvetius, who asserted that it cast a shadow on its tail. The dreadful fire of London happened in 1666.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

FINE Gold rose one shilling per ounce on the 28th ultimo, and one shilling more on the 6th instant.

Present price at the London Refiners

Fine gold £ 5 9s 0d.

Fine silver 0 7s 0d. $\frac{1}{2}$

June 17, 1812.

B. S.



*Monument erected at Bombay to the Memory
of Cap^t. Gen^l. George Warden, of the Hon^{ble}.
Company's Artillery on that establishment.*

CAPTAIN WARDEN'S MONUMENT.

IT has often been our lot to commemorate departed excellence in various walks of life, and we have ever cheerfully devoted a space in this work to the grateful remembrance of officers who have deserved well of their country. The subjects of our panegyrick have, indeed, generally been men who had attained celebrity in their profession by a long course of years and service; but we trust no apology will be deemed necessary for directing our readers' attention to the following Epitaph; part of which is an official record of highly conspicuous merit in a young officer, whose death seems to have been lamented with unusual solemnity by his local superiors, who could best appreciate his character.

We have prefixed to our present number an accurate ENGRAVING of an elegant monument (of which a description is subjoined) erected by his friends in the church at Bombay on the melancholy occasion.

DESCRIPTION

Of the MONUMENT executed by Mr. BACON, and erected in the Church at BOMBAY, to the MEMORY of CAPTAIN GEORGE WARDEN.

Raised on an architectural base, which contains the inscription, is a groupe in statuary marble, representing *Affection* clinging to the remains of the deceased *Captain*, while *Faith* contemplates his ascending spirit, which is represented against a pyramid of dove-coloured marble, placed behind, and rising above the remainder of the sculpture.

To avoid the exhibition of the whole of a deceased figure, the artist has placed it under an arch, or recess, over which are grouped various military trophies, and from which descends the British Flag, so contrived as to conceal great part of the dead body, but leaving sufficient to convey the intended sentiment and expression of the general subject.

INSCRIPTION.

This Monument is dedicated to the Memory of

CAPTAIN LIEUT. GEORGE WARDEN,

of the Honourable Company's Artillery, on the establishment of Bombay;
who died, and was interred, at the village of Choor-verah,
on the 15th October, 1807,

in the 32d year of his age, on his route from BARODA to CAMBAY.

That event having been communicated to Government by the Commanding Officer of the Forces,

in terms of deep concern, was published to the Army as follows, viz.

Bombay Castle, 29th Oct. 1807.

GENERAL ORDER BY GOVERNMENT.

“ The Honourable the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL is duly sensible, with the COMMANDING OFFICER of the FORCES, of the loss which the service has sustained in the death of CAPTAIN WARDEN of the corps of Artillery, whose merits have not failed to attract the favourable notice of his immediate superiors, and of Government.

“ From his first entrance, soon after his arrival in the country, upon the active discharge of his duties against the COOLIES, under the late COLONEL LITTLE, in 1794, to those periods of his subsequent employment on the several important occasions on which the Bombay army has been called into the field; at the taking of COLUMBO; on the memorable battle of SADASHEER, on the 4th of March, 1799; at the fall of SERINGAPATAM; and in the reduction of the fortress of JEMULABAD in that year; on the expedition to EGYPT; and on the siege of BARODA; the zeal, the steady gallantry, and professional acquirements of this late very deserving officer, stood, on each of those eventful occasions, and in particular on the last, highly distinguished.”

By order of the Honourable the GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL,

WILLIAM NEWNHAM, *Secretary to Government.*

CAPTAIN WARDEN was indeed an enthusiast in his profession.
 Devoted to its pursuits with exemplary ardour,
 He soon attracted the notice of his superiors;
 Whose approbation, esteem, and confidence, accompanied him through life.
 Spotless in his professional reputation,
 His private conduct was also without blemish.
 It was regulated by principles of the purest honour which never slumbered,
 But strongly marked every incident of his life.
 Incorrupt and incorruptible,
 His zeal for the honour of the service and the interest of the Company in all
 things committed to his charge
 Was never tarnished by the slightest aberration from inflexible integrity.
 In the current duties of social life he was kind, and without guile.
 A peculiar vivacity in his manner, and tone of voice, was sometimes tinged
 with a shade of irritability;
 But enmity never rankled in his breast,
 And turpitude alone excited his resentment.

Alas! these early indications of character
 Public and private,
 From which so much was to be hoped by the FRIENDS OF VIRTUE and of
 HIS COUNTRY,
 And so much to be dreaded by the enemies of BOTH,
 Only serve to aggravate the regret of his friends of all classes, civil and military;
 And to enhance the exacerbation of grief, which overwhelms his
 surviving relatives,
 Thus bereft of a dutiful son, and an affectionate brother,
 Who lived long enough to inspire them with the fondest presages of his
 Future excellence and eminence:
 And was torn from them while rapidly advancing
 To the consummation of all their wishes!!!

FISH;

*Or the CONVERSION of a LUXURY of the
 RICH to the Food of the POOR.*

“OF all the animal foods with which man is furnished, there are none so plenty as fish,” saith that very ingenious author, and excellent magistrate, the late *Henry Fielding*, Esq. in his last work.* “A little rivulet,” he continues, “that glides almost unperceived through a vast tract of rich land, will support more hundreds with the flesh of its inhabitants, than the meadow will nourish individuals. But if this be true of rivers, it is much truer of the sea-shores, which abound with such immense variety of fish, that the curious fisherman, after he has made his draught, often culls only the daintiest part, and leaves the rest of his prey to perish on the shore.

“If this be true, it would appear, I think, that there is nothing which might be had in such abundance, and consequently so cheap, as fish; of which

nature seems to have provided such inexhaustible stores with some peculiar design. In the production of terrestrial animals, she proceeds with such slowness, that in the larger kind a single female seldom produces more than one in a year; and this again requires three, four, or five years more to bring it to perfection. And though the lesser quadrupeds, those of the wild kind particularly, with the birds, do multiply much faster, yet can none of these bear any proportion with the aquatic animals, of whom every female is furnished with an offspring exceeding the power of numbers, and which in many instances a single year is capable of bringing to some degree of maturity.

“What then ought, in general, to be so cheap as fish? What then so properly the food of the poor? So in many places they are; so they might always be in great cities, which are generally situated near the sea, or on the conflux of large rivers. How comes it then, to look no further abroad for instances, that in our City of London the

* The Journal of a Voyage to Lisbon. Ed. 1508.

case is so far otherwise, that, except that of sprats, there is not one poor palate in a hundred that knows the taste of fish."

For this, (although Fish has, since the time of *Fielding*, become much more plenty in the metropolis) the reason in the following notice is in some degree given, we are therefore extremely glad to introduce it to the public, and at the same time to intimate, that the EVIL which the above-named MAGISTRATE, whose extensive practice had made him perfectly acquainted with the distress of the poor, and whose sensibility had in his mind created an anxiety to relieve their wants, has in several parts of his works so feelingly described and lamented, is likely, through the benevolent exertions of a *Society of GENTLEMEN*, to be greatly repressed, if not entirely obviated: for although the annexed advertisement only mentions one sort of fish, (*mackarel*) we hope and trust its beneficent purposes will be extended to *herrings*, *cod* both *fresh* and *salted*, and to every other species as their seasons occur: at the same time we must observe, that a *double benefit* is likely to arise from this PATRIOTIC MEASURE; for while the poor are fed, the encouragement of our FISHERY, alas! too much neglected, will add to the MARINE STRENGTH OF THE NATION, by nurturing a body of men, who are as *cool* in STORMS as they are INVINCIBLE in BATTLES.

RELIEF OF THE POOR.

Association for Relief of the Manufacturing and labouring Poor.—We are informed that this Society has adopted a mode of obtaining provision for the Poor, which, though extremely simple, has produced very beneficial consequences:—

It appears, that when there is an abundant supply of mackarel at the market, and a consequent depression of the price, large quantities of them are frequently thrown overboard from the vessels that have not arrived at it. The quantity of food thus lost to the public has been of course very considerable; and the Association, to prevent this evil, offered to secure to the owners 10s. per hundred for all the mackarel which they should bring and forward to certain stations of sale. The effect produced is, that an immense supply

of mackarel has been brought to the metropolis, and the price of them has gradually sunk till it has reached the Society's standard of purchase. About 17,000 of them have been thus disposed of within a few days back, and a very large proportion sold to the poor at one penny each. The consequence of this great addition to the general quantity of food has been, that a fall in the prices of the joints of meat usually sold to the poor has been occasioned; and in the neighbourhood of Spitalfields, where the sales of fish have been made, those parts of the meat have fallen three halfpence or two pence per pound. While the lower orders have been relieved by the succession of diet, the public at large have been also benefited, and have become, by a farther obligation, the debtors of this Institution, in trust for the poor, by the advantage they have thus received. The public cannot have received too strong an impression of the importance of this Institution at the present season. Although, without in any way adverting to the ultimate effects of a revocation of the Orders in Council, it is probable that relief to the manufacturers will, at no very distant period, be obtained for them in consequence of such repeal,* it must yet be remembered, that distress is now actually prevailing, and that a large arrear of want, with its attendant miseries, is still to be felt for and supplied. It is, therefore, hoped, that the present urgency of this object of benevolence will receive much greater attention, and the funds of the Association be rendered more adequate to the aid of the various local efforts of the country districts.

PEN AND INK.

"Richardson, Sir! is an author that has illustrated the knowledge of human nature, and taught the passions to move at the command of virtue." DR. JOHNSON.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

DEAR SIR,

SOME years ago, at the period of an uncommon press of business among the *dyers*, occasioned by the expectation of a *general mourning*, I remember that two journeymen of that trade met, in a street less than 100 miles distant from the spot where I am

* This has since taken place.—ERR.

now writing, between whom the following short colloquy ensued.

1st. Dyer. So, Tom, you're up at last. I was sent from the dye-house to seek you.

2d. Dyer. The House sat late last night.

1st. Dyer. What's that to you?

2d. Dyer. I want to see the *news-paper*: good speaking, I warrant.

1st. Dyer. Where are you going?

2d. Dyer. To the THREE NEATS' TONGUES.*

1st. Dyer. But why do you wish to see the paper in such a hurry?

2d. Dyer. I like to know what's doing above stairs."

So do I. I am like my friend the Dyer, extremely fond of any articles of news which tend to inform me what is doing *above stairs*: I scarcely can be said to *read*, but actually *devour* such intelligence; for which reason, I am wonderfully delighted to find, that a practice, I believe, introduced to modern times by an author who is by *Dr. Johnson* stated to have illustrated the knowledge of human nature, and taught the passions to move at the command of virtue, has been lately revived. To explain more correctly my meaning, I must state, that you, Sir, will probably recollect even better than myself, that in the celebrated novel of *Sir Charles Grandison*, this *precise* gentleman, believing the *private conversation* which was about to ensue betwixt him and *Sir Hargrave Pollexfen*, would be of *public importance*, most cautiously placed a *short-hand writer* in an adjoining closet. Of this measure he acquainted *Sir Hargrave*, who having no objection to it, the conversation when taken was read to the parties, corrected, amended, annotated, and, as every one knows, *PUBLISHED*. This, as I have already observed, is a mode of letting us know *what is doing above stairs*, that gives me great pleasure. It is, probably, the way *Plutarch* obtained his intelligence respecting what had passed at "THE BANQUET OF THE SEVEN SAGES;" and certainly the medium through which the public have been gratified with a *thorough knowledge* of transactions that would otherwise have remained *profound secrets*. *Apropos*, of the transactions alluded to, their transmission to the public seems to be

an improvement upon *Richardson*. In those you do not hear of a *stenographyst* stuffed into a *closet*, but the *parties themselves* are supposed to have recorded their *own conversations*. I have, Sir, formerly heard the *Sesquipedalia Verba* of *Horne*, humorously termed *Pen and Ink Words*; but I never before heard of *Pen and Ink Dialogues*; therefore, as I consider this practice as a *great political advantage*, give me leave, by the mean of your admired miscellany, to congratulate the public and myself upon it. I am, dear Sir,

Your obedient humble servant,
June 20th, 1812. QUIDNUNC,

For the EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

The HISTORY of a MAN of SILENCE.

PERHAPS there never existed a mortal of a more whimsical kind of character than myself. *Silence* has been my motto from my cradle; nor ever has it been remembered that I uttered *three syllables* at a time when there was the smallest possibility of making *two* answer the same end.

It has often been remarked, by those who had the care of me in my infancy, that I never laughed, cried, or expressed the smallest attempt of articulation, notwithstanding every means was employed by my parents which bore the least probability of accomplishing this desired effect.

In this state of *taciturnity* I continued till I arrived at my fifteenth year, when my father began to entertain thoughts of placing me as an apprentice, desiring me to make choice of some profession I should like. After having examined into all the whole circle of arts and sciences, I made choice of a *limner*; my reason for giving this the preference was, that I thought it the most favourable to my darling doctrine, *Silence*.

The term of my apprenticeship being expired, I entered into business for myself; but soon began to perceive the absolute necessity I lay under for a wife: I accordingly fixed my affections on a young lady my next door neighbour, who was no stranger to my peculiarity of character, and therefore the most likely to produce promotion towards my domestic happiness. Notwithstanding I was determined upon the match, yet I could not at any rate prevail upon myself to open my lips to her; but I spoke

* The sign of a public house.

very forcibly—with my eyes.—I began to follow her with the greatest assiduity; always, however, paying a proper regard to the tacit singularity of my disposition.—Was she at church—so was I.—Was she at the play—so was I. I attended her like a shadow, equally as constant and equally silent.

My attention to her at last attracted the observation of her mother, who, having sent for me, addressed me nearly as follows: "I have observed, Sir, that you have lately behaved in so very particular a manner to my daughter, that it would be highly indiscreet and unpardonable in me, as her mother, any longer to overlook it; I have, therefore sent for you to know your intentions, from yourself. If your views are dishonourable, I beg you will remove them to some other object.—If, on the contrary, you are actuated by honourable principles, it is time you should now declare it, as my daughter's reputation may be hurt by a continuance of your particularity.—In a word, Sir, is it your intention to make my daughter your wife?" As I found there was now a necessity for *speaking*, I gently squeezed her hand, and said "Yes." Thus ended this remarkable courtship with only *one* word on my side, and still less on that of my intended wife's.

An old acquaintance, who was captain of a ship, calling to see me one day, I detained him to dinner; which being over, he insisted on my returning his visit by supping with him the following night on board his ship. This I readily promised him; and accordingly, at the time agreed on, I repaired to the place of appointment, where I found a cordial reception from the captain, who was exceedingly glad of my company. Having occasion to go upon deck, which I was not much acquainted with, I, unfortunately, fell overboard; however, as I was an excellent swimmer, it gave me no matter of concern, notwithstanding it required an exertion of all my art to avoid the suction occasioned by the bottom of the vessel. The Captain, who wondered at what detained me, came himself upon deck, and, missing me, instantly conjectured what was my situation. The night being uncommonly dark, it would have been in vain to have endeavoured at finding me, otherwise than by calling to me, which he did with all the force of lungs he was possessed of. But, notwithstanding I was nearly spent, and

my strength was almost exhausted, by so long buffeting the water, I refused to give him any answer. As he was no stranger to my peculiarity of humour, he immediately gave orders to put out the boat, which was directly done; when he found me almost lifeless, and I verily believe a few minutes more in the water would have qualified me for an eternal *silence*.

I had for some years frequented a certain coffee-house, where I was universally taken for a *dumb person*. The other customers were so well convinced of my being deprived of the power of speech, that they never scrupled to repeat any thing, however secret, before me. A gentleman who had used the same house for three years, during which time seldom a day passed without his seeing me (though he had never known me open my lips), happening one morning to sit next me, very accidentally overturned a cup of scalding chocolate upon my legs. Overcome by pain, I immediately started from my seat, and roared out, "'Sdeath, Sir!" An earthquake could not have occasioned greater consternation than did these two monosyllables of mine. The whole coffee-room was in a confusion; some insisted that I was a Jesuit; others that I was a French spy; while not a few were inclined to set me down as an emissary of Buonaparte's. And as I began to perceive that they were not much disposed to conjecture in my favour, I paid my sixpence, and never more shall enter that house.

A close attention to business having greatly impaired my health, I was advised to take a country lodging for the benefit of the air; but a lingual noise is not the only one I dislike; I am for ever changing my situation. In one place, I was disturbed in the morning by the crowing of a cock; in another, by the barking of a dog; and in the third, by the prattling of a parrot. One night my rest was disturbed by the courtship of a couple of cats, and the next by the squeaking of a pig. In brief, my silent disposition makes me miserable every where; therefore, I am determined to immediately return to London, where, in the variety of noise, neither cocks, dogs, pigs, nor parrots can be particularly noticed; and till my arrival, I subscribe myself,

Mr. Editor,

Yours, obediently,

THOMAS SILENT.

May 9th, 1812.

PORTRAIT OF JOHN BELLINGHAM THE ASSASSIN,



The following further particulars (see p. 390) respecting the late John Bellingham and his family, have been received from a gentleman at Liverpool, in a letter addressed to J. J. COSSART, Esq. F.A.S. Clement's-lane, Lombard-street, who has favoured us with a sight of it:

“ John Bellingham lived at No. 46, Duke-street, Liverpool.

“ Mrs. Bellingham is a milliner and dress-maker in the same-house, in partnership with a Miss Stevens; and last year it was carried on under the firm—Bellingham and Stevens; but *now* in Miss Stevens's name only, although Mrs. B. is still a partner. They don't keep a public shop—(they are here called rooms). They have an equal share of business with others; but none of the milliners do much at present.

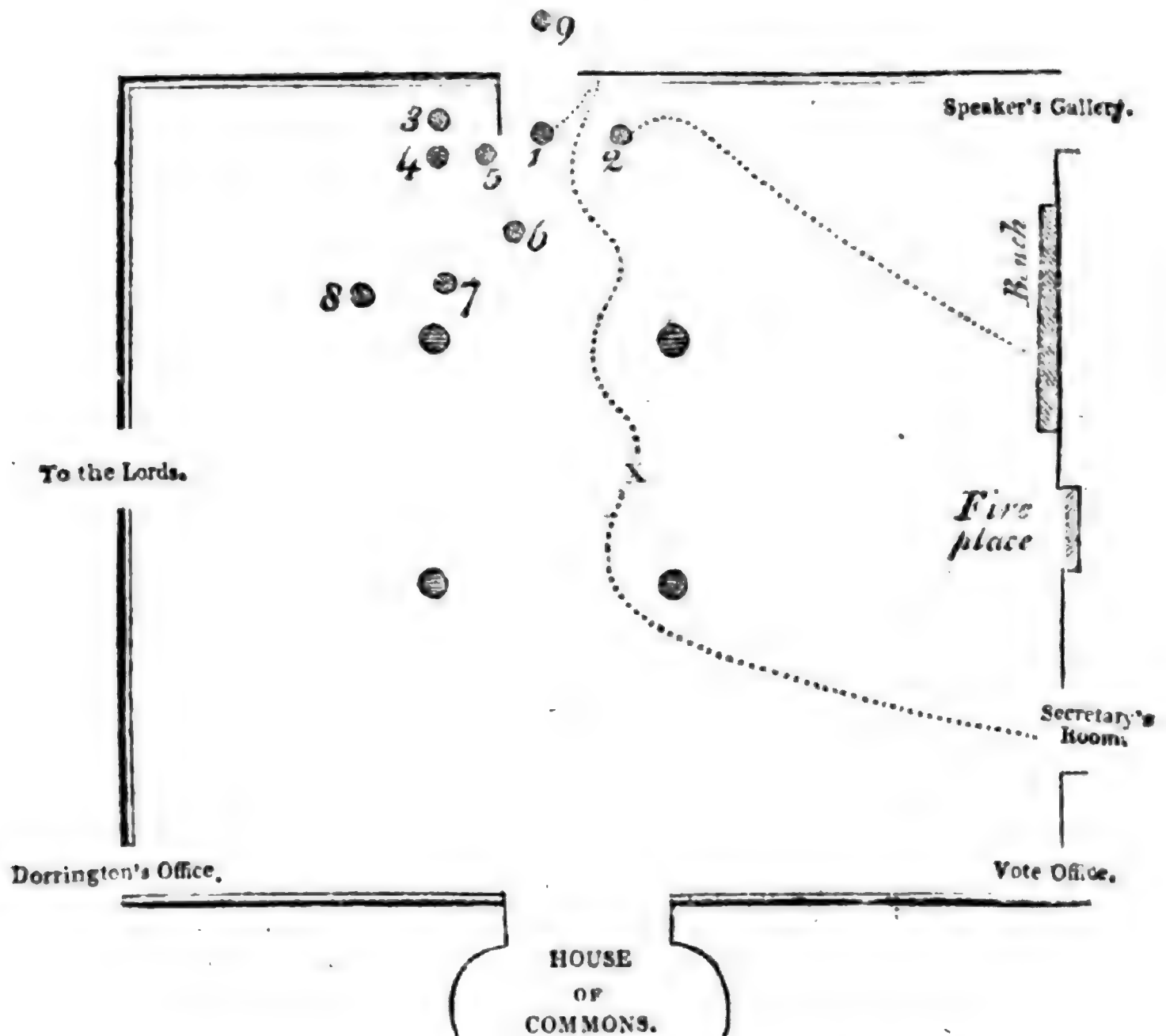
“ Mrs. B.'s age is twenty-nine to thirty-one years; a very pleasant, affable, woman; genteel in her manners; rather short, and was inclined to be lusty, but is now reduced to a skeleton.—He was a most affectionate husband and father, particularly fond of his children (three boys), the eldest about nine years of age, the youngest about eleven months. Bellingham had very little acquaintance at this place, and was indeed very little known; as his business was not of much magnitude. He did some little to Russia; but, since the disturbance with that country, turned his attention to the Irish Commission Business.

“ Of his three sons, a brother-in-law has taken two. You'd be astonished to find how shy people are of speaking on the subject. Those who have known him do not like to acknowledge it.”

The same gentleman, referring to the PORTRAIT OF BELLINGHAM from which the above is copied,* testifies as to its accuracy; and therefore we have been induced to hand it down for the gratification of curiosity in future generations.

* Published in the *Liverpool Mercury* of the 29th of May, 1812.

PLAN OF THE LOBBY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.



- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 1. Mr. PERCEVAL. | 4. Mr. COWELL. | 7. Mr. COBB. |
| 2. The Assassin. | 5. Mr. BOYS. | 8. Mr. SAWKINS. |
| 3. Lord F. OSBORNE. | 6. Mr. CHAPMAN. | 9. Mr. JARDINE. |

Mr. PERCEVAL, on being shot, fell back for a moment in the direction of the dotted line; he then advanced, as if going into the House, but fell at the mark X, from whence he was carried apparently a corpse into the Secretary's room.

The Assassin, on firing his pistol, turned round, and seated himself on a bench near the fire-place, and said, "I am the unfortunate man who has done the deed—my name is John Bellingham—my case is well known."

4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 are certain to have seen two persons run out immediately on the pistol being fired; but 9 is confident no one went out.—The evidence of 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8 is corroborated by Mr. Stephen, who met two men running in the Gallery, and by Mr. Spottiswoode, who could swear to the persons.

MOCK AUCTIONS.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

PERSONS, especially those from the country, will do well to be on their guard against a description of swindlers (principally Jews), who are opening places in all the most leading thoroughfares of the metropolis, for the purpose of selling goods by public auction. At these *Rigg sales*, as they are termed, the most fraudulent practices are resorted to: hired puffers are engaged to attend, and the articles on view and sale are made for the express purpose of defrauding the unwary.

Gray's Inn. AN OBSERVER.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

I HAVE often thought, that much good would result to the community, were a society established in the metropolis for the purpose of bestowing rewards on Police Officers and others who might distinguish themselves by the apprehension of offenders. Fifteen hundred or two thousand pounds expended annually in this way, would have a great tendency to prevent crimes. Should such a society ever be established, I should feel very great satisfaction on becoming a subscriber.

Gray's Inn. A CONSTANT READER.

P. S. That notorious house breaker, the late Leonard White, was apprehended by a watchman in the act of burglary. The watchman, in taking him, had his scull fractured by an iron crow. White was convicted under Lord Ellenborough's Act, and the poor fellow had no reward whatever.

REMEDY FOR THE CROUP.

To the Editor of the European Magazine.

SIR,

AS the papers of the day give to the public a melancholy statement of mortality, occasioned in one family by the Croup, it may not, perhaps, be unacceptable to you to possess (that through the same channel you may communicate to them) the following very simple recipe, which has succeeded in many very desperate cases of that disorder, viz.—Ward's Essence:—four ounces of the highly rectified spirits of wine, and four ounces of camphor; let them be thoroughly well mixed and incorporated; then add four ounces of the best volatile spirit of sal ammoniac. If *both* the spirits

used be not good, the proper quantity of camphor will not be taken up by them.

The above essence was long ago introduced as an embrocation for sprains, rheumatism, quinsy, and some kinds of sore throat. A much more respected physician, Dr. Hawkins, of Monmouthshire, first tried it for the Croup a few years ago; and with such success, that out of an equal number of cases of Croup compared by him with the patients of a friend who used the established plans in that disorder, that friend lost sixteen—he none.

He directs the throat to be bathed with the essence, and a piece of flannel to be dipped into it, and tied round. This has given immediate relief in very violent paroxysms.

2d. June, 1812.

W. D. A.

ON THE PRICE OF BREAD.

(From "*Hints on the real Cause of the High Price of Bread.*")

NOT to embarrass the statement with a long detail, or a variety of estimates, it may be best to give a calculation founded on the latest returns, which are as follow:—April 4, 1812, wheat, on the average, was 119s. 4d. the quarter; fine flour, ditto, 107s. the sack; the quartern loaf, 1s. 6½d. 4lb. 5oz.

"Now, as wheat is the raw material, the price of bread, if fixed by that standard, would be, for the quartern loaf, 1s. 1½d. !

"The mode of calculating is this—a quarter of wheat produces 120 loaves. The price of baking is 19s. ; so that we should add 19s. to 119s. 4d. making 138s. 4d. ; which sum, divided by 120, the number of loaves, gives 1s. 1¼d. or 1s. 1½d. that is 6½d. less than the actual price. This was the proportion always preserved till the year 1760, when it gradually rose to the present enormous price. The way that this is managed is as follows:—Flour used to be two-thirds of the price of wheat; or, according to the old proportion, it ought now to be 80s. the sack at most; to which, add 13s. for baking, and we have 93s. for 80 loaves, which the sack produces, at 1s. 1½d. but say 1s. 2d. The Lord Mayor, however, takes the flour, not at 80s. as it ought to be, but at 107s. as returned to him. Now, to 107s. add 13s. and we have 120s. which, divided by 80, gives 1s. 6d. : there is a small fraction; but as no fraction less than ¼ is admitted, and as the advantage is, as it ought to be, given to the baker, it makes 1s. 6½d.

THE
LONDON REVIEW,
AND
LITERARY JOURNAL,
FOR JUNE, 1812.

QUID SIT PULCHRUM, QUID TURPE, QUID UTILE, QUID NON.

Calamities of Authors: including some Inquiries respecting their Moral and Literary Characters. By the Author of the Curiosities of Literature. 2 vols. 12mo. 1812.

Sure fewer perils do environ
"The man that meddles with cold iron,"
Than haunt the wretch who leaves bright arms
For Muses—Malice—Duns in swarms,
And in a tatter'd coat or gown
Toils, frets, and starves, to court renown,
'Till disappointed, slander'd, jaded,
His health declin'd, his genius faded,
Too late, he finds, his prose and rhyme
Were merely glittering waste of time.

"Such a superiority do the pursuits of literature possess above every other occupation, that even he who attains but a mediocrity in them merits the pre-eminence above those that excel in the most common and vulgar professions."—HUME.

IN contemplating this work, for the purpose of transmitting our thoughts upon it to the public, the first reflection that strikes us is, *its object*. This, we learn from the title, which might as well have been *The Miseries of Literary Life*, is to enumerate, while it deplores, the calamities of authors, and, consequently, to include some inquiries respecting their moral and literary characters, most unquestionably for the philanthropic purpose of warning the rising generation (for the present is, we fear, incorrigible), by the examples of their predecessors, of the various evils that await those who, impelled by some malignant influence,

—leave the thorny way,

And in the flowery paths of writing stray;
for although Hume hints, that even a mediocrity of literary pre-eminence is a considerable degree of moral exaltation, yet, as we do not implicitly subscribe to that opinion, let us still, in consideration of the scope and intention of this work,
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. June 1812.

for a moment inquire, if authors are, in general, such an unhappy race of beings as is, in the subsequent pages, described? or whether more than half the evils that are so forcibly detailed, and so feelingly deplored, have arisen NOT from their professional calamities as writers, but from the turbulence or extravagance of their passions, as men? CHURCHILL, who had, certainly, no reason to complain of his ill success as an author, who upon the wings of *Party* might have soared to the temple of *Fame* and *Fortune*, has, we recollect, said,

"Sure 'tis a curse which angry fates impose
To mortify man's arrogance, that those
Who're fashion'd of some better sort of clay
Should sooner than the common herd decay:"

therefore we fear that "man's arrogance," rather than any superiority in his mental attainments or corporeal construction, has been, in very numerous instances, the great cause and impediment of literary existence, and of the diminution of literary comforts.

The ingenious fable of the statue, one half of which was painted *black* and the other half *white*, will correctly elucidate the very natural position that forces itself upon our minds; which is, that literature, like many other professional objects, has its *black* and its *white* sides, its *deep shades* and *high lights*, its *demi-tints* and *reflexes*, which take their *tone* not only from the situation in which the *piece* is placed, but from the mental colouring of the artist. That a very great number of writers have, in all ages and nations, had occasion to lament their fate, no one who has seen men of extensive learning and elevated genius neglected, literary efforts unrewarded, and sensibility the most acute held up to the reprobation or ridicule of the public, will deny; but it must, at the same time, be

allowed, that these latter objects, either of contempt or of persecution, have not suffered in *silence*; hence has arisen the various complaints with which literature has been loaded. To take these no higher in the chronological scale than DRYDEN, we shall find, that, in one of his prefaces, he, after observing that he is growing old, says, "Certainly if a man can ever have reason to set a value upon himself, it is when his ungenerous enemies are taking the advantage of the times upon him, to ruin him in his reputation; and therefore, for once, I will make bold to take the advice of my old master, *Virgil*, *Tu, ne cede malis; sed contra audentior ito*:"

and in another, "It was from a principle of nobleness in them,† that they would not suffer one to want who was grown old in their service:"‡ and so in many more.—Yet, unquestionably, much of the uneasiness of DRYDEN arose from the irritability of his own temper, and, certainly, some from a continual anxiety to appear wiser than his contemporaries. His learning, diverging into as many streams as the Nile at the Delta, would, in any other author, have been deemed pedantry; and even with respect to him, it frequently, say his enemies, "seems difficult to direct the course of any one of them, so as fully to involve his subject, which, in some instances, may be termed *adrift*." However, if "DRYDEN was not safe," it was, certainly, owing to his having, with great pains, formed a *hot bed* for the production of critics; he was poisoned by the mushrooms that he had himself raised; he taught men to become judges of poetry; and asperity toward their master seems to have followed of course. In the antecedent age, poets had been as anxious to commend, as in his and the subsequent they were to censure each other. BEN JONSON, though morose, haughty, and dogmatic, had yet prefixed to his works more than a dozen commendatory poems; RANDOLPH twice as many; those of BEAUMONT and FLETCHER are preceded by thirty-eight; and so of a hundred others: but as those good times are long since past; as liberality and literature have been long since separated, we think the writer of this work was right in considering the calamities of authors, in the period

when they most abounded. One of these calamities in the last century, of which every dabbler in *pen and ink* complained, arose from their abundance; like Prior's *fat man*, &c.

"They made the very crowd they blam'd."

Of this abundance SWIFT, in the early part of his life, endeavoured to form a calculation; for, speaking of writers, he says, they,

"As number'd by their pecks of coals,
Amount to eight thousand souls."

Perhaps the Dean exaggerated; but they certainly were, in his time, so numerous, that it was impossible, supposing them equal in talents, that they should all have been successful: yet that very many were so, we should, had we leisure, endeavour to evince; for although, from the age of BEN JONSON, *poverty* and *poetry* have been ideally connected,§ still it would be easy to show, that, in reality, they have been frequently separated. However, a more important object, at present, demands our particular attention, which, as the reader will easily suggest, is to turn to the work that has given rise to the preceding observations; and which, as GARRICK once said, we thought too important to be sent upon the stage without a little *drumming and trumpeting*. "The Calamities of Authors" then, as deplored by a gentleman whom they have never reached, is, although in some of its deductions *speculative*, in its principal materials, we fear, *as certain* as in its compilation and composition it is ingenious, and in its purposes amusing and moral: but in this respect he shall speak for himself.

"The chief object of the present work is," he observes, "to ascertain some doubtful points concerning Authors. The title of AUTHOR still retains its seduction among our youth, and is consecrated by ages. Yet what affectionate parent would consent to see his son devote himself to his pen as a profession? The studies of a true author insulate him in society, exacting daily

§ "How happy yet should I esteem myself,
Could I by any practice wean the boy
From the vain course of study he affects.

* * * * *

Dreaming of nought but idle poetry,
That fruitless and unprofitable art,
Good unto none, but least to the possessors."

Every Man in his Humour,
Act I. Scene I.

* Preface to Don Sebastian.

† The audiences.

‡ Cicero.

labours; yet he will receive but little encouragement, and less remuneration. It will be found, that the most successful author can obtain no equivalent for the labours of his life. I have endeavoured to ascertain this fact, to develop the causes, and to paint the variety of evils that naturally result from the disappointments of genius. Authors themselves never discover this melancholy truth, till they have yielded to an impulse, and adopted a profession, too late in life to resist the one or abandon the other. Whoever labours without hope, a painful state to which authors are at length reduced, may surely be placed among the most injured class in the community. Most authors close their lives in apathy or despair; and too many of them live by means which few of them would not blush to describe."

Is this generally so? Are "most authors"

"Coach'd, carted, trod upon, now loose,
now fast,

And carried off on some dog's tail at last?"
If they are, what a frightful phantom of a profession are we now pursuing? But let us attend to the subsequent passage, which is explanatory.

"Besides this perpetual struggle with penury, there are also moral causes which influence the literary character, fertile in calamities. I have drawn the individual characters and feelings of authors from their own confessions, or deduced them from the prevailing events of their lives, and often discovered them in the secret history, as it floats on tradition, or lies concealed in authentic and original documents. I would paint what has not been unhappily called the *Psychological* character."*

* "From the Grecian *Psyche*, or the *Soul*, the Germans have borrowed this expressive term. They have a *Psychological Magazine*. Some of our own recent authors have adopted the term peculiarly adapted to the historian of the human mind." Yet we should, from our dislike to innovation, be very cautious of using it, and also because the *Athenian* emblem of the *Soul*, exhibited by a *moth*, or *butterfly*, perched upon the shoulder of a beautiful virgin, as in the gem, and seeming, by the expansion of its wings, to catch her breath, we conceive, rather means the *amatory* than the *intellectual soul*, the *sensual* than the *divine spirit*; it is the personification of a well-known address from *Cupid* to *Psyche*, "My life!" "My soul!" and applies rather to *passion* than to *principle*.—Vide *Yezn. Plutarch's Morals, passim, Aphelut. Metamorph. lib. iv. p. 90, &c.*

AUTHORS BY PROFESSION

is the title to the first article of this work, and includes notices of GUTHRIE, AMHURST, and SMOLLET.

"An author by profession" is defined "to have no other means of subsistence, than such as are extracted from the quill; and no one believes these to be so precarious as they really are, until disappointed, distressed, and thrown out of every pursuit, by which he can derive a maintenance, the noblest mind often sinks to a venal dependant or a sordid labourer."

Feeling for the distresses that are said to be the concomitants of the *literary profession*, and the degraded state to which it has sometimes been reduced by unworthy members, our author seems to have forgotten that the best of things may be perverted to the worst of purposes; that there is nothing in the profession itself degrading, Heaven forbid there should: he seems to have forgotten, that SHAKESPEARE himself was an author "*by profession*,"

"Whose daily labour was his daily bread;" and so, with the exception of SIDNEY and a few others in that age, and, in the next,

"The mob of gentlemen that wrote with ease,"

were all those men whose *celebrated*, whose almost *idolized*, names formed and adorned the literature of ENGLAND.

Had not POPE been an author "*by profession*," he would never have attained any degree of opulence: SWIFT would never have been a *dean*; ADDISON a secretary of state; STEELE a member of Parliament; PRIOR an ambassador; nor would many others, whose histories are extant, have attained the highest dignities both in Church and State; and even in our own days—But we will waive a further pursuit of this subject, to interrogate our author, why the superior energies of the human mind, why *talents* that can stimulate the best feelings of the heart, that can influence *virtue* and discountenance *vice*, should render a man obnoxious to observation, merely because he receives that *meed* which every *genius*, aye and every *blockhead*, in the other *learned* professions is entitled to? as this is a problem which it is impossible for us to solve.

Assuming, therefore, for the purpose of this speculation, that those things are so, we must, in continuation, observe,

that from GOTTING, who, with all his venality, was a useful writer, our author's industry has elicited many curious anecdotes. Of Mr. PITT he says, "he fell into an error which he lived to regret—He did not distinguish between authors, he confounded the mercenary with men of talent and character; and, with this contracted view of the political influence of genius, he must have viewed with awe, perhaps with surprise, its mighty labour in the volumes of BURKE."—Yet BURKE, as his early effusions evince, was *once* a professional writer, but such a writer, that, whether he descanted upon *politics*, diverged into *philosophy*, soared to the *hypothetical empyrean*, or delved to the *geological centre*, whether he expanded in *metaphor* or luxuriated in *metaphysics*, he was equally excellent. So obedient to his mental summons were his ideas, that, upon whatsoever subject he chose to dilate, they instantly arranged themselves in rhetorical order, and formed a system which at once displayed the comprehensive mind and intellectual enthusiasm of their master.

Of AMHURST we have nothing to add to what our author has said.—SMOLLET is an instance of genius struggling with difficulties, sometimes repressed by disappointment, and of humour emanating from keen observation, frequently heightened by nervous irritation—*acute sensibility* was the bane to the happiness of Smollet; independence of mind impelled him to think that he deserved more encouragement than he received; and comparison confirmed this opinion: he disdained to court that patronage which he thought his due, yet patronage he never obtained: the consequence of this was disgust, and its product *disease*: his spirit, although it could not in any circumstance *be bent*, was, at length, *broken*.

"THE CASE OF AUTHORS STATED, INCLUDING THE HISTORY OF LITERARY PROPERTY," is, in the first instance, very fairly, and we think correctly, represented. The observations to which this subject gives rise, are at once useful and curious; and the deductions from them are such as govern the possession and descent of every species of property, except *literary*, in this kingdom. A small mistake seems to have crept in at the conclusion of this article. It was not the daughter, but (Mrs. FOSTER) the *grand-daughter* of MILTON, that

occasioned the appeal to the public through the medium of the stage, and in whose favour Dr. JOHNSON wrote, and GARRICK spoke, that admirable prologue beginning with this distich:

"Ye patriot crowds who burn for England's fame!
Ye nymphs whose bosoms beat at MILTON's name."

THE SUFFERINGS OF AUTHORS

next engage the attention of the writer of this work: he, connecting his ideas, in the beginning of this portion of it, with those of the last, observes, that

"The *natural rights and properties* of AUTHORS not having been sufficiently protected, they are defrauded, not indeed of their fame, though they may not always live to witness it, but of their *uninterrupted profits*, which might save them from their frequent degradation in society; and, in the words of the act of ANNE, which confers on them some right of property, 'too often to the ruin of themselves and their families.' It is," he observes, "curious that this act is designed '*for the encouragement of learned men to write useful books.*'" And still, we must add, more curious to reflect, that it was passed at a time when "*a cloud of quills darkened the air,*" at a time when a great part of the *ministry*, and a portion of the *senate*, were, in our idea of the term, *writers by profession*.

"When," says our author, "we became a reading people, books were to be suited to popular tastes; and then that trade was opened *that leads to the workhouse.*"

With reference to GREENE, the master wit, and NASH, "an author by profession," respecting whom, had we space, we could largely expatiate; surely their sufferings rather arose from imprudence than from want of encouragement; we mean, that sort of encouragement which follows men of genius when they become "the *fiddles* of the town:" such as attended Churchill to his grave.

"At common fame a BARD should shudder,
It leaves his BARK without a rudder."

"A MENDICANT AUTHOR AND THE PATRONS OF FORMER TIMES."

The miseries of a *poetical life* are displayed in our author's observations on the genius and pursuits of THOMAS CHURCHYARD, and those of a collector

of antiquities,* exemplified in Stow, the civic historian and chronologist, respecting whom it is correctly stated, that he had a licence "to gather the benevolence of well-disposed people within this realm of ENGLAND." This licence (if we may judge of its success from the parish of *St. Mary Woolnoth*, where only *seven shillings and sixpence* was collected) was not very productive; and therefore, we think, our author might well exclaim,

"Such was the public remuneration of a man who had been useful to his nation, but not to himself!"

DEDICATIONS come next under consideration: but this is a subject that would, if entered into, involve so many observations, that we must refer our readers to the work, of which it forms a very important part.

"COWLEY—OF HIS MELANCHOLY.

"What shall I do to be for ever known,
And make the age to come my own?"

Nothing! COWLEY, whose works were once

"The theme of universal praise," is now scarcely known by them: his elegant effusions are now nearly consigned to oblivion.

"Forgot his *epic* and *pindaric* art,"

he is now only remembered for his exquisite sensibility and morbid eccentricity. A more striking example of the combination of study and disappointment to produce melancholy (upon which our author has most ably expatiated) could not have been chosen.

"THE PAINS OF FASTIDIOUS EGOTISM."

This article comprises observations on the character and genius of the author of "The Catalogue of Royal and Noble Authors," and, consequently includes abundance of anecdotes. Of the strength with which the outline of this character is drawn, the elegance with which it is filled, and the manner in which it is shaded, we are sorry that we can only produce a short specimen.

"HORACE WALPOLE was the inheritor of a name the most popular in Europe: he moved in the higher circles of society; and fortune had never denied him the gratification of the most

lively tastes in all the elegant arts, and the most curious knowledge. These were particular advantages. But HORACE WALPOLE panted with a secret desire of literary celebrity; a full sense of his distinguished rank long suppressed risking the name he bore to the uncertain fame of an author, and the caprice of vulgar critics. At length he pretended to shun authors, and to slight the honours of authorship.—The cause of this contempt has been attributed to the perpetual consideration of his rank.—But was this bitter contempt of so early a date? Was HORACE WALPOLE a Socrates before his time? Was he born that prodigy of indifference, to despise the secret object he languished to possess? His early associates were not only noblemen, but literary noblemen; and need he have been so petulantly fastidious at bearing the venerable title of author, when he saw Lyttelton, Chesterfield, and other peers, proud of wearing the blue riband of literature? No! it was after he became an author that he contemned authorship; and it was not the precocity of his sagacity, but the maturity of his experience, that made him willing enough to undervalue literary honours, which were not sufficient to satisfy his desires."

"INFLUENCE OF A BAD TEMPER IN CRITICISM.

"RITSON," says our author, "the late antiquary of poetry (not to call him poetical), amazed the world by his *vituperative* railing at two authors of the finest taste in poetry, Warton and Percy: he carried criticism, as the discerning few had at first surmised, to insanity itself; the character before us only approached it.

DENNIS attained to the ambiguous honour of being distinguished as "The Critic;" and he may yet instruct us, how the moral influence of the literary character, and how a certain talent that can never mature itself into genius, like the pale fruit that hangs in the shade, ripens only into sourness."

DENNIS, unfortunately for himself, lived in an age when criticism was a profession: he had very little success as an author, and, therefore (the only mean that was left him to arrive at notoriety), he turned critic, as an indifferent painter frequently attains great eminence by becoming a drawing-master. But we must not suppose that he was, as a writer, destitute of merit. Had not the

* CHURCHYARD, whose name was most admirably adapted to his pursuits, was also a collector of antiquities: as such he has been frequently quoted by our civic historians.

force of his observations *been felt*, he would have escaped *obloquy*, indeed *cruelly*: for we can contemplate “the Narrative of Dr. ROBERT NORRIS, concerning the Frenzy of Mr. John Dennis,” in no other light than that of a *malicious libel*; and, considering the state of mind and circumstances in which the subject of it was at the time of its publication, a refinement of *cruelly*, we repeat, which any man of honour and sensibility would rather have suffered from than have practised.

Yet, although it became, from the influence of party, the fashion to rail at DENNIS, even his enemies have frequently profited by his remarks. He was censured for opposing the introduction of the *Italian opera*: ADDISON did the same: who will now say that either of them was wrong? In fact, we look upon the effusions of *Dennis* as abounding with learning, sense, and *acumen*; though certainly, as he did not write *at his ease*, very frequently mingled with too much asperity; that kind of asperity though which is also to be observed in the works of SWIFT, POPE, and ARBUTHNOT: yet it is there termed *wit* and *humour*.

“DISAPPOINTED GENIUS TAKES A FATAL DIRECTION BY ITS ABUSE.”

This proposition is exemplified in the character of that most singular of all eccentric beings, ORATOR HENLEY, who certainly merited that exclusive distinction, while he lived, as he himself termed it, *at large*: by which he meant, dining at the *Talbot*, *Holywell-street*, *Strand*, and spending his evenings at a club (to which *Macklin* and *Tuswell*, who obtained the appellation of *Justice Clement*, also belonged) held at the *Queen of Bohemia's Head*, *Wych-street*. Our author has, we think, exceedingly raised the character of the *Orator*, and has, unquestionably, from the laborious collection of circumstances floating on the evanescent vehicle of tradition, or from other sources not generally available, formed a very ingenious, useful, and entertaining speculation.

“THE MALADIES OF AUTHORS.”

The contemplation of these includes an inquiry, as *Jonson* hints,

“Painful to all, but most to the ‘*professors*,’”

into the nature of those literary evils to which we have faintly alluded in our

poetical motto: feeling at once the force, and the truth of this powerful and correct enumeration of “the *maladies of authors*,” and the danger of *over study* (of which the *wags* may say we have not given any proof in our speculations). We seem, however, glad to *escape* from the subject; although we think it is, in its developement, so important to *juvenile authors*, that to those we recommend its consideration; others, more advanced in life, are, perhaps, so hardened in the *iniquity of scribbling*, that it is much more likely to *alarm* than to *reform* them. Let us still, notwithstanding our haste, bestow a line upon the memory of a man, whose name is, in this part of the work, mentioned: we mean, the late THOMAS MORTIMER, whose last composition was inserted in this Magazine,* to which he had long been a Correspondent, and, we can assure our author, of a much higher class than that of a mere “*compiler*,” though we must observe, that his compilations, of which the last was THE COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY,† were all most extensively useful and laboriously correct. MORTIMER was, like many others mentioned in this work, a disappointed man; he had, we think, been, near half a century ago, *Vice-consul to the Austrian Netherlands*, and merited a still higher station; but obliged to have recourse to his pen, he, as our author observes, experienced no abatement of his ardour, nor deficiency of his intellectual powers, at near the age of eighty!—but he then would complain “of the paucity of literary employment, and the preference given to young adventurers.” Sorry we are that he should ever have had any reason to complain; and that, with respect to his character and public services, a youth of study was not crowned with an age of ease.

“But such,” says the work before us, “is the *youth*, and such the *old age*, of most authors.”

LITERARY SCOTCHMEN AND IRISHMEN.

Out of these ingenious, but, in many instances, unfortunate, classes of literary adventurers, our author only selects six, as *examples*, or rather as *warnings*,

* “The Recollections of an Old Gentleman;” which, by a letter to Mr. *Asperne*, it appears, had Heaven spared his life, he meant to have continued.

† Published 1810.

viz. ISAAC RITSON (not the well-known poetical antiquary), who, by-the-bye, was neither a *Scotchman* nor an *Irishman*, but “a native of *Cumberland*, and a young man of genius, who perished immaturally in the metropolis, by endeavouring to exist by the efforts of his pen.” M'DONALD, the author of the tragedy of *VIMONDA*, is the next object of compassion displayed to us: to him succeeds LOGAN, the author of the tragedy of *RUNNAMEDE*, accepted by the *manager*, but interdicted by the *Lord Chamberlain*: ROBERT HERON; CHARLES M'CORMICK; and, lastly, JAMES WHITE, the tragical notice of whom we shall extract.

“Another child of literary despair was JAMES WHITE, who appears to have been a man of genius and of good family, but one of those spirits, who, having resolved to live on the labours of an author, are too haughty to receive any other aid than what they expect to derive from their ill-fated pens. WHITE had received his education in the university of Dublin, and was there deemed a scholar of brilliant genius. He published Poems, and several romances, “*Adventures of John of Gaunt*,” of “*Richard Cœur de Lion*,” with numerous translations from Cicero, and the speeches of Mirabeau; but his “*Letters to Lord Camden on the State of Ireland*” were admired for their vigour and elegance. During the winters of 1797 and 1798, some persons noticed in the Pump-room at Bath, or in the streets, a thin, pale, emaciated man, with a wild, yet penetrating, look—no one knew the awful stranger—but his habits of life were discovered. He had eaten no animal food for months; a cold potatoe, bread, and water, were his meal; unable to pay his lodging, he was known to sleep for nights beneath a hay-rick—too proud to ask relief; yet once, failing, sinking nature drove him, in wild agony, into an inn at Bath; yet his pride, even in the inn to which his wants had driven him, refused to accept the sustenance offered to him; his deranged conduct alarmed the mistress; and when the magistrate placed him under the parish-officers, his only sense was the indignity he had incurred. It was at this moment he produced the “*Letters to Lord Camden*,” a subscription was soon raised; WHITE was persuaded to receive it as a loan, on no other terms would he accept it.

The struggle of literary glory, of honour, and pauperism, did not last; he had pushed nature to the verge of existence; and he was found dead in his bed, at a public-house near Bath, in 1799.”

(To be concluded in our next.)

The Speech of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, in the House of Lords, on the Catholic Question, on Tuesday, April 21, 1812. With Proofs and Illustrations. Pamphlet, Quarto, 3s. pp. 68. Asperne.

THE CATHOLIC QUESTION, one of the most important subjects that ever engaged the attention, or elicited the energies, of the members of the BRITISH SENATE, has, we conceive, received additional weight, acquired still greater importance, and excited an interest still more general, from this speech of the illustrious Prince, the publication of which we feel it our duty to announce, and, at the same time, to intimate, that although, by the means of the *diurnal* and *hebdomal* presses, it has already obtained a very widely-extended circulation, yet, as must be conjectured by a consideration of the mediums through which it has necessarily passed, it has never been published either in so full or so correct a state as this in which it now appears before the public.

In the rapidity which must attend the reporting and printing the PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS, in the *daily papers*, the greatest wonder arises, not from any errors that may appear, but that, generally speaking, they are so correct; more especially as, in order to embrace the whole tenor and effect of a debate, speeches are very frequently obliged to undergo very considerable *extraction* and *abridgment*.

A consideration of these points has induced many *Noblemen* and *Gentlemen* to suffer their speeches upon matters of great public importance to be printed with *corrections*, and sometimes with *annotations*; a practice which we are happy to see in operation with respect to the pamphlet that has elicited these observations; because, if the speech of the illustrious Prince excited, as we have already stated, very general interest, even when circulated in the manner to which we have adverted, that interest must and will arise to *astonishment*, when the various sources of science are

contemplated* whence he has drawn the materials for his argument; in the course of which he has shewn a constitutional knowledge, a depth of erudition, an industry of research, a happiness of combination, and a judgment in adaptation, that, in the pages of our senatorial history, have never been surpassed.

In the perusal of this speech, it will be observed, that one great principle pervades the whole; a principle which fortifies elocution with almost invulnerable strength, and, at the same time, arms it with those powers that frequently force conviction. The royal orator, it will be observed, embracing his subject, pressing it close to his heart, never, even for a moment, wanders from it; he nurtures it with the care of a fond parent, and expatiates upon it with the energy of Nature's advocate.

It would be easy, from *classic history*, to collect instances of this close reasoning, this terse, yet *pointed*, eloquence; but their production, merely for the sake of comparison, as the *speech*, to which we refer our readers, exhibits so brilliant an example of them, is in this speculation unnecessary; for it will there be observed, that, leaving the *meretricious* glare of *figure* and *metaphor* to be used on subjects of less importance, his Royal Highness, instead of pursuing the *ignis fatuus* of *hypothesis*, or deviously stepping on the *quicksands* of *conjecture*, fixes himself upon the *solid foundation* of *facts*: from these he reasons, to these he refers; he winds the *silver thread* of his argument around his instances, combines them with his subject, enforces his deductions, and, to *sum up* the whole, observes, that

“ These sentiments are the consequences of a diligent, constant, and serious inquiry, and have been greatly influenced by deep and religious meditation.

“ Since I last ventured to intrude myself upon the attention of this house, domestic calamities and serious indisposition have almost constantly visited me—it is in such moments as these, my Lords, when it appeared a few instants would separate me for ever from this mortal life, and the hopes of a better consoled me in the hour of anguish

and sorrow—that all prejudices cease, and that man views human events, unbiassed by prepossession, in their true light, inspired by Christian charity, and calmed by a confident resignation on the mercy of the Omnipotent;—at these times, when one may be almost said to stand face to face to one's Creator—I have frequently asked myself, what preference I could urge in my favour to my Redeemer over my fellow-creatures, in whose sight all well-intentioned and well-inclined men have an equal claim to his mercy?—The answer of my conscience always was—Follow the directions of your divine Master: love one another, and do not unto others what you would not have them do unto you.”

Such are the sentiments of the royal speaker—sentiments worthy of his high birth and pious education. With respect to the subject of this very excellent speech, the illustrious Prince had an *arduous*, a *difficult*, and a *delicate* task to perform, which, as we have already observed, he has executed with great ingenuity, learning, comprehension of thought, and energy of expression. As the *important*, the *VITAL THEME*, from which this address has emanated, is still before the public, we have purposely forbore making any observations upon it; our opinions could not add the weight of a *feather* to the learned arguments that have been already urged on both sides of the question; although they might *provoke* that kind of *controversy* which, upon all occasions, we have hitherto been most anxious to avoid. Steering betwixt the *Scylla* and *Charybdis* of *PARTIES*, we wish upon the *smooth surface* of the *literary stream* to float our *BARK*, the *lading* of which has frequently been *inspected*, to the harbour of *PUBLIC APPROBATION*.

The Architectural Antiquities of Great Britain, represented and illustrated in a Series of Views, Elevations, Plans, Sections, and Details of various ancient English Edifices, with historical and descriptive Accounts of each. By John Britton, F.S.A. Vol. III. 4to. 1812.

Mr. BRITTON, so far from swerving from his originally-proposed plan, as is sometimes the case with authors whose works are published at occasional periods, does, in our opinion, act toward his readers with a liberality that

* *Vide the proofs, annotations, and illustrations, appended to the work: these, it must be observed, are as appropriate as they are copious.*

seems to increase as his book proceeds. The present volume comprises no less than 70 engravings, executed in a masterly manner.

Some remarks seem to have been made on his book, which Mr. Britton considers as calling for the following explanation:

“The present work is intended to embrace a *miscellaneous* collection of Views, Plans, and Details of ancient buildings, from *various parts* of England, Wales, and Scotland. They will necessarily be of different ages, and classes; but will ‘collectively exhibit,’ conformably to the condition of the original Prospectus, ‘specimens of the various styles which prevailed at different eras in the Ecclesiastical, Castelled, and Domestic, Architecture of Great Britain.’ In no part of that Prospectus, nor in any part of the Work, is it stated that an arrangement of these specimens will be given in chronological order, or represented merely in geometrical Elevations, Sections, and Plans. Such, it is admitted, would be most useful and interesting to the professional architect, and to the scientific antiquary; but the artist, amateur, and the greater number of readers, require variety, picturesque effect, and general views. The present work is addressed to each of these classes, and is intended to lead the mind to scientific principles, and historical facts, through the medium of amusement, and rational investigation. In the course of the publication, will be given an *Architectural and Historical Index*, or Table, shewing, at one view, the styles, eras, &c. of the different buildings herein illustrated. The author is also collecting and classing materials for a supplemental *Essay on the Rise, Progress, and Characteristics of ancient Architecture*: illustrated by numerous engravings, shewing, in chronological order, the successive variations in the forms of *arches, doors, windows, buttresses, parapets*, and ornamental details of buildings. As this part of the work cannot properly, or satisfactorily, be executed without much careful investigation; and comparative examination, it must be slow in its progress, and a long time in completion. It is mentioned now merely to obviate the objection of some critics, and to shew that the present work will be rendered as perfect and satisfactory as possible.”

Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. June 1812.

The Fine Arts of the English School: illustrated by a Series of Engravings, from Paintings, Sculpture, and Architecture, of eminent English Artists: with ample Biographical, Critical, and Descriptive Essays, by various Authors. Edited, and partly written, by John Britton, F.S.A. Vol. 1. large 4to.

WE have, in former Numbers, noticed the first three parts of this volume (comprising six), with that portion of praise, to which the whole is very justly entitled. The volume contains 24 Engravings from some of the best performances in the respective departments of art.

The volume is submitted to artists, dilettanti, and amateurs, as a specimen of peculiarly fine typography, and as calculated to display the fine arts and literature of the country in a publication which unites elegance with cheapness; and is dedicated to the Prince Regent, the Marquis of Stafford, and to the other Proprietors and Patrons of the British Institution.

The English Drama Purified; being a Specimen of Select Plays, in which all the Passages that have appeared to the Editor to be objectionable in Point of Morality, are omitted or altered; with Prefaces and Notes. By James Plumptre, B.D. Fellow of Clare-hall, Cambridge. 3 vols. 12mo.

MR. PLUMPTRE'S design was a truly laudable one, and he has executed it with discrimination and judgment. The book is dedicated to His Royal Highness the Duke of Gloucester, Chancellor of the University. Prefixed is a copious General Preface to the work; and each individual performance has a Biographical or Critical Preface.

Parents and guardians of youth will feel an obligation to the Reverend Editor for this judicious selection; nor should we be at all surprised if the public should call for the performance of some of these pieces, thus improved in their morality, without having their wit, humour, or interest, in the slightest degree deteriorated. Indeed, we understand, that *The Conscious Lovers* was lately performed at the Theatre Royal in Norwich, from the Play as altered in this work, and met with very favourable reception.

History of the Origin and Progress of the Meeting of the three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, and of the Charity connected with it. To which is prefixed, A View of the Condition of the Parochial Clergy of this Kingdom, from the earliest Times. By the Rev. Daniel Lysons, M.A. F.R.S. and F.S.A. Rector of Rodmarton, in the County of Gloucester. 8vo. pp. 273. 7s. 6d.

THIS work is, with great propriety, dedicated to the Bishop of Gloucester: the Rev. Author, in consequence of the appointment with which he was honoured, having preached in recommendation of the Charity at the late meeting of the Three Choirs at Gloucester, the Bishop expressed an opinion, that the publication of his sermon might be of service; as it contained some account of the origin of those distresses among the Widows and Orphans of the Clergy which it is the object of that excellent institution to alleviate: the author says, "I was well aware, that, although what I had then adduced might, perhaps, in some measure, have answered the immediate purposes of the occasion, and might, possibly, have conveyed information to many of my auditors, yet it was much too imperfect a sketch to bring forward in the way of publication: being desirous, nevertheless, of giving it effect, as far as was in my power, I formed the design of drawing up a more comprehensive narrative of the condition of the parochial clergy of this kingdom from the earliest period; shewing the origin and progress of the impoverishment of a great proportion of that useful and meritorious body of men, and the various, but inadequate, measures which have been, hitherto, applied to their relief."

In doing this, he has availed himself largely of an excellent treatise on the subject of impropriations (now grown rather scarce), by the learned Dr. White Kennett, Bishop of Peterborough, from which he has made several quotations; and consulted, also, the historical and biographical works of that laborious antiquary, Mr. Strype, the Church History of Dr. Fuller, the works of Sir Henry Spelman, and others.

"To make this little work more generally acceptable," Mr. Lysons says, "I have subjoined, as matter of considerable provincial interest, an Account

of the Origin and Progress of the Meeting of the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford, and of the excellent Charity connected with it; Lists of the Stewards and Preachers, nearly complete, from the year 1724; and the amount of the annual Collections. Attached to this are some brief Annals of the Institution as a Music Meeting, with Notices of the most eminent Performers, both vocal and instrumental, who have from time to time assisted at this long celebrated annual solemnity."

Mr. Lysons concludes by stating his endeavour to combine information with amusement, in extending the sale of this little volume, so as to produce any emolument worth acceptance for the Charity; or serve it more essentially by awakening the public attention to the extent of the distress which prevails among the Parochial Clergy, and the inadequacy of the means hitherto applied to their relief; thereby exciting the continued and increasing liberality of the opulent towards the excellent objects of the Meeting of the Three Choirs. Our earnest wish is, that his endeavours may be crowned with success.

A Catalogue of Bishops: containing the Succession of Archbishops and Bishops of the Provinces of Canterbury and York, from the Glorious Revolution of 1688 to the present Time, by John Samuel Browne. 8vo. 1812. pp. 31.

THE Editor of this Catalogue of Bishops tells us, that he had "intended to adhere strictly to the late Dr. Heylyn's plan, by merely giving the name and date of promotion." We are glad, however, that he changed his mind, because, by adding some of their Lordships' principal preferments, with such other particulars as he was able to collect, he has rendered his book of much more extensive utility.

The Teacher's Arithmetic: containing a Set of Sums in Numeration and Simple Addition, for Classes on the Rev. Dr. Bell's System. Part the First. By George Reynolds, Master of the Lambeth Boys Parochial School, and Writing Master to the Female Asylum, Lambeth.

We must always highly approve of these elementary books, by which the

acquisition, by children, of any branches of useful education is facilitated and rendered effective. This is but the be-

ginning of a work, in which we hope the author will find encouragement to proceed.

LETTERS from the SOUTH of CHINA to a FRIEND in IRELAND.

(Concluded from page 351.)

LETTER IV.

Whampoa, 6th Dec. 1810.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

HAVING furnished myself with the necessary provisions for an aquatic excursion, on Wednesday, December 5th, I left Chuen-pee roads for Canton. The weather was remarkably fine; not a cloud obscured the sky. The bright luminary Sol had passed his zenith meridian. His scorching rays were tempered by cool breezes. Fahrenheit's thermometer, in the shade, stood at 66 deg. To me, the weather felt the same as one of those pleasant days at home in the height of spring. You, my dear sir, who have never lived in a hot climate, may think it strange; but those who have been accustomed to reside constantly between the tropics for nearly six years, will readily agree with me. We stood close to the starboard shore, passed the white watch-tower mentioned before; and a few minutes after, on rounding the point, saw a small Chinese fort at about twenty yards distance, and immediately entered Anson's Bay. It is extensive, and nearly in the form of the letter D. Let us admit the Typa to stretch in a south direction from Chuen-pee roads; then will the bay run to the west, the two extremes of the bay, namely, Sampan-Chow and Anunghoy-Point, still perpendicular, or north and south. Some call the extremes Chuen-pee Island and Bocca Tigris. Sailing across the mouth of the bay, our course represented the chord of a circle. I was, assuredly, most agreeably surprised with the finely diversified prospect. About ten miles from the centre of the bay are many populous villages, well sheltered by trees, in the manner of England. We saw a great many Chinese men of war, some sailing, others at anchor. Such is the vanity of the natives, that they consider this fleet as superior to all others in the world! This brings to my recollection an occurrence that took place about eight years ago, which I beg leave to insert, though foreign to my subject. In the winter of 1803, when I resided in Dublin, I

saw, in a noted caricature-shop (if I am not mistaken, in passing through Nassau-street, I have found it—M'Cleary's), a humorous passage sketched from Swift's Gulliver—the subject, where the king views Gulliver, strutting on the palm of his hand, with his spectacles—I don't mean a modern critic's—you know the rest.—I felt similar ideas at seeing so formidable a fleet. Though this bay was chosen by Anson, yet long experience has since proved that it is too shallow for two-decked ships. After two hours sailing, we arrived at the southern extreme of the bay, or Anunghoy-Point, which may, with propriety, be termed the confluence of the Tygris. It receives the name of Bocca Tygris, or Tyger's Mouth, from a high island to the left, called Tyger Island, on which is a small fort. On the opposite side of the *bogae* is another that we sailed by at a few yards distance. I am only enabled to say, *en passant*, that it is composed of a slender parapet, has about a dozen embrasures, and nearly the same number of small ordnance mounted, and painted red. Having sailed through Bocca Tigris, we shaped our course for a pagoda situate on an eminence, at this time scarcely perceptible, still keeping close to the starboard shore. The river widens gradually. The land to the right is flat near the water's edge, on which I perceived a flock of wild ducks and geese. We had now got about half way to Whampoa, and crossed the second bar; and having the tide in our favour, as it runs rapid, favoured us much. The men were ordered to "in oars," and to take some refreshment. About fifteen minutes after they spliced the main brace, they gave way, and rowed with the utmost vigour and alacrity.

The sun had now sunk beneath the distant hills; the golden reflection of his rays appeared lingering above the horizon, from whence he had shewed himself with splendour. Darkness was gradually pursuing the track—Wrapt in contemplation, the following apostrophe rushed on my mind.—The diurnal course of the sun, at this time, may be, in a certain degree, compared to the life of a good man. In the morning, he exhilarates the various objects around

him with pleasure; his strength increases till he arrives at his meridian grandeur, and then decreases imperceptibly in a similar quadruple ratio. In his progress he meets with various clouds, or is surrounded by mist. He becomes invisible; and frequently eclipsed. He is weak in his declining noon, and finally finishes his race to arise with greater glory in a new world.

The night was dark, and, being in an open boat, I felt, of course, chilly; but even in this solemn darkness, by the assistance of a good compass, we kept our right course, which, in a great measure, prevented us from getting foul of the innumerable fishing stakes in the river. At 10 o'clock P.M. we had the comfort of seeing the ships' lights. These are undoubtedly a grand spectacle, additionally heightened by the glassy surface of the water. The bell had tolled six, or, in plain English, it was eleven o'clock, when we came within hail of the H. C. S. Arniston. All was silence, save the look-outs, who were announcing in an audible voice, or *singing out*, "All's well!" Though arriving at so late an hour, we were received with the utmost attention and hospitality.

Tired with my first day's trip, I arose early next morning, clouded with *ennui*. Such is the unevenness of the human mind, that in one moment our tempers are ruffled by trifles; this is immediately succeeded by the calm sunshine of the breast, that alleviates our cares, and dispels the gloomy peevishness by which we are enveloped. But after coming on deck, I do not recollect to have witnessed a scene of such singular grandeur and magnificence. The bed of the river Tigris is divided by Whampoa Island to the right; Danes Island to the left; and French and Powder Islands lie contiguous to the same. The river runs nearly N.W. Of the various objects I am sorry I can only give you a faint sketch. The H. C. ships are the first or lowest down; the extra and country ships in succession; and those of the United States of America, and other nations not immediately at war with us, are the highest up, or, in other words, lie nearest Canton. The length of the anchorage is about a mile. The breadth of the river, in most places, is not more than 100 yards. The vessels lie at moorings; and when they swing, a person might chuck a biscuit on shore, or into a field of rice or paddy.

I am informed, that the number of Company's ships of all sizes in the season is 80; the Americans and others about 60; but at the time I am writing, there are only 13 direct ships from England, a few others engaged in the private trade, and seven Americans.

To the commercial man, and the man of the world, those ships, *id est*, their cargoes, will be contemplated with an avaricious eye. But on turning to the right and left alternately, the admirer of the beauties of nature will be feasted with the charming prospect. Not only the foliage of the trees, but the grass, at this time of the year, is green. Here, literally speaking, "not an inch of ground" but what appeared to be in the highest state of cultivation. Nay, the very hills appear to be levelled with mathematical precision. Of these, some of the sides appear like immense stairs, surrounding them in zigzag manner from their base to the summit. The reaping season, chiefly of rice and paddy, was nearly finished; for I observed several fields of the above still standing, and almost ripe enough to be cut down by the reaper's sickle. In the champaign, two superb Chinese temples catch the view; and in looking towards the east, the town of Whampoa, and a pagoda nearly on a right line, are seen with a pleasing effect. The view to the south is terminated by a ridge of barren, rugged mountains, forming a pleasing contrast to the low grounds. But that which appears different from other parts is, that not a house is to be seen near the beach, though there are such variety of square-rigged vessels; of course, all communication with the natives is prevented, except a few compradores who resort to the ships, and ladies of pleasure.

As no large vessels are permitted to go higher up than this anchorage (nor do I think it either prudent or safe, at all events, for heavy ships to approach nearer Canton), their cargoes are despatched to and from the factories in chop-boats; and these carry 1000 chests of tea, more or less. A temporary deck is raised a few feet from the keel, in order that the chests or packages may be flat, and, consequently receive no damage from the vessel's leaking. And, to make them impervious to rain, they are covered with bamboo, interwoven with rattan, divided into small sheds,

which serve for the purpose of a roof; this is of a semicircular form, composed of different parts separated, and can be placed or replaced at pleasure. Or, to give you a clearer idea, the roof is nearly in the form of a *boat* of similar dimensions turned keel upwards, divided into three sections, placed in the grooves of the gunwale of the boat.

I was anxious to get to Canton. My mind was so overwhelmed with confused thoughts, that I fancied I should be there in a few hours; but I was under the disagreeable mortification to find that the boat I had come in was ordered directly to Chuen-pee. I was informed, as the whole of the boats belonging to the ship were employed on service, my best plan would be to take my passage in a chop-boat. I instantly made application to a Chinaman; but did not strike a bargain, as the fare he demanded was very exorbitant. He shook his head, and exclaimed, "*High-a! too litty. No can do.*"

As you, my dear sir, probably never had the opportunity of being acquainted with the H. Company's ships, I shall endeavour to furnish you with the outlines of what I have taken notice of at sundry times. These ships are, in general, built in merchants' yards, at a stipulated agreement per ton between the builders and Company. The former are called the owners. Their rated tonnage is usually from 1200 to 500 tons inclusive, and consist of various classes. To the first quality of ships I shall at present confine myself. Of these, the actual tonnage is at least one-third more than the stated burthen they are taken up for. The fact is, beside the Hon. C.'s cargo, the captain and other officers are authorized to ship on board a limited tonnage, in proportion to their various qualities on the ship's books. They mount about 40 guns, long-twelves, and 24lb. carronades, included in the above number. Their complement of men is about 130 Europeans; but in time of war they have not half that number; the deficiency being made up of Lascars, or native sailors. Owing to the distress these ships laboured under for want of hands, in consequence of being impressed into his Majesty's service, the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have lately been pleased to protect a limited number of men in each class, and have issued orders accordingly, addressed to the respective officers of H. M. navy.

The H. C. ships resorting to and from China are, in a commercial sense, unequalled by any in the known world. Every one, who has the glory and welfare of the united kingdom at heart, will feel pleasure, if not pride, on beholding our extensive trade. Many of the large ones have brought home goods to the amount of 800,000*l.* sterling, exclusive of private property. And you may form a tolerable idea of their stowage, when you are told, that some of them have lodged no less than 27,000 chests of tea at one time in the H. Company's warehouses. In order to defend such immense property, they carry two tiers of guns; namely, the upper deck, and that immediately under, which is called the gun-deck, where the ship's company mess. The cabin is named the *cuddy*. A row of cabins on the after part of the gun-deck is appropriated for the junior mates and midshipmen, and other gentlemen who are not immediately cabin passengers.

As most of the captains of Indiamen are descended from, or, at least, connected with, some of the most respectable families, and being in the habit of mixing with passengers of rank, of course they differ inconsiderably from those of the same income on shore. Their characteristic uniform, or full-dress, is a blue laced coat, turned up with black velvet. On the button is a rampant lion supporting a crown. They wear a sabre and round hat. I shall, for the present, take leave of the officers, and remain,

Yours, &c.

J. M.

LETTER V.

Whampoa, 7th Dec. 1810.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

It is not in the higher classes of sea-officers that one can find traits of character to delineate; we must descend to the foremast men, for what may be called broad sea humour. I was happy to single out a man of this stamp, who could tell a good sea yarn,—not a common-place one, or a Canterbury story. He was in no manner prepossessing in his looks or address. He was a good old reef knot, and his name was George Grog. He appeared to be turned of forty years of age, was above the middle size, of great muscular strength, and was rigged as follows. His hat seemed to be originally *straw*, or grass made of the crab-tree, and was *kivered* with

canvas daubed over with pitch. His *phisog* was weather-beaten, and of the same colour with his neck and breast, which were a dark brown. His beard was of a bright chesnut, and seemed to have been shorn on the upper lip, on a line with which were two enormous whiskers of the same colour; but his beard on his under lip and to the upper part of the throat was as curled as a wig, and hung down on his breast, round which, tied loosely, he wore a silk Belcher made fast with a slippery hitch opposite the pit of his stomach. A striped Dungaree shirt he had on, and this was perfectly clean. At the bosom it was fastened by one of the joints of the back bone of a shark—a seaman's greatest enemy. He wore a large P jacket, originally a purser's blanket; this was paid by seams in consequence of corking on deck. His hair was amazingly thick, extending to his rump, tied with the skin of a snake made into a ribbon. His trousers were kersey, patched with canvas No. 1. and his shoes were made of the latter basted with melted bees'-wax and blacking. You are also to know, that almost every one of these seamen is his own tailor, shoemaker, hatter, and sempstress.

Such was the dress of this eccentric tar, whom I accosted: "How goes it, shipmate?" said I.—"Boxing about to keep clear of the capes and rocks?—You seem to have had a long run in the sea service?"—"Aye, that I have. I had a pretty good spell on't—*only* 20 years in H. M. service, and I think I have seen as much sea-going as ever another he in the hooker, or e'er a t'other craft in this here place; for why, most of our ship's company is outlandish men, a set of strawhauns, brass-caps, and dirty-shirts. Come, what say, let's have a glass of Samson; I have no better in the locker?" The ship's steward passing by, at the same time, with a bottle of Jamaica, Georgy twigg'd him, and hailed him, "Yeo! hoy! there! Mr. Steward!" (his eyes riveted on the bottle) "I should be glad to touch soundings there with my old shipmate." The steward delivered him the bottle with a smile. Georgy instantly poured out a horn cup full half and half, and offered it to me; I refused it. "Well, I see you have been at Chatham. I can always swig a boatswain's glass, the first for myself and the second for my friend; and here's success to the British Navy, Huzza!"

It being his watch at that time on deck, I coaxed the bottle from him, and gave it to one of his messmates. "There, my son," said he, as I handed it over; "there is none of your west country compliments; stow it away in the leathern bag:" singing, at the same time,

"A British seaman is always ready to wallop Boney! to wallop Boney!"

"O! I am now in proper sailing trim: I have got a stiffner. Howd'somever I must freshen hause;" pulling a chaw of tobacco, about the size of a hen's egg, with his forefinger and thumb, out of his right cheek; at the same time taking off his hat, from which he took out a tobacco-pouch made of part of a tyger's skin, which I understood he had killed while lying at Diamond harbour. The tobacco he had manufactured himself. "So being you wish, I shall give you a little of my log; Let's see, I was foremost Jack for ten years ater I was ta'en from a collier; then a reefer, and aterwards they made me an acting Dickey."—"How did you get dis-rated?"—"I went on shore on duty at Porchsmith, and having got a chit for the captain, instead of steering on board—I took a round turn to Capstonsquare; a land-doxey got me in a line, and I was led into a secret, and plundered of my watch and six year's gathering. I was so savage, you know, that without coming to a court-martial, I gave up my acting order, and was put before the mast. I got out of the black list in an engagement yard-arm to yard-arm with a French man of war of superior force. We boarded her in the smoke; I knocked three of the enemy off the hooks, got the starboard side of my cocoa-nut stove in; howd'somever I carried off Johnny Crapo's tri-coloured ensign. I got Greenwich, and was paid off last Peace. I aterwards made a long splice, you know, with Nance of Newcastle. I left her with two piccaninnies, who get the half of my whack, no matter what they yarn. And if so be I shall be condemned by survey as a piece of old unserviceable rope, my home shall be my store-room."

I was not tired with his discourse. I inquired how he fared on board. "As to grub, we get full allowance of the best that can be got. And as my duty is from the jib-boom-end to the spanker-boom-end, aloft and alow, the captain gives me a bottle of rum, when the

work is all hands, of a Saturday night, to finish the week, have a bit of a ditty with my messmates, and to drink to our friends at home.

"Howdsoomever, the last skipper I sailed with, his name was Sam Scraper; he put us six upon four when we lay in this here place; our allowance was two pound and a half of rooty in the week, and a gill of pia Sambou in seven watches. This he called a *cordial* before all hands on the quarter-deck, though he had plenty of Bengal rum on board. We got tea served out at half-a-guinea a pound, or else soft *tuck* boiled in the coppers. Our rigging in that there place was three times its value. I never will allow the captains of Indiamen to be so honourable as those of his Majesty's navy. For why, they are so much on the grab, though their income, d'ye see, is ten times more." I did not hoist in the latter part of Georgy's discourse. It may, indeed, be true in the particular, but is false in the general.

There is nothing worthy of remark on the gun-deck of an Indiaman here, excepting a variety of parrots: there was a cage with one in almost every berth. Besides these, they had a great many monkeys, baboons, and jackalls. The seamen are very kind and attentive to the brute and feathered creation. This tenderness would do honour to other persons of high rank, who often treat them with cruelty. Here are two galleys; one for dressing the officers' victuals, and the other for the ship's company. The Lascars have also a caboose on deck, as they would lose cast by messing with Europeans. Their boatswain they call a *serang*, who delivers the orders in their own language. They are very temperate at their meals, which consist of rice, vegetables, salt-fish, and chillies; the latter they grind by rubbing two rough stones together, and this gives a zest to all their dishes. Sometimes fowls and eggs are included by way of luxury, and the whole boiled together to rags.—The ship was now taking in chests of tea; great systematic precision is required to stow them, as they lie horizontally; and the stowage or dunnage is made of pieces of bamboo cut at moderate lengths.

During my stay on board, a most daring robbery was committed by the Chinese. They found means to break open one of the ports at night, and conveyed some pigs of lead into their

boat; however, one of the watch on deck detected them in the act, and gave the alarm; the thieves were pursued so closely, that they were obliged to jump out of the boat, and swam on shore. The Chinese sampan, or yawl, was brought back, and hoisted on board. The delinquents were soon apprehended, and received the usual number of stripes by a Chinese mandarine.

I am, yours, &c.

J. M.

LETTER VI.

Imperial Factory, No. 1, Canton,
8th Dec. 1810.

MY DEAR FRIEND,

This morning I had the happiness to be informed by the chief mate, that a boat would be sent on service to Canton after breakfast, and to be ready at a moment's warning. I accordingly, at ten o'clock, went on board the gig. We had a pleasant breeze. It was slack water. We had all sail set, and a small silk union jack hoisted at the mizen peak (if I may be allowed to use the expression), or *log* sail. The passengers were five Europeans, and eight Lascars; the latter were habited in the Bengalee costume, which had a grand effect. The day was fine; the American craft, though few, made a gay appearance. Their commodore had a large red bargee flying. The burthen of their vessels here is generally from 700 to 200 tons. About two miles higher up is the town of Whampoa, from which there is a canal leading to the river. This town from its low situation, added to the lowness of the houses, which are invariably two stories high, makes no great appearance; being partly hid by a profusion of trees. It supplies the shipping in the river with every kind of provisions requisite for a merchant ship, provided that the Chinese and the party are on friendly terms. We soon lost sight of the ships. The river, or rather arm of the river, gets narrower. There is another passage from Whampoa to the right, called the Junk River. At eight miles, or half way from the anchorage at Whampoa to Canton, we passed the middle pagoda that I mentioned before. This is situate on an eminence to the right. It is built nearly in the form of the frustum of an octagonal pyramid, and appears to be about 200 feet high, having horizontal cornices at equal distances from the capital to the base, which resembles a number

of columns joined together at the capital and base. I perceived some shrubs growing on it. On the whole, it resembles more of the Grecian than the Gothic style of architecture.

The country here still improves. Large junks are seen sailing in every direction, though sometimes they are partly obscured by a grove of orange-trees; and at other times, such are the windings of rivers and canals, that you perceive them, as it were, sailing through fields of corn. A thousand retrospective thoughts occurred to my mind amidst such delightful scenery. In particular, I remembered those happy days which I spent on the banks of the Bann, though now in this remote part of the globe. I still felt, with esteem and gratitude, the remembrance of rural felicity whilst I lived with the Rev. James Grier. I exclaimed, with Horace,

O ! rus, quando ego te aspiciam ?

Such were my feelings; and, with all my fortitude, a tear stole down my pensive cheek. Roused from my reverie, I had arrived at that part of the river where it is divided by the upper end of Whampoa Island. The prospect is finely diversified by Chinese temples and turrets. My attention was taken off the truly picturesque, by volleys of horse-laugh: on viewing one of the passengers in the boat, he appeared to be the life and soul of the company. He was the *Honourable* Bill Wildgoose from London, though not a Cockney. Dressed in all the gaieties of fashion, he was what the *refiners* are pleased to epithet a male fashionable, *alias* a Bond-street lounge, or a London blood. Was he a man? No. He was a monk, who had seen the world. He was about twenty-two years of age, of a sallow complexion, and buck-shined. His companions doated on the cut of his coat—his hair—and other *et ceteras*. I instantly discovered, that this *honourable* personage mistook the libertine for the true gentleman. He was the hero of his own tale; but I doubted most of his anecdotes and scandal. These, and the easy virtue of the female part of the world, were his hobbyhorse. He held in his left hand a book of obscene prints, in the other a quizzing-glass fixed to his eye. A British seaman, in the bow of the boat, made monkey-faces at him, and quizzed at him through an old rusty key. “A very fine collection, indeed!” said one of his compa-

nions.—“I beg your pardon, sir,” he replied, “this is, rather, a very nice selection. I assure you, ’pon honour, I have hunted all the printsellers’ shops from Mile-end to Tyburn-turnpike. Let me see, there is my fancy one! Quite the thing! Excellent! I shall have them painted à-la-Chinois; and, to make the whole complete, I shall add a number of first chop China lob-lob. Don’t you recollect, Tom, the adventure in Westminster? Optime. Apropos. Every gentleman had his lady. Yes. Dam—e, you know, I was commodore of the party, and you was bound by honour’s dearest pledge to observe my motions.”—“Certainly.”—“*Savez vous?*”—“*Oui.*”—“I put out the lights, and then”—Bill and his prints fell into the river. He had placed himself on the gun-wale; the boat giving a lee lurch, and he being rather top heavy, was the occasion of that sad disaster. He splashed the water like a turtle. However, one of the crew grappled him with the boat-hook; he was well soaked, and, recovering from his fright, lamented, after he came on board, the loss of his dear prints.

About ten miles from Whampoa, the river apparently terminates to the East. But after sailing about a mile forwards, and on rounding to the left, the river, heretofore divided by islands, opens to the view, and is broader than at Whampoa, running in a southern direction. From Chuen-pee towards Canton it is almost in the form of the letter Γ from right to left: consequently, the course runs indirectly to that from the second bar to Chuen-pee. I now looked up with anxiety to arrive at my *journey’s* end; when, at about three miles distance from Canton, I perceived the flags of the English, Dutch, American, and Spanish factories, flying. The perspective here takes the lead, if we consider the novelty of the scenery, of any thing I have seen elsewhere. The immense multitudes of boats and vessels, from a sam-pan to a large junk, some sailing up and down the river, but by far the greater part at anchor; the whole extending above seven miles—the busy scene—the sounding of gongs—the burning of crackers—the distant view of the city and environs—the gentle hills overlooking, amidst cultivation fostered by Ceres—the groupings of trees scattered at intervals—and the rugged mountains to the East, together formed a noble *coup-d’œil*.

But one cannot instantaneously observe the curiosities of this place, with a glance of the eye. I beg leave to reserve these, and some other matters, to a future period. Passing by the French and Dutch Folies, two small islands in the river, I observed a party of European gentlemen in a pleasure-boat; and to add to their hilarity, they

had a small band of music—the tune performed was, “Paddy O’Carrol.” With difficulty we sailed through streets of boats. At length I landed, at two o’clock P.M. at the Jetty, and waited on Commodore Lyng at the Imperial Factory.

I am, yours, &c.

J. M.

THEATRICAL JOURNAL.

COVENT GARDEN, April 24.—A Grand Melo-Dramatic Spectacle, called “THE SECRET MINE,” was performed for the first time.

The story turns, principally, upon the patriotic constancy of Araxa, who is threatened, and tempted, in every possible way, to discover that secret mine upon which the safety of Hindoo is presumed to depend. He is in love with Zaphyra, the beautiful daughter of Ismael, the Governor; yet, though the possession of his mistress is made as an event that cannot occur without this discovery, he perseveres in his refusal to disclose the important secret. Araxa is banished Persia for his noble conduct; he secretly visits the mine, and tells the purpose of his marriage in the hearing of his countrymen; when a malignant wretch among them writes an anonymous letter to Ismael, which is delivered while the enamoured couple are approaching the nuptial altar. Poor Araxa is imprisoned; but, after a vast deal of galloping, swimming, and fighting, he gains the Lady, and the piece concludes.

There was much new Scenery, and some of it admirable, particularly the interior of the Secret Mine. The Quadruped Performers seemed to act their parts well, independently of the Prompter; and the Piece was given out for a second time, with the acclamations of a majority of the Audience. It has since been many times repeated.

The music of this Spectacle is very pleasing; it was composed by Mr. CONNELL, in part, and the rest compiled under his auspices. The Overture is by MOZART.

LYCEUM (Drury-lane Company), May 6.—A grand Operatic Romance in three acts, entitled “THE DEVIL’S BRIDE,” was brought out this evening, the characters being thus represented:

The Baron Toraldi,.... Mr. RAYMOND.
Count Belino,..... Mr. BRARAM.
Marcelli (a Farmer) } Mr. LOVEGROVE.
and Innkeeper).... }
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. June 1812.

Antonio (his Father).. Mr. MARSHALL.
Fabricio (Squire to }
the Marchioness of } Mr. DE CAMP.
Suza)..... }
Paolo (Squire to To- } Mr. WALDEGRAVE.
raldi)..... }
Julio..... Miss BRERETON.
Petro (a Country Lad } Mr. OXBERRY.
Waiter to Marcelli) }
Florian (a Peasant).... } (A YOUNG GEN-
tleman; his }
first appearance }
on any stage.)
The Countess Rosalvina, Mrs. DICKONS.
Claudine (Wife to } Mrs. BLAND.
Marcelli)..... }
Lauretta (Marcelli's } Miss KELLY.
sister)..... }

The following is a sketch of the Plot:—

Count Belino, who has secretly married the Countess Rosalvina, daughter of the Marchioness of Suza, after six years absence, having been shipwrecked in his voyage to his parents at Palermo, and, in a subsequent voyage, been taken by a Corsair, arrives, disguised as a painter, on the confines of Piedmont, where the Castle of Suza is situated. He here sets up at the inn of Marcelli, by whom Julio, the offspring of his marriage with Rosalvina, is protected—the secret of his birth being only known to Fabricio, a faithful squire, and Marcelli, the innkeeper. Belino here learns that the Baron Toraldi is about to be united to his wife, who is still ignorant of his existence, and supposes him to have been lost at sea. In consequence of his *port folio* having been exposed, through the folly of Petro, a stupid country waiter, he is called into the presence of his rival, Baron Toraldi, and interrogated as to particular drawings which appear in it. His possession of these he accounts for by stating that Belino was his patron, and, before his shipwreck, had made them a present to him: one of them, however, a sketch, he fills up, by describing the characters comprised in it, *poetically*. In speaking of the Baron, whose figure is introduced among others, he describes him as “a murderous wretch, who, while he is soliciting a bride,

has immured his wife in a dungeon." Suspicion flashes on the mind of Toraldi, that the painter is either Belino himself, or his emissary. The joyful exclamation of the Count, when he hears that his wife has fled from her mother's castle, to avoid this hated match, confirms Toraldi's fears. Belino is seized and imprisoned; and, when on the point of being assassinated by Paolo, the creature of Toraldi, is rescued by Fabricio, the servant of the Marchioness Suza; who enters the dungeon by a private door, and, having slain the assassin, gives life and liberty to Belino. Pursued on all sides by the troops of his mortal foe, the latter takes refuge in the glen where the cottage of Antonio, the father of Marcelli, is situated. Here the honest inn-keeper, after many "hair-breadth 'scapes," has lodged Rosalvina. The wife and husband of course meet; but, scarcely are their congratulations over, when they learn that the troops of Toraldi are ready to pour down on them. In this conjuncture, a mine is sprung on the assailants—the Devil's Bridge is blown up—the tyrannical Baron is forced to retreat—while Fabricio announces that a letter which Belino had dispatched to his Prince is attended with the best consequences—the villainy of the Baron being exposed, and the virtue of Belino rendered triumphant. The imagination of the auditor is left to do justice to the abandoned Toraldi.

This piece is an alteration from the French, and, we have heard, by Mr. ARNOLD. It is not without interest; the sentiments are good, and the scenery is entitled to much praise. A new singer, Mr. ROVEDINO, a pupil of Braham's, and son of the performer of that name at the King's Theatre, made a very promising *debut*. The explosion of the Devil's Bridge was well managed, and something out of the ordinary line of stage-effect. It was given out for repetition with a considerable degree of applause, and has been frequently acted.

HAYMARKET, May 15.—The Little Theatre opened this evening with the performances of *The Birth Day*, and *Killing no Murder* (the title of which, by the command, as we were told, of the Lord Chamberlain, was altered to "BUSKIN AND BELVI.")* In the former piece, a Mr. FLOWERDEW made his first appearance as *Frank Bertram*, and Mr. BENNETT (from Edinburgh) as *Jack Junk*: Of the former, we must see more before we give an opinion of his abilities; the latter is a considerable acquisition to the Company.

We are glad to see restored to this

Theatre our favourites, Munden, Matthews, Jones, and Mrs. Glover.

18. Mrs. WILLIAMS (from the Dublin Theatre) made her first appearance in the farce of *The Prize*. Her comedy is arch and easy, her eye expressive, and her manner graceful. We have since seen this lady in *The Country Girl*, and think her very likely to become a favourite of the Public.

19. A Mr. KENT appeared for the first time at this Theatre, as *Macheath*, in *The Beggars' Opera*. He performed with spirit and discrimination, is a good figure, and has a tenor voice of much sweetness, though not, we think, of great compass.

20. Another candidate for the favour of a London audience made his appearance in the arduous character of *Lord Ogleby*. His name is TERRY; and he is, we understand, from the Edinburgh Theatre. Excepting that, on some occasions he raised his voice beyond the moderate pitch, his performance was such as to give great satisfaction.

LYCEUM (*Drury-lane Company*), May 21.—A new Farce was produced, under the title of "HOW TO DIE FOR LOVE!"

DRAMATIS PERSONÆ.

Baron.....	Mr. PENSION.
Bloomingfield.....	Mr. WRENCH.
Turnwit.....	Mr. DECAMP.
Trap.....	Mr. KNIGHT.
Trick.....	Mr. OXBERRY.
Charlotte.....	Miss KELLY.

The plot turns upon the singular resolution of Charlotte, who is besieged by two lovers, to prefer him only who shall remain the longest upon the demesne of the Baron: hence arise numerous artifices between Bloomingfield and Turnwit, to induce each other to quit the premises. At length a mock quarrel is excited by one of the parties, which is seriously adopted by the other; when they both fire, and Turnwit falls; upon which Bloomingfield, who supposes his rival mortally wounded, escapes to save his life; during which time the Baron and Charlotte come to inquire into the nature of the *fracas*: when Turnwit, hearing that Bloomingfield had passed the boundary, jumps up elated, and claims the hand of Charlotte.

This Piece is pregnant with ludicrous bustle, and is altogether dependent upon the force of *incident* for its success. It causes much laughter, and that is the main end for which Farces were designed. It evidently bears the features of being a translation; and we understand that it is adapted from one act into two, and supplied with songs, &c. from the *Blind Geluden* of KOTZEBUE.

* It is, however, rather a curious fact, that it has been since several times performed with its original title.

HAYMARKET.—The same evening, Mr. GRANT (who appeared at Covent-Garden in December last as *Sir Pertinax Macgryphant* *) made his entré at this Theatre in the character of *Moody*, in *The Country Girl*; which, excepting now and then what we thought a little too coarse colouring, he executed with credit to himself, and satisfaction to the audience. A Scene from *The Register Office* followed by way of Interlude; in which Mr. Grant portrayed the "peur distressit" Scotch "Gentleman" with admirable effect.

HAYMARKET, May 25.—A Mr. SALTER (from the Theatre Royal, Birmingham) made his debut as *Octavian*, in *The Mountaineers*, which part he played respectably, and received due applause from the audience. He is of a tall and thin person; and, as far as his ragged habiliments allowed us to form a judgment, his figure appeared genteel. His countenance, though it possesses not those prominent features which at once command the attention of an auditor, and fill his mind with a presentiment of ability, is pleasing, and by no means destitute of expression. In the part of *Florante*, Mrs. DALTON (from the Edinburgh Theatre) made her first appearance in London. She is a good breeches figure, and possesses an interesting countenance. The little which the part contains she performed with ease and feeling. Mr. GRANT gave *Roque* great importance; and we cannot but think this gentleman an acquisition of more than common value. Mr. BENNETT was entertaining in *Sadi*—and the personification of *Agnes*, by Mrs. WILLIAMS, cannot be spoken of too highly; it was perfectly original, and displayed an uncommon portion of naïveté, vivacity, and feeling.

May 27.—A Miss MACAULEY (from Dublin) made her first appearance before a London audience, in the character of *Portia* (*Merchant of Venice*), and was favourably received: her person is about the middle size, and her features are rather pleasing than expressive; her voice is good, and she sustained the character throughout with considerable applause. Though we do not think Miss Macauley is, at present, fitted to shine in first-rate characters, yet we cannot withhold from her our tribute of approbation, as a young actress of great promise.—With Mr. Ter-

ry's *Shylock* we were highly pleased. His delineation of the various passions by which the vindictive Jew is assailed was excellent—for it was natural. His by-play, in his first interview with *Antonio*, was uncommonly expressive and appropriate—and the revengeful tone and look with which he uttered,

"How like a fawning publican he looks, I hate him, for he is a Christian," &c.

was finely contrasted with his subsequent hypocritical courtesy. His scene with *Tubal*, who alternately gives him cause for exultation and for rage, was managed with nice discrimination; the contrariety of feeling was exhibited with force, but without confusion. In his last scene, too much praise cannot be given to the accuracy with which Mr. Terry depicted *Shylock's* savage exultation, when he hears the opinion of the supposed Doctor in his favour—and his subsequent distress, when his hopes of revenge are destroyed, and he beholds that ruin, which he intended for another, overwhelming himself. Mr. Terry's performance, throughout, was received with universal approbation.—Mr. JONES supported the character of *Gratiano* with great vivacity.—Mr. BENNETT, in consequence of the indisposition of Mr. Munden, sustained the part of *Launcelot*, and acquitted himself greatly to the satisfaction of the audience.

June 15.—A new Farce was brought out at this Theatre, under the title of "*THE SLEEP-WALKER; or, Which is the Lady?*"

Sir Patrick Maguire, who has run away with an heiress from Bath, is in treaty with Mr. Wealthy about a country-seat. Squire Rattlepate, who is desirous of the same mansion, is advised by Alibi, his attorney, to personate the Irish Baronet, and thus obtain possession of it. The Squire is informed by his aunt, Mrs. Decorum, that her god-daughter, whom she intended for his wife, and to whom she had lately sent a present of jewels to facilitate the match, had eloped in man's attire, under the assumed character of an Irishman. The Squire being told by the landlord of an adjoining inn, that two Irish gentlemen had just arrived at his house, who had been robbed on their journey, makes the landlord introduce him to them, in hope of being able to learn to imitate Irish manners. The Squire imparts to Sir Patrick his misfortune in being supplanted by one of his countrymen in the mansion; and he tells his comrade (the heiress in disguise) that he had lost his intended wife. While they are smoking together, Sir Patrick inadvertently lights

* See Vol. LX. p. 451.

his pipe with a draft for 10 : which increases his distress. He then gives the jewels, which he had received from his wife, to the Squire, as a security for the loan of some money; and, by this means, the Squire, applying to his aunt, Mrs. Decorum, for the cash, Sir Patrick is mistaken for the lady in disguise, and Sophia (who had never been seen by her godmother) for the husband. This produces a great deal of equivocation. Somno, the Baronet's servant, who originally belonged to a strolling company, and who walks, acts, and spouts in his sleep, receives strict orders to be up early in the morning to dress his young master's hair. In the night he, however, rises, walks in his sleep, utters a speech composed of various parts of plays, powders Alibi the attorney's hair, and commits a number of other whimsical extravagancies. Eventually the parties are all reconciled, and the piece concludes.

This piece is the production, we understand, of Mr. OULTON (author of *Botheration*, *The Sixty-third Letter*, *All in Good Humour*, &c. It possesses much farcical whim and smart repartee. Mr. Jones supported the character of a busy, bustling Irish gentleman with much ability; and Mr. Matthews, as his somnambulant servant, kept the house in a continued roar of laughter with his whimsical application of "shreds and patches" from various dramatic authors. The announcement of the Farce for a second representation was received with unanimous approbation, and it has since been frequently performed.

LYCEUM, June 17.—The Drury-lane Company concluded a successful season with the following Address, delivered by Mr. Raymond, the Manager:—

"*Ladies and Gentlemen,*

"The entertainments of this evening will close the performances of the present season; and as it will be the last time the Drury-lane Company will have the honour of ap-

pearing before you in this Theatre, I am desired by the Proprietors and Performers, to return their grateful thanks for the kind patronage you have bestowed on their labours during a period of three years, under circumstances which, from the smallness of the Theatre, and the extended body of performers, held forth but little hope of gain, and a most serious probability of loss. What could be done by exertion, and a good will to please, has been attempted, and, I hope, in some degree accomplished to your satisfaction. We cannot command success, but we have, with a willing spirit, endeavoured to deserve it. Brighter prospects, however, I am happy to say, present themselves, both with regard to our more effective services, and your future amusement. From the extraordinary and unparalleled exertions of Mr. Whitbread in particular, and of the Noblemen and Gentlemen composing the Committee for re-building Drury-lane Theatre in general, I am authorized to state, that we certainly shall have the honour of appearing before you in that splendid Theatre, on the 10th of October next.

"Before we bid you farewell, allow me, Ladies and Gentlemen, to entreat your support and patronage to the fulfilment of those views which the Proprietor of this Theatre has so confidently at heart, and to which this spot will in future be entirely appropriated—the continuance and extended establishment of an English Opera, upon the liberal principle of protecting and rewarding NATIVE TALENT. The task he has imposed upon himself has been honoured with your approbation, and the gratification he has experienced in seeing many performers, before unknown to you, by means of this establishment, become permanent favourites, induces him to indulge a hope, that by farther exertions, he may be entitled to that which is his only ambition, your kind support and liberal applause.

"In the name of the Proprietors, Ladies and Gentlemen, and of the Performers in general of the Drury-lane Company, I respectfully bid you farewell."

POETRY.

ON THE DEATH OF MUNGO PARK.

LONG Afric's sons had reason to deplore
Each British keel that touch'd their
native shore—

Commerce, the nurse of every liberal art,
There only came to wound the tender heart,
To sever infants from their mother's arms,
And tear the husband from his partner's
charms;
When gen'rous Park, with nobler feelings
franght,
Whom learning polish'd, and whom science
taught,

Advent'rous trod those ever-scorch'd domains
Where never plant bedecks the sterile plains;
Or if a shrub but rear its lonely head,
Some prowling monster lurks beneath its
shade.

From every social charm that gladdens life
He, far remov'd, beheld but savage strife,
Where barb'rous tribes obey a barb'rous
lord,
And drought and famine reign in every
horde;
Condemn'd a tyrant's freakish wrath to feel,
And from the cattle snatch a hungry meal;

Whilst nightly dreams presented to his eye
His native stream, that oft he'd loiter'd by,
Which, more than all the pleasures of the
bowl,

Could tantalize with bliss his parched soul.
But still his heart, by peril undismay'd,
Th' o'erwhelming evils of his lot survey'd,
And proudly felt, if here his course should
end,

He died of virtue and of man the friend.
But all were not of Park the hated foe,
And some could pity on his woes bestow ;
The sun-burnt female, seated by her door,
Could weep for " White-man," all forlorn
and poor ;

Supplied his wants, and sorrow'd for his lot,
Far from his bosom friend and native cot : —
For female worth can bloom amid the waste,
Although unpolish'd by the hand of taste.
Not female worth, and friendship's social
glow,

And recollection of his former woe,
Could check in Park the ardent wish to bind
In bonds of peace the tribes of human-kind ;
Still when his foot again his threshold prest,
The love of glory sparkled in his breast,
Urg'd him once more the dang'rous path to
tread,

To teach where arts and sciences might
spread.

But now, alas ! his fated course was run,
And Britain's hopes and Afric's weal un-
done ;

An angry chief the cruel mandate gave,
And Park, too daring, found an early grave.
O'er his pale corpse no friendly tear was
shed,

No sympathetic heart with sorrow bled—
Unmark'd the place, no monument is nigh,
To point the spot where truth and valour lie :
Yet shall his country hail the traveller's
name,

And teach her sons to emulate his fame.
In future years, perhaps, when science'
light

Dispels the clouds of Afric's barb'rous night,
Some dusky bard of him may frame the song,
As Niger's banks he pensive treads along ;
Shall curse his foes—lament his cruel doom,
And laurels weave to decorate his tomb.

Abwick, March 13, 1812. M. J.

*On the ASSASSINATION of the Right Honour-
able SPENCER PERCEVAL, May the
11th, 1812, in the LOBBY of the HOUSE
OF COMMONS.*

" I will add a Pebble to thy Cairne."

I.

IF brilliant talents claim a sigh sincere,
Which years revolving mellow for the
grave,

And re-deliver to the hand that gave :
If then affection moan the time-wrought
bier ;

If Britain wept her PRYER's foreseen decay,

And wreath'd the willow o'er her Pa-
triot guide ;

Shall she neglect to mourn the fatal day,
In deepest hue of melancholy dyed—
His Country's truest hope, his Monarch's
pride,

From earth so prematurely torn away ?
The shaft of death no warning eye de-
cried :

Whelm'd is the land in sorrow and dis-
may !

Her Pilot dash'd so sudden from the Helm,
What Steersman shall arise to guide the
Realm ?

II.

Nor was his worth political alone,
Unstain'd integrity his only praise,
His virtues form'd in public but to blaze !
Witness the Widow's shriek, the Brother's
groan,

The hapless Orphan's heart-convulsive
sigh,

The mournful Friends despondence un-
controll'd,

The tear that glistens e'en in Faction's
eye :

The artless tale, which general feeling
told,

Proclaims his merit of a nobler mould.
Unwean'd from private bliss, though
rank'd so high,

Nor blind ambition, nor seductive gold
Could tempt him from the social sphere to
fly :

At times, retir'd from man's corrupted ways,
He sought the quiet of domestic days.

III.

The hateful Wretch, whom headstrong pas-
sions arm'd

Impetuous to commit the deed of death,
And rob the Statesman of his valued
breath—

Had sense directed, or had virtue warm'd,
Might have hurl'd terror on our mortal
foe,

Might have preserv'd or aggrandiz'd his
land,

Might have reliev'd the weight of Eng-
land's woe.

And sav'd from blood his execrated
hand.

Hard apathy avow'd what malice plann'd,
Unblushing, gloried in the mortal blow :

The sword of Justice Britain's cries de-
mand,

And ask his blood, that laid her safeguard
low.

Transient the pangs, which thou wert doom'd
to feel,

Upright preserver of thy Country's weal !

IV.

Should Bard essay his numbers to prolong
Extensive as thy worth, his lay v
fail :

Then let my task be clos'd—the
gale

Shall waft the last notes of thy requiem
song.

Peace to the spirit of the parting just !
 Tho' now he slumber in the dreary tomb,
 Soon shall he rise unsullied from the dust
 In varied Virtue's never-fading bloom !
 Let hopes of this dispel the private
 gloom ;
 And let the bleeding nation firmly trust
 Heaven will avert her apprehended
 doom ;
 Let her cry, pointing to her Favorite's
 bust,
 " Sons ! to your God, your King, your
 Country, true !
 " The patriot paths of PERCEVAL pursue !
 C. W. STOCKER.
Merchant-Tailors' School,
May 12th, 1812.

A COMRADE'S LAMENT.

ONE evening, on yon low white sand
 That spreads itself along the shore,
 My friend and I walk'd hand in hand,
 Our school-boy tricks recounting o'er.
 The busy villagers were still,
 Calm and serene all Nature seem'd ;
 The sun had sunk behind the hill,
 And on the western waters beam'd.
 Smooth was the sea ; the lingering wave
 Just kiss'd the strand, and died away.

The far-fetch'd echo from the cave,
 In murmurs soft play'd on the bay.

Upon the tall cliff's grassy head,
 In watchful silence o'er its mate,
 Who careful kept her brooding bed,
 The solitary Sea-gull sat.

No interrupting sound was heard,
 Save faint the distant dashing oar,
 Or shrill " pleep " of the Sheldrake scar'd,
 As slow we pac'd the glittering shore.

The wary Curlew whooping shrill,
 The Rabbits sporting on the green,
 The bay reflecting back the hill,
 Made still more sweet the peaceful scene.

My heart grew sad, I knew not why,
 Unconscious flow'd the silent tear ;
 Sad boding that our final day
 Of parting, then, alas ! was near.

Those days are gone, ah ! never more,
 At evening tide or morning dawn,
 Shall we two ramble on that shore,
 Or toss the foot-ball o'er the lawn.

Cold lies his clay beneath the stone,
 His cares and toils are all at rest ;
 He's landed on that world unknown,
 Where souls, like his, are truly blest.

THULE.

PAPERS RELATIVE TO A LATE POLITICAL NEGOTIATION.

No. I.

*Minute of conversation between Mr. Canning
 and Lord Liverpool, dated May 17, 1812.*

Gloucester-lodge, Sunday, May 17, 1812.

LORD LIVERPOOL stated to me, that he was commanded by H. R. H. the Prince Regent, to make me the following communication :—That, upon the melancholy event of Mr. Perceval's death, H. R. H. being desirous of continuing his administration upon its present basis, was desirous, also, of strengthening it as much as possible, by associating to it, such persons in public life, as agreed most nearly and generally in the principles upon which public affairs had been concluded ; that, with this view, H. R. H. naturally looked to Lord Wellesley and to me ; that he, Lord L. was authorized to express the disposition of all his colleagues to act with Lord W. and me, under an arrangement which might be at once consistent with their own honour and duty, and honourable and satisfactory to us ; that with respect to Lord Castlereagh, it was fair that it should be distinctly understood, that the situation in which he stands, both in this Government, and in the House of Commons, was to be preserved to him ; that with respect to official arrangements, he (Lord L.) would not have been the bearer of any proposition to me, but one which was understood as com-

prising my friends. In answer to a question put by me, Lord L. stated, that his colleagues were desirous that he should be appointed to the office of First Lord of the Treasury ; and that this desire was known to the Prince Regent, when H. R. H. commanded Lord L. to undertake this communication. Lord L. added, that he was ready to answer any other enquiry that I might wish to make ; or to clear up any thing that he might have imperfectly explained. I said, that I thought it better to receive his communication just as he gave it to me ; and to defer making any remark, or giving any answer whatever, until I should have communicated it to my friends : Lord L. himself, undertaking to see Lord Wellesley. I would only, therefore, ask—Whether I was to consider the opinion and policy of the Government as remaining altogether unchanged upon the question relating to the laws affecting the Roman Catholics ? Lord L. answered, that his own opinions upon this subject remained unchanged ; and that he was not aware that those of his colleagues had undergone any change. I then wrote this minute in Lord L.'s presence ; which he read over, and suggested such corrections as appeared to him necessary for making it perfectly accurate.

May 17, 1812: (Signed) G. CANNING.

No. II.

Minute of Conversation between Lord Wellesley and Lord Liverpool, May 17, 1812.

*Apsley-house, May 17, 1812,
¼ past five P. M.*

Lord Liverpool came to me immediately after his visit to Mr. Canning, and remained with me for about half an hour. Soon after Lord L.'s departure, I received the annexed paper from Mr. Canning.*

Lord L.'s conversation with me, was substantially the same as that which is described to have passed with Mr. C. Any difference which appeared, arose necessarily from my questions and observations, which were made without knowledge of what passed between Lord L. and Mr. C. After receiving Lord L.'s verbal communication, nearly in the terms stated by Mr. C. I enquired, 1st. What was to be the policy of the Government with relation to the Roman Catholics? —To this question Lord L. returned the same answer stated in Mr. C.'s paper to have been returned to a similar question.

2dly, I observed to Lord L. that he was apprized of my opinion, that our efforts in the Peninsula had been conducted on an inadequate and imperfect scale, which could not be expected to accomplish the ultimate objects of the war in that quarter; that I had for a long time considered an extension of our system in the Peninsula, to be indispensably necessary, and easily practicable; that I was aware of the impropriety (in my present situation) of urging any detailed questions to Lord L. on this point; but, that I mentioned it now, because it must form a principal consideration in my answer to the proposition which he had brought to me.—Lord L. said, that he did not agree in my opinion respecting the scale of the efforts which we had hitherto made in the Peninsula, which he thought as great as it had been possible to make; that there never had been any limit to our exertions in that quarter, but what arose out of the question of practicability (that is, the means of increasing and supplying our armies); and that he had never heard any specific plan by which those means might have been carried further, though the subject had been often most anxiously considered in my presence; that circumstances had occurred since my resignation, which did not then exist, and into the particulars of which it would not be proper for him to enter at this time, which might enable government to extend, to a certain degree, the military operations in the Peninsula; and the system of himself and his colleagues would be, as he contended they always had been, to make the greatest efforts in the cause of the Peninsula which the resources of the country rendered possible.

3dly, I enquired whether all the general constituent parts of the present cabinet were to remain? He informed me that they were

in general to remain. He believed it was known to me, that some of the Members of the cabinet had been long desirous of retiring, and would be ready, therefore, now to afford facilities to any new arrangement. In answer to a question put by me respecting Lord Sidmouth and his friends, he said they were to remain.

4thly, I stated to Lord L. that I made no enquiry respecting the proposed distribution and allocation of offices; because that circumstance would not constitute the basis of my decision upon the proposition which he had brought to me. Lord L. observed, that the distribution of offices was a matter open to future adjustment, to be regulated for the honour of all parties.

5thly, When Lord L. informed me, that *the leading* in the House of Commons was to be preserved to Lord Castlereagh, I remarked, that in any situation which I might ever hold in any Administration, I should feel great obligation to any Member of the Government who would undertake that charge which was called *the leading* in the House of Parliament in which I sat; although I was fully aware of the great importance which that charge necessarily conveyed to the person who exercised it, and of the great influence which it must give to him in the general Administration and Patronage of the Government.

6thly, I desired to know, whether all those persons now designated by the name of the "Opposition" were to be excluded from the proposed scheme of Administration? Lord L. answered, that no principle of exclusion was intended; but that he was not authorised to make any proposal to any persons of the description which I had mentioned.

7thly, Considering the course which Lord L. had observed in making this communication, I asked him whether he applied to me by command of the Prince Regent, as a part of Mr. Canning's suite? I reminded Lord L. of the constant and unabated exertions which I had made to open every avenue for the return of Mr. C. to the public service; remarking at the same time, that I never had attempted to press that point beyond the honour and feelings of Mr. Perceval's Administration. I stated, that I could not consider any Administration to be constituted on a foundation of justice towards individual talents and services, or towards the interests of the country, in which Mr. C. should not hold a high efficient station. But I added, that Mr. C. was under no engagement to me which could preclude his acceptance of any office which might be offered to him; that, on the other hand, Mr. C. would certainly make the same declaration with regard to my perfect freedom. Lord L. said, that he had pursued this course of communication, being convinced, that, under the present circumstances, I would not accept office, unless a fair proposal was made to Mr. C. I declared to Lord L. that he was correct in this view of my sentiments towards Mr. C.

* See Mr. Canning's Minute, No. I.

repeating, however, that Mr. C. and I were perfectly free to act as each might think fit, and that our agreement in many great political principles, could not affect questions of mere official arrangement.

8thly, I expressed my wish to receive this communication in writing; to answer it in writing; and also, to submit my sentiments upon the whole transaction in an audience of the Prince Regent.—Lord L. informed me, that Mr. C. would transmit to me a copy of the Minute of Lord L.'s conversation, taken in his presence, and Lord L. desired me to consider that Paper* as the written communication which I wished to receive. I agreed to Lord L.'s proposal on this point. I then informed Lord L. that I would return my answer in writing to that paper. Whatever might be the tenour of my answer, with regard to the great public considerations on which it must be founded, I expressed my hope, that Lord L. would be assured of my sincere personal respect and esteem. I now transmit this Minute to Lord L. requesting him to insert any correction which he may think requisite.

May 18, 1812. (Signed) WELLESLEY.

Corrected by Lord Liverpool, and returned to me. (Signed) WELLESLEY.

No. III.

Lord Liverpool to Mr. Canning.

Fife-house, May 17, 1812.

MY DEAR CANNING,

I think, upon reflection, it is due to Lord Castlereagh to state, in writing, what I mentioned to you, verbally, that from motives of delicacy, he absented himself from the Cabinet, on the occasions on which the subject in your Memorandum was determined. I did not, however, make the communication to you, without having reason to know that he would be no obstacle in the way of an arrangement, founded on the principles stated in the Memorandum. I will beg of you to communicate this letter to any persons to whom you may communicate the Memorandum.

No. IV.

Lord Wellesley's Reply.

Apsley house, May 18.

From the communication received through Lord Liverpool, I understand, that H. R. H. the Prince Regent has been graciously pleased to signify his desire of strengthening his Administration upon its present basis, by associating me with it, as one of those persons who agree most nearly and generally in the principles upon which public affairs have been conducted. From the same communication, I also derive the gratifying intelligence, that all Lord Liverpool's colleagues have authorized him to express a disposition to act with me, under an arrangement, consistent with their own honour and duty, and honourable and satisfactory to me. I receive this notification of the Prince Regent's commands with every sentiment of duty and affection, while it affords me matter of just satisfaction, that, to the distinguished honour of such condescending notice from H. R. H. is added so high a testimony of the confidence and esteem of all the respectable persons composing his present Administration.—With all humility towards the exalted authority from which this proposition proceeds, and with the most sincere regard for those through whom it is conveyed, I must, however, declare, that I should have declined it at the first instant of its approach, if motives of deference and submissive attachment had not imposed upon me the obligation of receiving it with respectful consideration.—The proposition necessarily rests upon a supposition, that I entertain no such difference of public sentiment with the present Administration, as should preclude me from acting with them, under an arrangement compatible with our mutual and respective honour and duty. But it appears, from Lord L.'s candid and explicit statement, that upon the important question which regards the laws affecting the Roman Catholics, Lord L.'s opinions remain unchanged; nor is he aware that the sentiments of his colleagues on that subject, have undergone any change. I must, therefore, conclude, that the policy which has been pursued respecting the Roman Catholics, during the present Session of Parliament, is to be continued without abatement; the general constituent parts of the present Cabinet are to remain unchanged; the highest and most efficient offices in the State, therefore, are to be filled by persons who still conceive themselves to be bound by duty, honour, and conscience, not only to resist any mitigation of the present condition of the Roman Catholics, but even to prevent the consideration of the laws which affect that large portion of the population of the empire. I cannot concur in the principles on which the present Administration has conducted this important branch of public affairs; on this point I have recently expressed the strongest difference of opinion with the present Administration. The declaration of Lord L. precludes the hope of any such change in the policy of the present Administration towards the Roman Catholics as could satisfy my judgment. This difference is of the utmost importance; without any other obstacles, therefore, this alone compels me to decline the proposition which Lord L. has conveyed to me. I entertain a confident expectation, that when the Prince Regent shall have considered the nature of this difficulty, he will extend his indulgence to my humble representation, and will relieve me from the pressure of commands, which I could not obey without sacrificing a public principle of the highest obligation.—These observations comprise a sufficient reply to the communication received through Lord L. But I deem it to be a duty towards the Prince Regent, to declare, that the considerations which induce

* See Mr. Canning's Minute, No. 1.

ced me, on the 19th of February, to resign the station which I had the honour to hold in H. R. H. service, have acquired additional force since that time, and would constitute an insuperable obstacle to my accepting any station in the present Administration. I originally expressed my desire to withdraw from Mr. Perceval's Administration, because my general opinions, for a long time past, had not sufficient weight in that Cabinet, to justify me towards the Public, or towards my own character, in continuing in office. My objections to remaining in that Cabinet arose, in a great degree, from the imperfect scale on which the efforts in the Peninsula were conducted. It was always stated to me, that it was impracticable to enlarge that system. I thought that it was perfectly practicable to extend the plan in the Peninsula, and that it was neither safe nor honest towards this country or the allies, to continue the present inadequate scheme. From Lord L.'s statement upon this point, it is evident, that since my resignation, it has been found practicable to make some extension of the system in the Peninsula; but it is still intimated that my views are more extensive than the resources of the country can enable the Government to reduce to practice. I, however, still entertain the same views and opinions, without diminution or alteration; and I am convinced, that a considerable extension of the scale of our operations in the Peninsula, and also an effectual correction of many branches of our system in that quarter, are objects of indispensable necessity, and of easy attainment. With such a decided difference of opinion in relation to the conduct and management of the war, my return into a Cabinet composed as the present is, would offer me no better prospect than the renewal of discussions which have hitherto proved unavailing. I learn from Lord Liverpool, that he has received no authority, in forming the intended Administration, to make any proposal to any of those persons now designated by the name of "The Opposition." My enquiry on this point originated in a sincere conviction (founded upon an attentive observation of the general state of public opinion, and of the condition of the empire) that no Administration, which shall not comprise some of those persons, can prove advantageous to the Prince Regent, conciliatory towards Ireland, and equal to the conduct of the war on a scale of sufficient extent.

It has been stated, erroneously, that the first act of the Prince Regent, upon his approach to unrestricted authority, was, to establish Mr. Perceval's Administration; but the fact is, that H. R. H.'s first act at that crisis, was, to dissolve Mr. Perceval's Administration; and to endeavour to form a Cabinet upon a more extended and liberal basis. This endeavour was frustrated at that moment; and the formation of such a Cabinet was represented to H. R. H. to be impracticable.

It has, however, since appeared evident to me, from the discussions and declarations which I have witnessed in Parliament, that H. R. H.'s benevolent intentions on that subject are now perfectly practicable; and that their accomplishment would tend to promote internal peace and tranquillity, and to invigorate the whole system of our external operations. Impressed with this sentiment, I should be untrue to H. R. H.'s interests and honour, as well as to the prosperity of the Empire, if I concurred in any arrangement of an Administration which did not include a fair and full consideration of this most important point. After such a dispassionate consideration, my opinion is, that a Cabinet might be formed, on an intermediary principle respecting the Roman Catholic claims, equally exempt from the dangers of instant, unqualified concession, and from those of inconsiderate, peremptory exclusion; the entire resources of the Empire might be applied to the great objects of the war with general consent, upon a full understanding of the real exigency of the present crisis; and concord and union at home, might secure ultimate and permanent success abroad.

WELLESLEY,

Mr. Canning's Answer to Lord Liverpool.

Gloucester Lodge, May 18.

MY DEAR LIVERPOOL,

I have communicated to such of my friends as I had an immediate opportunity of consulting, the minute, taken in your presence, of the proposition which you conveyed to me yesterday. In a case, in which I felt that my decision either way might be liable to misapprehension, I was desirous rather to collect the opinions of persons whose judgment I esteem, than to act on the impulse of my own first feelings. The result of their opinions is, that, by entering into the Administration upon the terms proposed to me, I should incur such a loss of personal and public character, as would disappoint the object which H. R. H. the Prince Regent has at heart; and must render my accession to his Government, a new source of weakness, rather than an addition of strength. To become a part of your Administration, with the previous knowledge of your unaltered opinions as to the policy of resisting all consideration of the state of the laws affecting his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects, would, it is felt, be to lend myself to the defeating of my own declared opinions on that most important question—opinions, which are as far as those of any man from being favourable to precipitate and unqualified concession; but which rest on the conviction that it is the duty of the advisers of the Crown, with a view to the peace, tranquillity, and strength of the Empire, to take that whole question into their early and serious consideration, and earnestly to endeavour to bring it to a final and satisfactory settlement. With this result of the

opinions of those whom I have consulted, my own entirely concurs; and such being the ground of my decision, it is wholly unnecessary to advert to any topics of inferior importance. After the expressions, however, with which you were charged on the part of all your colleagues, I should not be warranted in omitting to declare, that no objection of a personal sort should have prevented me from uniting with any, or all of them, in the public service, if I could have done so with honour, and if, in my judgment, a Cabinet, so constituted in all its parts, could have afforded to the country, under its present great and various difficulties, an adequate efficient Administration.—I cannot deny myself the satisfaction of adding, that the manner of your communication with me has entirely corresponded with the habits and sentiments of a friendship of so many years, a friendship which our general concurrence on many great political principles has strengthened, and which our occasional differences have in no degree impaired. On the public grounds which I have stated, I must intreat you to lay at the feet of the Prince Regent, together with the warmest expressions of my dutiful attachment to H. R. H. and of my acknowledgment for the favourable opinion which H. R. H. has been graciously pleased to entertain of me, my humble but earnest prayer to be excused from accepting office on terms which, by a sacrifice of public character, must render me inefficient for the service of H. R. H.'s Government. I presume, at the same time, humbly to solicit an audience of the Prince Regent, for the purpose of explaining in person to H. R. H. the grounds of my conduct, on an occasion on which I should be grieved to think, that H. R. H. could, for a moment, consider me as wanting either in duty to H. R. H. or in zeal for the public service; and of assuring H. R. H. that my inability to assist in forwarding H. R. H.'s purpose of procuring strength to his Administration, on the plan which has been suggested by H. R. H.'s confidential servants, does not arise from any disposition, on my part, to shrink from the encounter of those difficulties which press, at this time, upon the Country and upon the Crown.

I am, &c.

GEORGE CANNING.

Explanatory Letter, from the Earl of Liverpool to the Marquis Wellesley:—

Fife-house, May 19, 1812.

MY DEAR LORD,

After the receipt of the Paper which you sent to me in the afternoon of yesterday, I should certainly have felt it to be unnecessary and fruitless to trouble you with any further correspondence, if I were not desirous to correct the misapprehension into which you appear to have fallen, respecting my opinions, and those of my colleagues, upon the Roman Catholic question. In the communication which passed between us on Sun-

day, as well as that which I previously had with Mr. Canning, I certainly stated my opinion upon the Roman Catholic question to remain unchanged, and that I was not aware that those of my colleagues had undergone any change. With respect to myself, individually, I must protest against its being inferred from any declaration of mine, that it is, or ever has been, my opinion that under no circumstances it would be possible to make an alteration in the laws respecting the Roman Catholics.

Upon the last occasion on which the subject was discussed in Parliament, I expressly stated that circumstances might arise, in which, in my judgment, some alteration in those laws would be advisable. I have always been desirous of hearing the specific proposition which should explain distinctly, what part of the existing securities it was intended to repeal—what part it was intended to preserve—and what were the new securities which it has been so often declared must be substituted in the place of some of those which are at present in force. I have never heard of any satisfactory explanation on this point. I will fairly own, that in the present state of the opinions and feelings of the Roman Catholics, I do not believe such a project to be practicable, consistently with the attainment of the avowed objects of really satisfying the Roman Catholics, and of affording an adequate security to the established Church and Constitution. Entertaining this opinion, I have felt it to be my duty to continue to resist a Parliamentary Enquiry on that subject, which, in my judgment, could be productive of no other effect, than that of alarming the Protestants on the one hand, and of deluding and deceiving the Roman Catholics on the other. With respect to the opinions of my colleagues, there are some who entirely agree with me, in the view which I have taken of this question; but I am sure it must be known to you, from discussions at which you have been present, that there are others who have always entertained and avowed different opinions from those professed by me, upon some parts of this subject. You must recollect, that considerations of very high importance, but which might be only temporary in their nature, induced us all, up to a very late period, to be decidedly of opinion, that it was not proper, that under such circumstances, the measure should be entertained. You may be of opinion, that since the month of February last, these considerations have ceased to be in force. But they are still regarded by others as not having lost their weight. Besides the considerations to which I have referred, the conduct and temper which the Roman Catholics have been induced to manifest, the principle upon which the question has been brought forward, and the circumstances of Europe at this time, give rise to objections, which are felt in a greater or less degree by different persons.—I have thought this explanation due to my colleagues and to

myself. In one point we are all agreed, that this is not the moment at which the question ought to be entertained, with a view to any immediate practical consequence ; I am aware, that in this sense of our duty, our opinions may be at variance with your's ; but it is material, that these opinions should not be misunderstood, or subject to the interpretation to which my silence might render them liable, if I had not returned some answer to that part of your paper.—Upon the subject of the manner in which the war in the Peninsula has been managed, I forbear entering into any particulars at present ; but I think it material to observe, with respect to my declaration, that since your resignation, it had been found practicable to make some extension of the military efforts in the Peninsula ; that this has not arisen from any means which were in existence at the time when you were in office, and which there had been then any disposition or objection to direct to that object, but it has grown out of events which have subsequently occurred, and which may place at the disposal of Government, means, which were at the time unavoidably applied to another service. As this letter is merely explanatory, I will not give you the trouble of returning any answer to it ; but I am sure you will see the justice and propriety of considering it as a part of the correspondence which has passed between us, on the subject to which it relates.

I am &c.

LIVERPOOL.

Marquis Wellesley, K. G.

Lord Wellesley's Reply to Lord Liverpool's Explanatory Letter of the 19th of May.

Apsley-house, May 21, 1812.

MY DEAR LORD,

Although you have had the goodness to dispense with my returning any answer to your letter of the 19th instant, some farther observations on my part may, perhaps, contribute to promote the professed object of that letter, by explaining and correcting whatever may appear doubtful or erroneous in the course of our recent correspondence. When you informed me, that your opinions upon the claims of the Roman Catholics remained unchanged, and that you were not aware of any change in the opinion of your colleagues on that subject, I certainly concluded, that the policy which had been pursued, during the present session of parliament, would be continued by the new cabinet. Subsequent reflection satisfies me, that such a conclusion was just and reasonable ; nor can I admit that I have fallen into any misapprehension of that system of policy, when I have described it as consisting not only in the denial of any present relief to the Roman Catholics, but even a temporary refusal to consider the state of the law which affects their civil condition. Whatever may be the different character or complexion of the opinions of the

several members of the present cabinet, the practical result has been to pursue the course which I have described, during the present session of parliament ; and your explanation on this point closes with an admission, that you are all agreed to continue the same policy in the present moment. No suggestion is made of the time or circumstances in which any alteration of this system of policy can be expected ; no prospect is afforded of any conciliatory proceeding, which might tend to open the way to an amicable settlement ; and, while a desire of hearing specific propositions of security is professed, the very consideration of the question is denied to parliament, and is not pursued by any other authority. This statement is no misapprehension of the tenor of your explanatory letter ; and in such a state of the united councils of the present cabinet, it may be deemed superfluous to analyze individual sentiments. This task (however useless with regard to present practice) is required from me, by the strong protest which you have made against any inference to be drawn from any declaration of your's, "that it is, or ever has been, your opinion, that under no circumstances it would be possible to make any alteration in the law respecting the Roman Catholics."—To this protest you have added an assurance, "That upon the last occasion, on which the subject was discussed in parliament, you expressly stated, that circumstances might arise, in which, in your judgment, some alteration in those laws would be advisable." I confess freely to you, that I had always understood your recorded opinion on this subject in a very different sense : I had supposed that you considered the disabilities imposed by statute upon the Roman Catholics, not as temporary and occasional securities, against a temporary and occasional danger, but as an integral and permanent part of the constitution in church and state, as established at the Revolution. In this opinion, I had always understood, that several of the principal members of the present cabinet concurred with you ; and that you felt, in common, an apprehension, that the removal of any important part of this system of restraint would endanger the foundations of the establishment of our Laws, Liberties, and Religion. Viewing in this light your sentiments, and those of the respectable persons to whom I refer, I am persuaded that I shall not be suspected of intending to cast any reflections upon the honour or honesty of those principles, or of the persons who maintain them. I have ever considered those principles to be pure and honest in the minds in which I supposed them to reside ; and while I gave full credit to their sincerity, I lamented their erroneous foundation and dangerous tendency. I must farther declare, that, from some accident, I did not hear the statement in parliament to which you refer, as having been made by you, on the last occasion, in the house of lords. I now, however, under-

stand your opinion to be, that circumstances may arise, in which, in your judgment, some alteration would be advisable in the laws affecting the Roman Catholics. I should be desirous of urging the same inquiry respecting *circumstances*, which you have made respecting *securities*; and I should be anxious to hear the statement of ALL, OR ANY, OF THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES under which you would advise any alteration in the laws respecting the Roman Catholics. The explanation which you require respecting securities, is attainable only by a full consideration and discussion of the whole subject; and I therefore view the declared intention of resisting the first step towards such a discussion, as an effectual barrier against that explanation, which you consider to be the necessary preliminary to any alteration in the statutes. The details of your reasoning on this part of the question, render the prospect of any settlement utterly hopeless. You require a change in the state of the opinions, feelings, conduct, and temper of the Roman Catholics, as a preliminary even to the consideration of the causes of their complaints. But is it possible to expect effectual change in the temper of the Roman Catholic body, while you refuse even to inquire into the nature of their grievances? The repeated rejection of their claim, without any other deliberation than that which has arisen on the mere question of taking the petition into consideration, is not a course of proceeding calculated to mitigate the severity of disappointment. Reason and moderation must appear in our consideration of their prayer, if we hope to infuse those qualities into their proceedings.

You require also a change in the circumstances of Europe.—Ignorant of the events which may have furnished any hope of such a change, since I had the honour of a share in his Royal Highness's councils, I must consider the determination to delay this interesting question, until Europe shall have assumed a new aspect, as a virtual negative upon the substance of the claim; and I feel this point with a greater degree of pain, because I am convinced that the continuance of Ireland in her present condition, must protract, if not perpetuate, the present unhappy condition of Europe. But, until these preliminaries shall have been established, you declare, that it will be your duty to resist parliamentary inquiry, which, in your judgment, could be productive of no other effect, than "to alarm the Protestants, and to delude the Roman Catholics." At the same time, you offer no hope, that the means of relief will be opened by any other authority. I cannot understand through what channel of reason, or passion, the Protestants should be alarmed, or the Catholics deluded, by a full and fair consideration of the laws affecting the latter body. Indeed, I cannot conceive any proceeding so likely to remove alarm, and prevent delusion, as that which appears to you

likely to create both. On the other hand, I apprehend much more danger, both of alarm and delusion, from any system of measures to be founded on the general and indistinct terms, in which you state, that, "circumstances may arise, in which some alteration in the laws would be advisable." You refer to considerations of a "very high importance," which, until a very late period of time, have precluded the executive government and parliament from entertaining this measure; and you suggest, that, in the opinion of some persons, these considerations have not lost their weight. I presume that you refer to the known sentiments of the most exalted and venerable authority in these realms, on the claims of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. As your letter seems to bear some reference to the course of my conduct in parliament and in his Majesty's councils on this subject, I avail myself of this opportunity to explain the motives, both of my former silence, and of the recent declaration of my sentiments. At the remote period of the year 1797, upon the eve of my departure for India, I stated to the late Mr. Pitt my solicitude, that he should direct his attention to the settlement of Ireland; and I expressed to him my conviction that Ireland could neither be happily settled, nor firmly united to Great Britain, without a concurrent settlement of the claims of his Majesty's Roman Catholic subjects. The opinions which I declared to Mr. Pitt, at that time, respecting the substance of those claims, were precisely similar to those which I have stated in the House of Lords during the present session of parliament. It is not necessary to enter upon any review of the transactions which passed during my absence in India, with respect to Ireland, or to the claims of the Roman Catholics. I arrived from India in the month of January, 1806, and after a short interview with Mr. Pitt, I assisted in performing the last sad office of following his remains to the grave. You are aware, that long before that period of time, the "high considerations" to which you refer, had been fixed in full force; that no attempt to change those sentiments could have been made with any prospect of success; and that the result, even if a successful proceeding in parliament, would have tended only to produce the most dreadful extremity of confusion. You must remember, that I have always lamented (as serious national calamities, menacing the constitution of the monarchy) the reference, which has necessarily been made to the existence of those personal sentiments, and the causes which have occasioned that necessity. With the warmest sentiments of personal veneration, attachment, and gratitude, my opinion has always been, that the duty of loyalty and affection towards a British Sovereign does not consist in submissive obedience, even to the honest prejudices or errors of the royal mind, but rather in respectful endeavours to remove those prejudices

and errors, by free advice in council, and by temperate remonstrance in parliament. But the time for such endeavours had passed; and I submitted reluctantly, not to my sense of the genuine duty of a faithful counsellor towards his Sovereign, but to the painful, and, by me, the irreversible necessity of the case. This is a subject of the utmost, of the most perilous delicacy—your letter has opened it—I will pursue it no farther than to assure you, that, when, on the 31st of January, I declared in the House of Lords, my sentiments respecting the Roman Catholic claims, the necessity which had occasioned my silence appeared to me to have entirely ceased.

The second part of your explanatory letter, refers to the management of the war in the Peninsula.—Your suggestions are necessarily indistinct, with regard to the additional means (which have occurred since my resignation) of extending our military efforts in that quar-

ter; I think I can collect even from your hints, that, although those means are extraneous, the probability of their existence might have been foreseen, as the natural result of instructions, which were in progress of execution previously to my resignation. But my objection to the system pursued in the Peninsula, at the time of my resignation, was applied to the whole frame and fabric of our arrangements, both in Portugal and Spain; which, in my judgment, must be corrected and extended, not only with a view to the advantageous use of such means as we now possess in the Peninsula, but even of such adventitious and extraneous means as events in other quarters may place at our disposal. Believe me, my dear Lord, always your's, most sincerely,

(Signed) WELLESLEY.

The Earl of Liverpool, &c.

INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

WAR DEPARTMENT.—MAY 12, 1812.

A despatch of which the following is an extract, was received on Sunday evening at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship, by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Alfayates, April 24, 1812.

Alfayates, April 24, 1812.

THE army continued its march towards this quarter since I last addressed you, and the enemy retired before them.—The last of the enemy crossed the Agueda yesterday morning, and they are in full retreat towards the Tormes. The rains which had fallen between the 13th and the 19th inst. had carried away the bridge which they had constructed on the Agueda, immediately above Ciudad Rodrigo; but they have repaired it within these last three days, and the leading divisions of the army crossed by the Puente d'el Villar and the fords of the Upper Agueda; the rear only by the bridge near Ciudad Rodrigo. When Marshal Marmont marched his troops upon Sabugal, General Barcellor ordered that the Portuguese militia, under Brigadier Generals Trant and Wilson, should be concentrated upon Guarda.—Marshal Marmont moved upon this militia with a considerable force of cavalry, infantry, and artillery, on the 14th instant, and Brigadier General Trant, who commanded, conceiving the enemy to be too strong for him, determined to retire across the Mondego.—The militia had made great progress in their retreat; but a battalion, which was covering the retreat, being ordered to fire upon the enemy's cavalry, and the rain having prevented their pieces from going off, broke, and threw the retreating troops into disorder; and the enemy took about 150 prisoners.—The troops were formed again, however, on the left of the Mondego, and retired upon Celerico; General Barcellor keeping the ad-

vanced posts under Brigadier General Wilson at Lagiosa.—On the following morning, the 15th, the enemy advanced in considerable force and drove in Brig.-Gen. Wilson's outposts at Lagiosa.—The enemy retired from Lagiosa in the course of the night of the 15th, and from Guarda on the 16th, which town was occupied on the 17th by the troops under the command of Brigadier General Wilson.—Your Lordship will be happy to learn, that the officers of the militia behaved remarkably well. It appears to me, that Brigadier General Trant and Brigadier General Wilson did every thing they ought to have done.—The partial success over the Portuguese militia on their retreat from Guarda, and the murder and plunder of the inhabitants of a few villages in Lower Beira, already suffering from the enemy's former depredations, are the only fruits of Marshal Marmont's expedition within the Portuguese frontier, to divert our attention from the siege of Badajoz.—While the troops belonging to the army of Portugal have been collected for this service, I learn from General Castanos that General Abadia had ordered the Spanish troops in the Asturias to move into Leon; where Brigadier Moreno had had some partial success against a French detachment at Otera de las Duenas. Don Julian Sanchez likewise, who has continued with his cavalry in Castile, has been very successful on the enemy's communications, and against their convoys.—By accounts from the South, I learn, that neither the Conde de Penne Villemur nor General Bullasteros entered Seville, while Marshal Soult was in Estremadura, in the commencement of this month. The Conde de Penne Villemur is now on his return into Estremadura, with the troops of the 5th army.—General Drouet is at Ovejuna, in Cordova, with the troops under his

command; and Marshal Soult at Seville, according to the last accounts of the 21st instant, which I have received from Lieutenant General Sir R. Hill.

A despatch, of which the following is an extract, has been received at the Earl of Liverpool's office, addressed to his Lordship, by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Fuente Guinaldo, April 29, 1812.

Fuente Guinaldo, April 29, 1812.

The enemy have continued their retreat since I addressed your Lordship on the 24th instant.—No movement has been made to the South.—General Drouet was still, by the last accounts, at Fuente de Ovejuna; in Cordova.—The Conde de Penne Villemur has returned into Estremadura with the troops under his command.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 30.

[Transmitted by Lord Keith.]

*Northumberland, off the Penmarks.
Wind S. S. W. light Breeze, and
fine Weather, May 24, 1812.*

SIR,

I have the honour to inform you the object of the orders I received from you on the 19th instant, to proceed off L'Orient for the purpose of intercepting two French frigates and a brig, lately seen at sea, has been accomplished by their total destruction, at the entrance of that port, by his Majesty's ship under my command, (the Growler gun-brig being in company) under the circumstances I beg leave to relate to you.

On Friday the 22d instant, at a quarter after ten, a. m. the N. W. point of the Isle of Groa bearing from the Northumberland north by compass, ten miles distant, and the wind very light from W. by N. they were discovered in the N. W. crowding all possible sail before it for L'Orient. My first endeavour was to cut them off to windward of the island, and a signal was made to the Growler (seven miles off in the S. W.) to chase, but finding I could not effect it, the Northumberland was pushed by every exertion round the S. E. end of Groa, and, by hauling to the wind as close as I could to leeward of it, I had the satisfaction of fetching to windward of the harbour's mouth, before the enemy's ships reached it. Their commander, seeing himself thus cut off, made a signal to his consort and hauled to the wind on the larboard tack to windward of Point Talcet, and they appeared to speak each other. I continued beating to windward between Groa and the Continent, to close with them, exposed to the batteries on both sides, when I stood within their reach, which was unavoidable. The wind had by this time freshened considerably, and was about W. N. W. : at 49 minutes after two p. m. the enemy (in force as above described) bore up in close line

a-head, and under every sail that could be set, favoured by the fresh wind, made a bold and determined attempt to run between me and the shore, under cover of the numerous batteries with which it is lined in that part. I placed the Northumberland to meet them as close as I could to the Point de Pierre Laye, with her head to the shore, and the main-top-sail shivering, and made dispositions for laying one of them alongside; but they hauled so very close round the point, following the direction of the coast to the eastward of it, that, in my ignorance of the depth of water so near the shore, I did not think it practicable, consistent with the safety of his Majesty's ship (drawing near twenty-five feet) to prosecute that plan. I, therefore, bore up and steered parallel to them at the distance of about two cables' length, and opened the broadside on them, which was returned by a very animated and well-directed fire of round grape, and other descriptions of shot, supported by three batteries for the space of twenty-one minutes, and was very destructive to our sails and rigging. My object, during that time, was to prevent their hauling outside the dry rock, named Le Graul, but in steering sufficiently close to it to leave them no room to pass between me and it, and at the same time to avoid running on it myself, the utmost difficulty and anxiety was produced by the cloud of smoke which drifted a-head of the ship, and totally obscured it. However, by the care and attention of Mr. Hugh Stewart, the Master, the ship was carried within the distance of her own length on the south west side, in quarter less seven fathoms, and the enemy were in consequence obliged, as their only alternative, to attempt passing within it, where there was not water enough, and they all grounded, under every sail, on the rocks between it and the shore.

The sails and rigging of the Northumberland were so much damaged, that I was obliged to leave the enemy to the effects of the falling tide, it being only one quarter ebb, while I repaired the rigging and shifted the fore-top-sail, which was rendered entirely useless; working to windward during that time under what sail I could set, to prevent falling to leeward; in which interval, at five o'clock, the Growler joined, and fired on the enemy occasionally. At 28 minutes after five, I anchored the Northumberland in six and a half fathoms water, Point de Pierre Laye bearing N. W. half N. the citadel of Port Louis E. three quarters N. and the rock named Le Graul N. half E. two cables' length distant, with her broadside bearing on the enemy's two frigates and brig, at point blank range, all of them having fallen over on their sides next the shore as the tide left them, and exposed their copper to us, and the main-mast of one frigate and the brig were gone, and from 34 minutes after five till 49 minutes past six (which was near the time of low water), a deliberate and careful fire was kept

up on them, at which time, believing I had fully effected the object of my endeavours, the crews having quitted their vessels, all their bottoms being pierced by very many of our shot, so low down as to ensure their filling on the rising tide, and the leading frigate being completely in flames, communicated to the hull from a fire which broke out in her foretop, I got under sail. Three batteries fired at the ship during the whole time she was at anchor, and although the position was so far well chosen that she was out of the range of two of them, the other (to which the enemy's vessels were nearest) reached her, and did as much execution in the hull, as all the fire she had been exposed to before.—I directed the Commander of the Growler to stand in and fire, to prevent the enemy from returning to their vessels after I had ceased.

At five minutes before eight, the frigate on fire blew up with an awful explosion, leaving no remains of her visible. At the close of day I anchored for the night, out of the reach of the batteries on both sides, Point Taleet bearing N. N. W. half W. S. E. point of Groa S. S. W. half W. the enemy's vessels N. by E. At ten, the other frigate appeared to be on fire also, (some smoke having been seen on board her from the time the firing ceased), and at half-past eleven, the flames burst forth from her ports and every part with unextinguishable fury, which unlooked-for event leaving me nothing more to attempt in the morning, the brig being quite on her beam ends, and very much damaged by our shot in every part of her bottom, even very near her keel, I weighed anchor at midnight, with a very light air from the northward, with the Growler in company, profiting by the brightness of the moon to get to sea; but it was so near calm that I made very little progress, and therefore saw the frigate burning from head to stern all night, and explode at thirty-five minutes after two in the morning of yesterday, leaving a portion of her after-part still burning, till it was entirely consumed; and in the course of the day I had the satisfaction to see, from off the N. W. point of Groa, a third fire and explosion in the same spot, which could have been no other than the brig.

During the time of firing on the enemy's vessels, a seaman, who states himself to be a native of Portugal, captured in the ship *Harmony*, of Lisbon, by the frigates, on the 22d of February, swam from one of them to the *Northumberland*, by whom I am informed their names were *L'Ariane* and *L'Andromache*, of forty-four guns and four hundred and fifty men each, and the *Mameluke* brig, of eighteen guns and one hundred and fifty men; that they sailed from the Loire in the month of January, had been cruising in various parts of the Atlantic, and had destroyed thirty-six vessels of different nations, (Americans, Spaniards, Portuguese, and English), taking the most valuable parts of their car-

goes on board the frigates (and they appeared very deep for ships so long at sea), and one vessel they sent as a cartel to England, with about two hundred prisoners.—[The remainder of the letter bears testimony to the creditable conduct of every officer and man engaged on this occasion, especially of the senior lieut. Mr. John Banks, Mr. Stewart the master, and the pilot. He adds, that it was not to be expected that a ship should have been so long at different periods under fire of the enemy's various batteries and vessels without some loss, but he is thankful it is not greater than by the account subjoined. The ship is damaged little in the hull, but more in the masts, yards, and rigging. The officer wounded (Lieutenant William Fletcher), he is glad to say will soon be restored. The letter then concludes.]—A line of battle ship with sails bent, lay in the harbour of L'Orient, spectator of the operations of the day at the entrance of it; but the wind did not serve till night for her coming to the support of her friends; every assistance, however, was afforded them of boats, men, &c, from that port, directed, as I apprehend, by the Admiral in person.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) H. HOTHAM, Captain
Rear Admiral Sir H. Neale, Bart. &c.

[Here follows a list of 4 seamen and 1 marine killed; and 1 officer (Lt. Fletcher), 3 petty officers, 19 seamen, and 5 marines wounded; 4 dangerously, 10 severely, and 14 slightly.]

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, MAY 30.

A letter from Captain Somerville, of his Majesty's ship the *Rota*, gives an account of the capture, on the 22d instant, by the boats of that ship, under the direction of Lieutenant Turner, of *L'Espadon*, French Privateer, of St. Maloes, pierced for ten guns, three mounted, and manned with 45 men. The *Rota* had one man killed and five wounded; the privateer, seven killed, and four wounded.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 2.

Admiral Sir R. Bickerton, Commander in Chief at Portsmouth, has transmitted to J. W. Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant Treacy, commanding his Majesty's cutter *Linnet*, giving an account of his having, on the 29th of last month, captured off the Start, *Le Petit Charles* French Privateer, of St. Maloes, manned with 26 men, armed with small arms, sailed the preceding day from Roscoff: had not made any capture.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 6.

Admiral Young has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant Samuel Burgess, commanding the *Pincher* gun-vessel, giving an account of the capture, on the 11th of last month, of a French armed

lugger, carrying one 12-pounder and small arms, and a crew of 47 men, by the boats of the Pincher and Exertion gun-brigs, after he had run on shore near Cuxhaven.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, JUNE 13.

Rear-Admiral Sir T. Williams has transmitted to John Wilson Croker, Esq. a letter from Lieutenant England, commanding his Majesty's gun-vessel Flamer, giving an account of his having, on the 1st instant, captured, off the Horne Reef, La Pauline, a French Privateer, of 3 guns and 13 men, out three days from Amsterdam without making any capture.

LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

THURSDAY JUNE 18, 1812.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

DOWNING STREET, JUNE 17, 1812.

Major Currie, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, arrived this evening at Lord Bathurst's Office, with a despatch, of which the following is an extract, addressed to the Earl of Liverpool, by General the Earl of Wellington, dated Fuente de Guinaldo, 28th of May, 1812.

When I found that the enemy had retired from this frontier, on the 24th of April, I directed Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill to carry into execution the operations against the enemy's posts and establishments at the passage of the Tagus at Almaraz.

Owing to the necessary preparations for this expedition, Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill could not begin his march, with part of the 2d division of infantry, till the 12th instant, and he attained the object of his expedition on the 19th, by taking by storm Forts Napoleon and Ragusa, and the têtes-du-pont and other works, by which the enemy's bridge was guarded, by destroying those forts and works, and the enemy's bridge and establishments, and by taking their magazines, and two hundred and fifty-nine prisoners and eighteen pieces of cannon.

I have the honour to enclose Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's report of this brilliant exploit; and I beg to draw your Lordship's attention to the difficulties with which he had to contend, as well from the nature of the country, as from the works which the enemy had constructed, and to the ability and the characteristic qualities displayed by Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill in persevering in the line, and confining himself to the objects chalked out by his instructions, notwithstanding the various obstacles opposed to his progress.

I have nothing to add to Lieutenant-General Hill's report of the conduct of the officers and troops under his command, except to express my concurrence in all he says in their praise. Too much cannot be said of the brave officers and troops who took by storm,

without the assistance of cannon, such works as the enemy's forts on both sides of the Tagus, fully garrisoned, in good order, and defended by eighteen pieces of artillery.

Your Lordship is aware that the road of Almaraz affords the only good military communication across the Tagus, and from the Tagus to the Guadiana, below Toledo. All the permanent bridges below the bridge of Arzobispo have been destroyed during the war, by one or other of the belligerents, and the enemy have found it impossible to repair them. Their bridge, which Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill has destroyed, was one of boats; and I doubt their having the means of replacing it.—The communications from the bridges of Arzobispo and Talavera to the Guadiana, are very difficult, and cannot be deemed military communications for a large army. The result then of Lieutenant General Hill's expedition has been to cut off the shortest and best communication between the armies of the South and of Portugal.

Nearly about the time that the enemy's troops, reported in my last despatch to have moved to the Condado de Niebla, marched from Seville, it is reported that another considerable detachment under Marshal Soult, went towards the blockade of Cadiz, and it was expected that another attack was to be made upon Tariffa.

It appears, however, that the enemy received early intelligence of Sir Rowland Hill's march.—The troops under the command of General Drouet made a movement to their left, and arrived on the Guadiana at Medellin on the 17th instant; and on the 18th, a detachment of the cavalry under the command of the same General drove in, as far as Ribera, the picquets of Lieutenant-General Sir William Erskine's division of cavalry, which had remained in Lower Estremadura, with a part of the 2d division of infantry, and Lieutenant-General Hamilton's division of infantry. Marshal Soult likewise moved from the blockade of Cadiz towards Cordova; and the troops which had marched from Seville into the Condado de Niebla, returned to Seville nearly about the same time; but Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill had attained his object on the 19th, and had returned to Truxillo, and was beyond all risk of being attacked by a superior force on the 21st. The enemy's troops have retired into Cordova.

Since the accounts have been received of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill's expedition, the enemy's troops have likewise been put in motion in Old and New Castle; the first division, under General Foy, and a division of the Army of the Centre, under General D'Armagnac, crossed the Tagus by the bridge of Arzobispo on the 21st, and have moved by the road of Delextosa, to relieve or withdraw the post which still remained in the tower of Mirabete.

The whole of the army of Portugal have likewise made a movement to their left; the 2d division being on the Tagus, and Marshal

Marmont's head-quarters have been removed from Salamanca to Fontieros.

By a letter from Sir Howard Douglas, of the 24th instant, I learn that the troops under General Bonnet, after having made two plundering excursions towards the frontiers of Galicia, had again entered the Asturias, and was on the 17th in possession of Oviedo, Gijon, and Grado.

In the mean time, the troops under General Mendizabel are in possession of the town of Burgos, the enemy still keeping the castle; and in all parts of the country the boldness and activity of the chiefs of Guerrillas are increasing; and their operations against the enemy are becoming daily more important.

I forward this despatch by Major Currie, Aid-de-Camp to Lieutenant-General Sir Rossland Hill, whom I beg leave to recommend to your Lordship's notice and protection.

MY LORD, *Truxillo, May 21 1812.*

I have the satisfaction to acquaint your Lordship, that your instructions relative to the capture and destruction of the enemy's works at Almaraz have been most fully carried into effect by a detachment of troops under my orders, which marched from Almendralejo, on the 12th instant.

The bridge was, as your Lordship knows, protected by strong works thrown up by the French on both sides of the river, and further covered on the southern side by the castle and redoubts of Mirabete about a league off, commanding the pass of that name, through which runs the road to Madrid, being the only one passable for carriages of any description by which the bridge can be approached.

The works on the left bank of the river, were a *tete-du-pont*, built of masonry, and strongly entrenched, and on the high ground above it, a large and well-constructed fort, called Napoleon, with an interior entrenchment, and loop-holed tower in its centre. This fort contained nine pieces of cannon, with a garrison of between four and five hundred men. There being also on the opposite side of the river, on a height immediately above the bridge, a very complete fort recently constructed, which flanked and added much to its defence,

On the morning of the 16th, the troops reached Jaracejo, and the same evening marched in three columns: the left column, commanded by Lieutenant-General Chowne (28th and 34th regiments under Colonel Wilson, and the 6th Portuguese Cacadores,) towards the castle of Mirabete; the right column, under Major-General Howard, (30th, 71st and 92d regiments) which I accompanied myself, to a pass in the mountains, through which a most difficult and circuitous foot-path leads by the village of Romangordo to the bridge; the centre column under Major-General Long, (6th and 18th Portuguese infantry, under Colonel Ashworth, and 13th

light dragoons, with the artillery,) advanced upon the high road to the pass of Mirabete.

The two flank columns were provided with ladders, and it was intended that either of them should proceed to escalate the forts against which they were directed, had circumstances proved favourable; the difficulties, however, which each had to encounter on its march were such, that it was impossible for them to reach their respective points before day-break; I judged it best, therefore, as there was no longer a possibility of surprise, to deter the attack, until we should be better acquainted with the nature and position of the works, and the troops bivouacked on the Lema.

I determined on endeavouring to penetrate to the bridge, by the mountain path leading through the village of Romangordo, although by that means, I should be deprived of the use of my artillery.

On the evening of the 18th, I moved with Major-General Howard's brigade, and the 6th Portuguese regiment, for the operation, provided with scaling ladders, &c. Although the distance marched did not exceed five or six miles, the difficulties of the road were such, that with the united exertions of officers and men, the column could not be formed for the attack before day light. Confiding, however, in the valour of the troops, I ordered the immediate assault of Fort Napoleon. My confidence was fully justified by the event.

The first battalion of the 50th, and one wing of the 71st regiment, regardless of the enemy's artillery and musquetry, escalated the work in three places, nearly at the same time. The enemy seemed at first determined, and his fire was destructive, but the ardour of our troops was irresistible, and the garrison was driven at the point of the bayonet, through the several entrenchments of the fort and *tete-du-pont*, across the bridge, which having been cut by those on the opposite side of the river, many leaped into the river and thus perished.

The impression made upon the enemy's troops was such, that panic soon communicated itself to those on the right bank of the river, and Fort Ragusa was instantly abandoned, the garrison flying in the greatest confusion towards Navid Moral.

I cannot sufficiently praise the conduct of the 50th and 71st regiments, to whom the assault fell. The cool and steady manner in which they formed and advanced, and the intrepidity with which they mounted the ladders, and carried the place, was worthy of those distinguished corps, and the officers who led them.

Could the attack have been made before day, the 92d regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Cameron, and the remainder of the 74th regiment, under the Honourable Lieutenant Colonel Cantonan, were to have esca-

aded the *tête du pont*, and effected the destruction of the bridge, at the same time that the attack was made on Fort Napoleon. The impossibility of advancing, deprived them of this opportunity of distinguishing themselves, but the share which they had in the operation, and the zeal which they displayed, entitles them to my warmest commendation, and I cannot avoid to mention the steadiness and good discipline of the 6th Portuguese Infantry, and two companies of the 60th regiment, under Colonel Ashworth, which formed the reserve to this attack.

Our operations in this quarter were much favoured by a diversion made by Lieutenant General Chowne, with the troops under his orders, against the Castle of Mirabete, which succeeded in inducing the enemy to believe that we should not attack the forts near the bridge, until we had forced the pass, and thus have made way for our artillery. The Lieutenant General conducted this operation, as well as his former advance, entirely to my satisfaction. I regret much, that the peculiar situation of Mirabete, should have prevented my allowing the gallant corps under his orders to follow up an operation which they had commenced with much spirit, and were so anxious to complete.

I cannot too strongly express how much I am satisfied with the conduct of Major-General Howard through the whole of this operation, the most arduous part of which has fallen to his share; and particularly of the manner in which he led his brigade to the assault. He was ably assisted by his Staff, Brigade Major Weinys, of the 50th, and Lieutenant Battersby of the 23d Light Dragoons.

To Major-General Long I am also indebted for his assistance, although his column was not immediately engaged.

Lieutenant Colonel Stewart and Major Harrison, of the 50th, and Major Cother, of the 71st, commanded the three attacks, and led them in a most gallant and spirited manner.

I have received the greatest assistance from Lieutenant Colonel Dickson, of the Royal Artillery, whom, with a brigade of twenty-four pounders, a company of British, and one of Portuguese Artillery, your Lordship was pleased to put under my orders. Circumstances did not permit his guns being brought into play; but his exertions, and those of his officers and men during the attack and destruction of the place, were unexcelled. In the latter service Lieutenant Thiele, of the Royal German Artillery, was blown up; and we have to regret in him a most gallant officer; he had particularly distinguished himself in the assault. Lieutenant Wright, of the Royal Engineers, has also rendered me very essential service; he is a most intelligent, judicious, and meritorious officer; and I must not omit also to mention Lieutenant Hillyer, of the 29th regiment, whose knowledge of this part of the country proved of great assistance.

Your Lordship will observe, from the return of ordnance and stores which I have the honour to inclose, that Almaraz has been considered by the enemy in the light of a most important station; and I am happy to state, that its destruction has been most complete. The towers of masonry which were in Forts Napoleon and Ragusa have been entirely levelled; the ramparts of both in great measure destroyed; and the whole apparatus of the bridge, together with the workshops, magazines, and every piece of timber which could be found, entirely destroyed.

A colour, belonging to the fourth battalion of the Corps Étranger, was taken by the 71st regiment and I shall have the honour of forwarding it to your Lordship.

Our loss has not been severe, considering the circumstances under which the attack was made. I inclose a list of the killed and wounded. Captain Chandler, of the 50th regiment, (the only officer killed in the assault) has, I am sorry to say, left a large family to deplore his loss. He was one of the first to mount the ladder, and fell upon the parapet, after giving a distinguished example to his men.

I have had frequent occasions to mention to your Lordship, in terms of the highest praise, the conduct of Lieut. Col. Rooke, Assistant Adjutant General. During the whole period I have had a separate command in this country, that officer has been with me, and rendered most essential service to my corps; on the present expedition he has eminently distinguished himself, and I beg leave particularly to notice his conduct.—Your Lordship is also aware of the merits of Lieutenant Colonel Offency, my Assistant Quarter Master General, of whose valuable aid I have been deprived during the latter part of this expedition.—Though labouring under severe illness, he accompanied me, to the serious detriment of his health, and until it was totally impracticable for him to proceed. Captain Thorne Deputy Assistant Quarter Master General, succeeded to his duties; and I am indebted to him for his assistance, and also to Major Hill and my personal Staff.

The Marquis de Almeida, Member of the Junta of Estremadura, has done me the honour to accompany me, since I have been in the province; I have received from him, as well as from the people, the most ready and effectual assistance which it was in their power to bestow.

Major Currie, my Aid de Camp, will deliver to your Lordship this despatch, and the colour taken from the enemy, and will be able to give you any further particulars. I beg to recommend him to your Lordship.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) R. HILL, Lieut. Gen.

I inclose a return of prisoners, in number two hundred and fifty one, including the Governor, one Lieutenant Colonel, and six

teen Officers. I also transmit a return of provisions in the fort near the bridge, taken from one signed by the Chief of the French Commissariat on the 18th of May.

Return of Killed and Wounded of the Army under the Command of his Excellency General the Earl of Wellington, K. B. under the immediate Orders of Lieutenant-General Sir Rowland Hill, K. B., at the Storm and Capture of Fort Napoleon, and the Enemy's other Works, in the Neighbourhood of Almaraz, on the morning of the 19th of May, 1812.

General Total—1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Serjeant, 10 rank and file, killed; 2 Captains, 6 Lieutenants, 5 Ensigns, 10 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, 120 rank and file, wounded.

Names of Officers Killed and Wounded.

Killed.—King's German Artillery—Lieutenant Tiele, blown up.

50th Regiment—Captain Chandler.

Wounded.—Royal Engineers—Lieutenant Wright, slightly.

50th Foot—Capt. Sandys, severely; Lieutenant Hensworth, severely; Lieutenant Patterson, slightly; Lieutenant Richardson, severely; Ensign Goddard, severely; Ensigns Crofton and Godfrey, slightly.

71st Foot—Captain Grant, dangerously, (since dead); Lieutenant Jackwood, severely; Lieutenant Ross and Ensign McKenzie, slightly.

6th Cacadores—Periera Cotinho, severely.

Return of Ordnance and Stores captured at the Bridge of Almaraz, on the Morning of the 19th of May, 1812, by the Troops under the Command of Lieutenant General Sir Rowland Hill, K. B.

Total.—7 twelve pounders, 5 six pounders, 1 four pounder, 1 ten-inch howitzer, 4 six-inch howitzers.—18. A considerable

portion of powder in barrels and cartridges fixed to shot; but as the magazines were blown up immediately after the capture, by order of Lieutenant General Sir R. Hill, and every thing destroyed, the exact quantity was not ascertained.

120,000 musket ball cartridges, 300 six-inch shells, 380 rounds of case shot of various calibre, 413 muskets with bayonets, 20 large pontoon boats, composing the bridge, with timber, complete: 60 carriages for removing the same, and also for the conveyance of heavy timber; a large proportion of rope of various dimensions, also anchors, timber, tools, and every thing complete on a large establishment, for keeping the bridge and carriages in a state of repair.

(Signed) A. DICKSON, Lieut. Col.

Commissary Reserve Artillery.

Return of Officers, Non Commissioned Officers and Soldiers, Prisoners of War, taken at the Storming of the Enemy's Works at the Bridge of Almaraz, on the Morning of the 19th May, 1812.

Total—1 Lieutenant-Colonel, 1 Major, 5 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 7 Staff, 212 non-commissioned officers and privates.

(Signed)

J. C. ROOKE,

Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

State of Provisions in the Forts at the Bridge of Almaraz, on the Morning of the 19th of May, 1812, taken from a Return signed by the French Commissary, dated the 18th of May, 1812.

Rations—Bread 33, biscuit 29,961, rice 65, 961, vegetables 2354, salt 23,928, oil 4423, wine 1713, brandy 27,814, live cattle 16,313, salt meat 18,036.

(Signed) F. PORCHET.

A true extract,

(Signed)

J. C. ROOKE, Lieut. Col. and A. A. G.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

DESPATCHES from Lord Wellington, dated the 3d inst. state, that the Allied Army had broken up from Fuente Guinaldo, and was advancing at the above date towards the river Tormes in the direction of Salamanca.

Government, it is said, have, with the approbation of the Regency of Spain, determined to add 100 Spaniards to every British regiment now serving in the Peninsula.

We learn, by Paris papers to the 14th inst. that Buonaparte arrived at Thorn on the 2d. His royal friends and relatives accompanied him no farther than Dresden. The Empress will return to Paris by way

of Prague and Wurtzburg. Hostilities had not then commenced between France and Russia.

General Lefebvre, who broke his parole, is arrived at Rologne, where (to the disgrace of England be it said) he was landed by one of our own countrymen.

Buonaparte is determined that the humiliation of the King of Prussia shall be complete, and that he shall become a mere cypher in his own dominions. He has obliged him to appoint a French General of Division, Durette, Governor-General of Berlin, of which he is to have the sole administration; and, to support his authority, the

capital is wholly to be occupied by French troops. Immediately after the appointment of the new Governor, he issued a Proclamation for the regulation of military lodgings; by which the unfortunate inhabitants are, without exception, obliged to receive French soldiers into their houses.

PETERSBURGH, April 28.—The nobility and most wealthy inhabitants of the different cities of the Empire have given a new proof of their zeal for the interests of the crown. They have offered to raise regiments of cavalry and infantry, and to equip them, from head to foot, at their own expense. This liberality has obtained them the thanks of his Imperial Majesty, who has promised, if circumstances should render it necessary, to avail himself of their offer.

The contribution, authorized by a special Ukase, of 10 per cent. upon the revenues of all charitable foundations, is now levying.—Russians, who are in foreign countries, will pay 20 per cent. upon the rental of their estates.

Letters from Barbadoes notice a very extraordinary phenomenon which occurred there on the 1st of May.—During the night of the 30th of April, violent explosions, like thunder, but not so regular, were heard, with occasional flashes of lightning. The next morning, at four o'clock, the atmosphere was perfectly clear and light, but at six, thick clouds had covered the horizon, from which issued, in torrents like rain, particles finer than sand, probably of volcanic matter; and at eight it was as totally dark as it was ever known in the most stormy night. This awful darkness continued till

noon, but the dusty showers still fell at intervals, till seven in the evening; during that time it is calculated that 40,000lb. weight of the above-mentioned dust fell within the space of every acre, greatly damaging the dwellings and plantations; it was so hot, that it was apprehended it would have set the houses on fire. It is to be feared that some of the neighbouring islands have experienced the dreadful effects of a volcanic eruption. N. B. We have since heard of a volcano in the island of St. Vincent's, which had destroyed a great number of inhabitants, and several plantations. This calamity is said to have occurred between the 30th of April and the 1st of May.

Letters from Teneriffe state, that in all the Canary Islands the people were in a state of starvation, the crops having been destroyed by the clouds of locusts, and they were reduced to eat horses, dogs, and other animals. Many persons have been absolutely starved.

Jamaica papers, to the 11th of April, contain a melancholy account of an earthquake at the Caraccas, and state the number that perished in consequence of the calamity at 14,000.

It appears, by authentic accounts, that the following cities and towns had suffered by the earthquake which destroyed Caraccas and La Guira:—Cumana, New Barcelona, Valencia, and Maligneta, nearly destroyed; Barquisimeto, Santa Rosa, and Caudare, totally destroyed; St. Charles and Caramocte, very much injured; Arilaqua sunk; and the inland town of St. Philip, with a population of 1200 souls, entirely swallowed up.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

MAY 22.

THE Address of condolence of the Corporation of London, on the death of Mr. Perceval, was presented to the Prince Regent on the Throne, whose answer was as follows:—

"I thank you for your dutiful Address. The sentiments which you have expressed of deep regret for the severe loss which the country has sustained by the death of Mr. Perceval, of a high sense of his eminent talents and virtues, and of abhorrence of the atrocious act which has closed so useful and exemplary a life, are most consonant to my own opinions and feelings. My mind is relieved from the most painful sensations by the proof afforded upon the trial of the assassin, that this dreadful act was not connected with any sanguinary system: and I trust that our annals will not again be sullied by a crime which the generous and manly character of the British people has ever held in peculiar detestation. In recommending to Parliament to make a suit-

able provision for his widow and family. I have discharged a duty to the people committed to my charge: and I am gratified by the assurances that this act of justice towards departed merit will be seconded by the unanimous voice of the nation."

Addresses of condolence, on the assassination of Mr. Perceval, have been presented to the Prince Regent from all parts of the kingdom.

23. A meeting was held at Freemasons' Tavern (the Duke of York in the chair), for the laudable purpose of instituting a subscription for the relief of the labouring poor: 2000l. were subscribed. A manufacturer from Birmingham, at this meeting, suggested the expediency of the Prince Regent and his Royal Brothers setting the fashion of wearing buckles, and exploding the use of covered buttons.

29. Sir Vicary Gibbs (late Attorney-General) was sworn in one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in the room of Mr. Justice Lawrence, who retires on ac-

count of ill health.—Sir Vicary sacrifices perhaps not less than 12,000*l.* a year by accepting the office of a *puisne* Judge.

2. This evening, the new almshouses in Gravel-lane, Southwark, built by the Rev. Rowland Hill, for 24 poor aged widows, belonging to Surrey Chapel, were opened for their reception; when a platform was erected in front of the houses, from which the Rev. Gentleman preached, in the open air, to not less than 3000 persons.

3. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress gave a grand dinner, at the Mansion-house, to most of the Royal Dukes, the French Princes, and a number of the nobility; and in the evening a grand ball and supper to upwards of 600 persons of fashion.

8. This morning, at three o'clock, a destructive fire broke out in the roof of the Eastern Rope House, in his Majesty's Dock-Yard, Plymouth. Fortunately there were scarcely any stores in the building; but the machinery therein has been mostly destroyed or injured; the building, which was upwards of 1400 feet in length, presented a tremendous line of flame, and the fire having broke out about the centre, it was found necessary, in order to preserve any part of it, to cut off as much as possible at each end, whereby about 500 feet of the premises were saved. No lives were lost; a sailor had the fingers of one hand entirely cut off. The general opinion is, that the fire proceeded from heat in the hemp, or from lightning. The damage is estimated at from 20,000*l.* to 30,000*l.* Two years' consumption of tar and hemp, and a vast quantity of ship timber, in the adjacent premises, were fortunately preserved.

Last week, one of the most terrible accidents on record, in the history of collieries, took place at Felling, near Gateshead, Durham, in the mine belonging to — Braudling, Esq. M. P. Nearly the whole of the workmen were below, the second set having gone down before the first came up; when a double blast of hydrogen gas took place, and set the mine on fire, forcing up such a volume of smoke, as darkened the air to a considerable distance, and scattered an immense quantity of small coal from the upper shaft. In the calamity, 93 men and boys perished.

9. A marine on board the Eyen prison-ship, lying in the river Medway, fell from a stage into the sea, and was sinking, when a French officer, of the name of Guillon Khor, jumped immediately with his clothes and boots on, from the fore-castle, which is about 35 feet high, after him, and held him for several minutes, at the risk of his own life, the marine holding him fast by the collar, which no doubt would have caused the death of the French officer, if his strength had not sustained him till a boat came in time to save them; the marine was almost lifeless.

12. The Prince Regent held a Chapter of the Knights of the Garter; when the Earl

of Moira was elected a Knight of that distinguished Order, and invested with the Garter and Ribbon after the usual ceremonies.

The brilliant insignia of the Star, George, and Garter, with which Earl Moira was invested, are understood to have been the flattering and generous present of an illustrious Personage.

14. The extensive woollen mill called "Gibraltar," near Pudsey, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, the property of Messrs. Thackray and Carlisle, was destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at 9000*l.* The cause of the fire is unknown.

15. N. Lely, late a publican, at the Lower Watergate, at Deptford, for forging a seaman's will; and T. Flannagan, and G. Smith, for uttering forged Bank Notes, were executed in the Old Bailey. The two former being Roman Catholics, were attended by a Priest of that persuasion; the latter by the Ordinary. They all conducted themselves with suitable decorum. In cutting down one of them, the executioner and his man over-reached themselves, and, with the body, were precipitated through the platform to the flooring of the drop, but did not receive material injury.

16. The Gazette of this day announces that letters patent have been granted to Earl Moira, authorizing his Lordship to exercise the rights and privileges of a Knight Companion of the Order of the Garter, in the same manner as if he had been formally installed.

A loan of twenty-two millions and a half was contracted for. The conditions upon which it was taken were as follow:—The contractors to receive 120*l.* in 3 per Cent. Reduced, and 56*l.* in 3 per Cent. Consols. for 100*l.* in money. The contractors were Messrs. Roberts and Co. Barnes, Steers, and Ricardo, and Messrs. Baring and Co.

23. An Official Document, relative to the REVOCATION OF THE ORDERS IN COUNCIL, was this night published in a Supplement to the *London Gazette*. It is an unequivocal revocation as to all American vessels; but the continuance of this revocation is most properly and wisely made to depend on America repealing her Prohibitory Acts against the ships of war and commerce of Great Britain. The conduct of Ministers, in this respect, cannot but meet the warmest approbation of the public, as it already has that of the leading Members of Opposition in the House of Commons.—Mr. Ponsonby, Mr. Whitbread, Mr. Baring, Sir Francis Burrett, and Mr. Brongham, bore honourable and ample testimony to the Frank, manly, and proper conduct of Government on this occasion. They all expressed a hope that the measure would have its due effect upon the Councils of the United States, and agreed, that if this should, unfortunately, not happen to be the case, their support should not be wanting to the government of the country.

Two of the lawless band of rioters, &c. have been executed at Chester and eight at Manchester. Thirty-eight persons have been apprehended, and committed for trial at the last-mentioned town, charged with administering unlawful oaths. Dangerous outrages are reported likewise to continue in various other places in the North; such as demanding arms, provisions, and money, wherever they are to be found. Some of the miscreant Ludlites have been discovered associated, and learning the manual exercise. It is likewise said, that they have established forges for the manufacture of pikes, and other weapons of destruction. Thomson, one of the two criminals above-mentioned, said to the Ordinary previous to their execution at Chester:—"The Judge could not have made a better selection, than we two unfortunate men now going to suffer—we have done more mischief than all the rest put together."

Letters from Nottingham state the following alarming fact, viz. that no sooner has a person taken the oath of traitorous union in that County, than he receives that constant pecuniary supply which enables him to support his wife and family without work.

It was stated by Earl Stanhope lately, in the House of Lords, during a conversation on Lord Redesdale's Insolvent Debtor's Bill, that the reason of so few Bankrupt certificates being unsigned, was, that there were a number of persons called "*Flying Kites*," who, whenever they saw a man's name in the Gazette, would go to him, and, by his signing antedated bills, which he delivered to them, they would ensure to him the signing his certificate.

The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn, to manifest their esteem for the late Mr. Perceval, have admitted two of his sons to two sets of chambers, fallen into the disposition of the Society by his death.

The inhabitants of Northampton, as expressive of their grief for the loss of Mr. Perceval, hung with black the Church of All Saints in that place, voted a monument to be erected within it to his memory, and agreed to wear mourning for a fortnight.

Sir John William Anderson, Bart. has been elected Governor of the Royal Exchange Assurance, in the room of the late E. Forster, Esq.; John Henry Cazenove, Esq. Sub-Governor; and Henry Hinde Pelly, Esq. Deputy Governor.

According to announcements in the Gazette, the following is a list of the new Cabinet;—Lord Liverpool*, First Lord of the Treasury; Lord Bathurst*, Secretary of State for War and Colonies; Lord Castlereagh for the Foreign, and Lord Sidmouth* for the Home Department; Earl of Buckinghamshire, President of the Board of Control; Mr. Vansittart*, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Lord Eldon, Lord Chancellor; Lord Melville, First Lord of the Admiralty; Earl of Westmoreland, Privy Seal; Lord Mulgrave, Master of the Ordnance; Lord Harrowby*, President of the Council;

Lord Camden will have a seat in the Cabinet. Mr. Brough Bathurst* has the Chancellorship of the Duchy of Lancaster. Mr. Arbuthnot* has succeeded Mr. W. Pole as Principal Secretary of State for Ireland.

Those marked thus * are changes, or new appointments.

HIS MAJESTY'S HEALTH.

"Windsor Castle, May 30.—His Majesty continues nearly in the same state as mentioned in the last monthly Report.—Signed, Halford, Baillie, R. and J. Willis.

SCOTTISH HOSPITAL.—The assemblage of fashionables at the King's Theatre, on the 18th instant, and the sum arising from the benefit given for this excellent charitable Institution, justified the most sanguine expectations excited by the extraordinary patronage with which it was honoured. The house was crowded in every part; and too much praise cannot be bestowed upon the whole of the performers, who, in their respective parts, seemed to vie with each other in displaying their utmost energies, and in exerting themselves to afford satisfaction to the numerous audience, in proportion as they were thereby to alleviate the miseries of the poor.

After the Opera was concluded, Mr. Ellistoun spoke an Address, the production of an English Lady,* and of which the following is a copy:

In gracious Pity wakes at Virtue's call,
If her best dews on drooping Genius fall,
Then SCOTIA's sons her richest boon may claim—

Chiefs of the Brave, and early heirs of fame!
They, whose firm truth her sacred Throne defends,

May nobly ask the precious boon she lends;
Bland CHANTREY her purest balsam gives
To kindred bosoms where her spirit lives;
As Heav'n's mild zephyr ev'ry blossom cheers,
But wins its sweetness from the sweets it rears!

No abject suppliant seeks your bounty's aid,
No faithless stranger lurks beneath its shade;
From those blue hills where love delights to rest,

Where social Charity is Valour's guest,
Friends, kinsmen, brothers, seek your sheltering dome,

And claim in ALBION's breast their native home!

Such love as brothers with a brother share,
The suppliant exile feels and blesses there;—
And shall not ALBION spread her kind embrace

To shield the Orphans of a Sister's race?
Shall they who grace the glories of her reign
Ask the warm shelter of her love in vain?

* Miss ANNA JANE VARDILL, whose exquisite poem, on "*THE PLEASURES OF HUMAN LIFE*," we in No. 364, the Magazine for April last, took occasion to recommend to the attention of the public, though in language far less ardent than the work deserved,

When on the field of blood her warrior lies,
Shall no soft promise close his dying eyes?
Shall his sad sire and famish'd babes deplore
Their doom, forsaken on a thankless shore?
No!—bounteous ALMON speaks—he sov'-
reign voice

Bids the ag'd mourner's fainting heart re-
joice;

Couch'd on her downy lap in calm repose,
The widow'd stranger shall forget her woes;
Back to his long-lov'd glen and ingle-side
Her hand the wanderer's way-worn feet shall
guide;

While for the realm which blest their infant
days

His rising race eternal trophies raise!

Imperial ALMON! long that rising race
Shall fix and guard thy proud dominion's
base!

By thee preserv'd from Want's oblivious
gloom,

Some future MURRAY may thy laws illumine;
Defeated Gaul another Gaius shall see,

And anew MOORE exult in death for thee!
Rich as the show'rs of heav'n, thy bounty's
dew

Shall the bright laurels of thy crown renew.
On LUTY's wreath that fostering dew de-
scends,

To CAMBRAY's oak reviving strength it
lends;

And the same dew which gems the royal rose
Life on the Thistle's steadfast root bestows.

Twin-born with Pity, melting Music
moves

Kind Beauty's aid to bless the land she
loves!—

Perhaps while Scotia claims your filial tear
Her OSTRAN's spirit fondly lingers here;
Assembled now, the beauteous pride he hails
Of Morven's shores and green Glenalmond's
vales;

Pleas'd a new Fingal's conqu'ring race sur-
veys,

And sees reviv'd the chiefs of elder days.—

In you they live!—their glorious task fulfil!
Be grateful SCOTIA's fostering fathers still!
From meagre want her scatter'd sons redeem,
Give to their souls Compassion's balmy
stream!

Sublime in bounty, as her guardian hills
Pour o'er her distant vales a thousand rills!
Like those proud hills with endless sun-shine
crown'd,

Spread your full stores and ample shelter
round:

Like them, on Fame's eternal basis stand
The guards and glories of your native land!

The Princess of Wales and most of the
Royal Dukes honoured the company with
their presence.

*** This Institution relieves at their own
habitations, the Scottish Poor who are not
entitled to Parochial Relief in England.
The Sick—the Aged—the Widow and the
Orphan, of the ingenious Mechanic or the
gallant Soldier, are soothed and supported
in the hour of poverty and affliction. And
unprotected Females and other destitute
persons, are conveyed back to their native
homes, and preserved from vice and misery.
It was originally founded by King Charles
the Second, and re-incorporated by his pre-
sent Majesty.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

IT is with pleasure we inform the pub-
lic, that another Number, being the
THIRTIETH, of the interesting Work under-
taken by Mr. R. WILKINSON, of No. 55,
Cornhill, has been recently published.

We have frequently had occasion to com-
mend the former parts of this collection of
VIEWS OF ANCIENT BUILDINGS, &c. in and
about the METROPOLIS, and we can safely
state, that the present Number is in no res-
pect inferior to those that have preceded it.
The plates of which it consists, which are
FOUR, are accurately delineated, and ele-
gantly engraved; their subjects are,—

1. A View of the SOUTH FRONT of the
NORTH SIDE of the MARSHALSEA PRISON,
SOUTHWARK, with a plan, &c.

2. SOUTH VIEW of the PALACE of the
BISHOP OF WINCHESTER, near ST. SA-
VIOUR'S, SOUTHWARK.

3. VIEW of the Front of SIR PAUL PIN-
DAR'S HOUSE, on the WEST SIDE of BISHOPS-
GATE-STREET WITHOUT, and

5. THE GLOBE THEATRE, BANKSIDE,
SOUTHWARK.—From a drawing in the cele-
brated Illustrated Copy in fourteen Volumes.

Large folio, of PENNANT'S LONDON: be-
quainted by the late John Charles Crowle,
Esq. to the British Museum.

A Compendious System of Modern Geo-
graphy, Historical, Physical, Political, and
Descriptive; accompanied with many in-
teresting Notes, and a series of correct
Maps; being adapted to the use of the
higher classes of pupils, under both public
and private tuition. By Thomas Myers,
A. M. of the Royal Military Academy,
Woolwich.

In the press, and will be published about
the 1st of August.—An Attempt towards a
new Historical and Political Explanation
of the Books of Revelation; or, an Analy-
tical Interpretation of the Allegorical Pha-
nomena in the Apocalypse of St. John;
exhibiting especially the corrupted charac-
ter, the perverted exercise, and the mis-
erable distractions of the Governments of this
World, and their final extinction in the
Reign of the Redeemer. By the Rev. Jas.
Brown, D. D.

MARRIAGES.

AT Hatfield House, Hertfordshire, Lord Delvin, eldest son of the Earl of Westmeath, to Lady Emily Cecil, the second daughter of the Marquis of Salisbury.——The Hon. Henry St. John, eldest son of Viscount Bolinbroke, to Miss Mildmay, second daughter of the late Sir Henry St. John Mildmay.——Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Strachan, K. B. to Miss Louisa Dillon.——At South Stoneham, Sir Grenville Temple, Bart. to Mrs. Frederick Manners, second daughter

of the late Sir Thomas Rumbold, Bart.——John Oakley Maund, Esq. of Cornhill, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Henry Peake, Esq. Surveyor of the Navy.——At Stonehouse, Sir J. Gordon Sinclair, Bart. of Murkie and Stevenson, in Scotland, to Ann, only daughter of the Hon. Vice-Admiral De Courcy.——At Chelsea, the Hon. T. Cranley Onslow, second son of the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Cranley, to Miss Hillier, second daughter of N. Hillier, Esq. of Stoke Park, near Guildford.

MONTHLY OBITUARY.

LATELY, in Camden Town, aged 37, J. G. Watson, Esq. nephew to the late Sir J. Watson, and an officer in his Majesty's 76th Regiment of Foot.——In 1802, he went to Lucknow with Marquis Wellesley; from thence proceeded to the siege of Delke and Digge; at which latter place he received a severe cut of a sabre on the back of his head, which brought on a spasmodic affection that deprived the service of a brave officer.——At North Luffenham, Cambridgeshire, Mrs. Elizabeth Trollope, sister to Sir John Trollope, Bart. of Caswick-hall, near Stamford.——In Great George-street, Rutland-square, Dublin, Rob. Owenson, Esq. aged 68, joint proprietor of several Theatres in Ireland; he has left two daughters, Lady Morgan and Lady Clarke.——At Richmond, county of Galway, (the seat of James Burke, Esq. aged 115, Mrs. Belinda Crawford.——She was 18 years old on the 22d of April, 1715, which day she recollected perfectly to the hour of her death, as it was rendered remarkable by the total eclipse of the Sun; during which, we are historically informed, of the darkness having been so great, that the stars faintly appeared, and the birds went to roost in the morning about 10 o'clock.

John Clerk, Esq. of Eldin, in the County of Edinburgh, whose death was announced in p. 422, was well known as the inventor of that system of naval tactics under which the British navy has acquired such unrivalled glory.——His title to this great discovery is indisputable; and never, surely, in any former instance, have the speculations of the closet been more powerfully felt in the affairs of the world. In looking into the history of naval warfare, we find that, previous to the year 1760, there was no way of forcing an unwilling adversary to a close and decisive action; and the French, accordingly, when they met a British fleet eager for battle, always contrived, by a skilful system of naval manœuvres, to elude the blow, and to pursue the object of their voyage; either parading on the ocean, or transporting troops and stores for the attack or defence of distant settlements; and thus wresting from the British the fair fruits of their superior gallantry,

even while they paid a tacit tribute to that gallantry, by planning a defensive system to shelter them from its effects; in which they succeeded so well, that the hostile fleets of Britain and France generally parted after some indecisive firing. This desideratum in naval tactics was first seen and remedied by the inventive genius of Mr. Clerk. He plainly demonstrated, with all the force of mathematical evidence, that the plan adopted by the British, of attacking an enemy's fleet at once from van to rear, exposed the advancing ships to the formidable battery of the whole adverse fleet, by which means they were crippled and disabled, either for action or pursuit; while the enemy might bear away, and repeat the same manœuvre, until their assailants were tired out by a series of such fruitless attacks. He then suggested a more decisive and certain mode of fighting; and finally, he pointed out the grand and brilliant manœuvre, so congenial to the character of British seamen, of piercing the enemy's line, which instantly insured a close action. The system of naval tactics was thus perfected; for the British sailor, disdaining stratagem, only wanted to fight his enemy on equal terms, and relied on his own valour for the event. Mr. Clerk's discovery was communicated to Admiral Rodney, and its value is attested by the brilliant victory which followed, and by that unbroken series of successes which have ever since distinguished the naval history of the country.

MAY 6. At Teignmouth, Devonshire, leaving behind her a young family, Mrs. Wight, wife of Captain Wight, R. N. and daughter of Admiral Schank.

9. At Bognor, Mrs. Woodman, wife of Dr. Woodman.

17. At Penzance, W. Bay, Esq. of the Foreign Post Office, London.——In Queens-square, Westminster, aged 81, Mrs. Becket, widow of the late J. Becket, Esq. of Windsor Castle, Berkshire.

18. Mr. Eastwood, of Staithwaite, near Huddersfield.——This gentleman was the intimate friend of the late Mr. Horsfall, of Marsden; and soon after Mr. H. had received the fatal shots upon Crossland Moor, he was

thrown from his horse near the spot where the assassination took place, and considerably hurt. Indifferent to his own injury, he ran on foot to Huddersfield, to procure surgical assistance for his friend; and on his return he again mounted his horse and repaired to Huddersfield a second time, for a supply of medicine; when he was again thrown from his horse at the corner of the church-yard, and so much injured as to occasion a complaint in the abdomen, which terminated in his death.—At Carnarvon, Mr. John Hughes, of Cornhill.

19. At York, aged 84, Mrs. Wailes, relict of W. Wailes, Esq. of Northallerton.

21. At Rayner-place, Chelsea, Thomas Pickles, Esq. of the Stock Exchange.

22. At the Palace, St. Barry's, Cork, Caroline, fourth daughter of the Hon. and Right Rev. Thomas, Lord Bishop of Cork.

23. At Wickham, Hampshire, aged 25 years, Lieutenant F. H. Grindall, R. N. third son of Vice-Admiral Grindall.—At Dawlish, in the 27th year of her age, Anne, the wife of T. Tindal, Esq. of Aylesbury.—In Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, in the 83d year of his age, the Rev. Louis Digens.—At Herne-hill, Camberwell, Mrs. J. S. Winstanley, of Paternoster-row.—At Epping, aged 6 years, Alfred, the son of Mr. Isaac Payne.—This is the third child out of four, in the same family, that has been carried off within a few weeks, by that dreadful disease, the croup.

24. In Howland-street, Fitzroy-square, aged 83 years, Mrs. Whimfield, widow of the late Rev. Dr. Whimfield.—Mrs. Tahourdin, wife of the Rev. Gabriel Tahourdin, of Bentley, in Hampshire.—At Ambleside, Westmoreland, in the 22d year of her age, Louisa Ann, wife of J. W. Lewes, Esq. and only daughter of John Clark Langmead, Esq. of Plymouth.—Mr. Turner, sen. Exchequer-bill-broker, of Bartholomew-lane.—Mr. T. was riding with a friend near St. Albans, and had parted with him only about a quarter of an hour; when he was found lying on the road with his skull most dreadfully fractured; but whether he had fallen by the restiveness of his horse, or in consequence of a fit, cannot be determined. He was taken to the nearest inn, and surgical advice procured; but he continued speechless, except when under the operation of trepanning, when he exclaimed—"Mercy, mercy!" and, about five o'clock, he expired.

25. Edmund Malone, Esq. a well-known Commentator on Shakspeare.—In John-street, Bedford-row, aged 36, Charles James, Esq. of Gray's Inn.—In Grosvenor-square, in the 68th year of his age, Richard Baker, Esq.

26. At Winchester, the Rev. E. Salter, domestic chaplain to his Royal Highness the late Duke of Gloucester, canon residentiary of Winchester, and prebendary of York, and rector of the parishes of Stratfieldsgrey,

and Stratfieldturgis, Hampshire.—In Park-street, Grosvenor-square, aged 58, Keneelm Digby, Esq.—In Wimpole-street, in her 85th year, the Dowager Lady Fortescue, mother to the present Earl.—At Richmond, Surrey, aged 61, Mr. R. Wilson, late of Friday street, Cheapside, merchant.—Mr. R. Pond, for many years a clerk in the house of Messrs. Boehm and Taylor, of Old Broad-street.

27. Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Morgan, son of Major-General Charles Morgan, of Portland-place.—At Eton, Master J. F. Hope, third son of J. Hope, Esq. of Harley-street.—He was unfortunately drowned while amusing himself in a skiff near the bridge.

28. At Croydon, in the 89th year of his age, John Dingwall, Esq.—At Brixton, aged 63, G. Best, Esq. of Little Dean's-yard, Westminster.

29. At Ramsey, in the Isle of Man, in the 63d year of his age, Sir J. Macartney, Bart. formerly Deputy Remembrancer of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland. He is succeeded in the title by his eldest son, now the Rev. Sir William Macartney, Bart. of Ireland. Lady Macartney (daughter of the late Right Hon. Hussey Burgh) survives him.—At Auchelones, Miss Cumberland, second daughter of Lady Albina Cumberland.

30. At his lodgings in Huntingdon, the Rev. Favell Hopkins, in his 87th year. For many years, such has been Mr. Hopkins's propensity to parsimony, that, although possessed of considerable funded property, he begrudged himself the common necessities of life; and often, when walking the streets, exhibited more the appearance of a miserable mendicant, than a respectable clergyman.—An anecdote is told of him, which will bring to the reader's remembrance a similar act of sordid policy in the life of old Elwes. Walking one Sunday morning to do duty at a parish church in Cambridgeshire, he saw in a field a scare crow: going up to the figure, he took off its hat, examined it, then looked at his own, and finding the advantage to be in favour of the former, he fairly exchanged the one for the other.—In the 39th year of her age, Mary, the wife of Mr. W. James, surgeon, of Gerard-street, Soho.—At his house, near Ewell, Surrey, William Phillips, Esq. an eminent corn and flour merchant: his death was occasioned by a violent spasmodic affection, which struck his heart, and he died in the short space of 15 minutes.—At Clapton, Mr. J. Clementson, of Wormwood-street, tea-dealer.—In Portland-place, aged 73, E. Knight, Esq. of Wolverley, Worcester-shire.—At York, George Townsend, Esq. of Grimston.

31. In Sloane-street, in his 47th year, the Reverend Charles Barker, M. A. late of Christ Church, Oxford; a Canon and Sub-Dean of the Cathedral of Wells, and Chaplain in Ordinary to His Royal Highness, the Prince Regent.—At Hackney, in her

57th year, Mrs. Tickell.——Mrs. Powell, wife of Dr. Powell, of Essex-street, Strand.——At Totteridge Park, Hertfordshire, Miss Sophia Lee, youngest daughter of the late W. Lee, Esq. of the same place.——At Swillington House, Yorkshire, aged 13, Frederica, second daughter of John Lowther, Esq. M.P.——At Edinburgh,——Stuart, Esq. father of Captains Charles and Henry Stuart, of the Royal Navy.

JUNE 1. At Garetstown, near Kinsale, J. Kearney, Esq. at the very advanced age of 86, 40 years of which he served in parliament.

2. At Cosgrove, Northamptonshire, aged 76, Mrs. Mary Lowndes, sister to W. Selby, Esq. of Winslow, Buckinghamshire.——At Stamford-hill, in the 59th year of his age, Wilson Birkbeck, Esq.——At Bath, Lady Glynn, of Farmcott, Shropshire, relict of Sir S. Glynn, Bart. of Hawarden, Flintshire.——In Great George-street, London, aged 74, Mr. Samuel Beckett, formerly of Middlewich, Cheshire, where he practised as a surgeon for the long period nearly of 50 years, during which time he never experienced a day's sickness. His death was occasioned by a mortification in his left foot; and what is very singular, his father and grandfather died of a similar complaint.——At Sidmouth, John Hunter, Esq. of Clarges-street.——Aged 69 years, W. Bridge, Esq. of Limehouse.——At St. Martin's, Stamford, Mr. C. Peat, formerly a printer in that town.

3. In her 89th year, Mrs. Marshall, of Crown-court, celebrated for the successful treatment of disorders of the eye.

5. Aged 67, Mr. John Cartwright, portrait painter, of Kirby-street, Hatton-garden.——At her brother's, at Pentonville, Miss Jessy Margaret Cradock, aged 24 years, daughter of Marmadue Cradock, Esq. of Gainsford, in the county of Durham, and sister of Mr. Cradock of Paternoster-row, bookseller.——At Norwich, in the 77th year of his age, Mr. Wm. Botwright.

6. In Wimpole-street, the Rev. Philip Wroughton, of Woolley-park, Berkshire.——In Stratford-place, Lady Moore.——J. Foster, Esq. Storekeeper of the Victualling Department, Portsmouth.——Robert, the second son of R. Mounsey, Esq. of Castle-town. He was unfortunately drowned while bathing in the river Eden, near Crosby.——At Worcester, W. Higginson, Esq. of Saltmarsh, Herefordshire.

7. In St. James's square, Bath, Captain Edgecombe. He attended the Circumnavigator, Captain Cooke, in one of his voyages.——At Weymouth, aged 64, Colonel N. Bayley, brother to the late Earl of Uxbridge, who leaves a wife and ten children to lament his loss.

8. At Walthamstow, Mr. S. G. Blanckenhagen, late of Amsterdam.——At Coles-bury, near Amersham, John Sargeant, Esq. of Gower-street.——At Clapham, aged 71

years, J. Smith Gosse, Esq.——At the Hot Wells, Clifton, Anne, the wife of Major-General Raymond.

9. At Willow-park, near Nottingham, in the 75th year of his age, Sir F. Molyneux, Bart. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod in the House of Lords. He had held this office upwards of 46 years; being appointed thereto in the Chamberlainship of the Duke of Portland, in 1766. Sir T. Tyrwhitt has been appointed to that office by the Lord Chamberlain (the Marquis of Hertford.)——At Budock, near Falmouth, aged 113, Mrs. Mary Harris. She retained the perfect possession of her faculties to the last, and has left two daughters, one aged 70, and the other 80 years of age.——At Blandford, Dorset, aged 83, Wm. Reynolds: he hanged himself, and was not discovered till he was quite dead. The deceased had been preacher to a society of Methodists more than 20 years.

10. In Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, Mrs. Reynardson, relict of Jacob Reynardson, Esq. of Holywell, Lincolnshire, and daughter of the late Right Hon. Sir John Cast, Speaker of the House of Commons.

11. At Netherclay, near Taunton, John Tyrwhitt, Esq. father of the late Sir Thomas Tyrwhitt Jones, Bart.——In New Bond-street, aged 69, Mr. Edward Owen.

12. Aged 65, Richard Baldwin, Esq. Treasurer to St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and to the Welsh Charity.

13. At Friern Hatch, Finchley Common, Mrs. Elizabeth Adamson.——At Walthamstow, Daniel Henley, Esq.——In Bryanstone-street the Hon. E. Lambert, of the 1st Regiment of Foot Guards, and youngest son of the Earl of Cavan.

14. In the 23d year of his age, by a fall from his horse, Mr. Frederick Tranter.——E. Grant, Esq. of Litchborough, Northamptonshire.——At St. Leonard's, Buckinghamshire, in the 81st year of her age, Mrs. Ann Baldwin, relict of the late J. Baldwin, Esq. of Serjeants' Inn, Fleet-street.——In Upper Cummings-street, Pentonville, Mr. J. Row, eldest son of the late J. Row, Esq. merchant and ship-owner, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, in his 21st year.——In Abaddon buildings, Bath, Charles Owen, Esq. son of the late Rev. Dr. Owen, of Bangor, North Wales.

15. At Southampton, aged 62, Town-Major Russell, formerly of the Coldstream Regiment.

16. In Finsbury-square, William Dawes, Esq.——In Bird-street, Grosvenor-square, Mr. Boxter, publican. On rising to his business, at five o'clock in the morning, he reeled upon the bed, and expired in about a minute.

17. At Brentor, near Tavistock, aged 117 years, Elizabeth Williams. Within the last four years she had cut all new teeth!

18. At Clapham Rise, aged 31, Thomas Rippon, Esq.

19. At Ilford, Ann, wife of John Poole, Esq.

21. Aged 71, Mrs. Wynox, the wife of Mr. G. Wynox, of Bennett-street, Blackfriars-road.

DEATHS ABROAD.

At Paris, on the 2d instant, Admiral de Winter, an excellent officer, and a brave man. He commanded the Dutch fleet, and fought the battle of Camperdown with Lord Duncan, to whom his flag struck, and he was brought prisoner of war to London.

In France, Sonnini, the celebrated traveller.

In Hungary, Prince Joseph of Lorraine.

In Germany, the Princess Charlotte Frederica, of Anholt Koethen, and the Landgrave Charles Emanuel, of Hesse Rhemfelds, Rothenburg.

At Vienna, the Austrian actor Brockman; on which occasion the theatre was closed for ten nights.

At St. Petersburg, Charles Cameron, Esq, architect.

At Elvas, of a wound he received whilst gallantly storming the breach at Badajoz, in the 28th year of his age, Captain Potter, of the 28th Regiment, and Brigade-Major to General Coiville.

At Estremoz, in Portugal, of a wound he received in his leg, at the storming of Badajoz, to the escalade of which he led on a detachment of his own regiment, which composed a part of the Forlorn Hope, Lieut. W. Whitelaw, of the 88th Foot. This gallant youth, who was son to the Rev. W. Whitelaw, of James-street, in Dublin, was also wounded in the action of Talavera.

On his passage to England, in the Delphin man of war, Mr. Henry Pallister, late agent for victualing his Majesty's navy at the Cape of Good Hope.

At Berry-hill, St. Mary's, Jamaica, J. Cruikshank, Esq. of Ballard's Valley.

At Rio de Janeiro, T. Barker, Esq. of the firm of Barker and March, and formerly of the House of T. March and Co. of Lisbon.

On the 26th of January died at Rio de Janeiro, his Excellency Don Rodrigo de Sousa Coutinho, Conde de Linhares, and Minister for Foreign Affairs to the Prince Regent of Portugal. While assiduously employed in the labours of his office, and making up despatches for England and Por-

tugal, during the ardent heats of the season, he was suddenly seized with a vertigo, succeeded by a most violent fever, which in three days put a period to his life. The death of this distinguished servant of the state, and ornament of Portugal, may justly be considered as a national calamity. It was lamented by all good patriots, and will be felt wherever the Lusitanian name and throne are respected. Though he died in the 56th year of his age, he had lived long enough to merit the grateful recollections of his country, and to have his name honorably transmitted to future times, in the annals of its literature and policy. This deceased Statesman may justly be said to have been the creator of a military marine, and of public credit, in Portugal. Amidst all the embarrassments occasioned to the regular governments of Europe by the tremendous force of the French Revolution, he maintained the commerce of Portugal, the stability of the public revenue, and the dignity of the crown. His comprehensive mind surveyed with accuracy the situation of Europe; his sagacity anticipated the calamities which hung over Portugal; and he was the author of that advice which saved the House and Dynasty of Braganza, by conveying the royal family to their transatlantic possessions. In the Brazils he concluded the commercial treaty with Great Britain, which may be considered as unique in its kind. It has perpetuated a system alike politic and philanthropic, by which the free commerce with that continent is secured to all friendly and pacific states; and the fine theories which men of genius have projected for the prosperity of nations, have, in this instance, been reduced to practice. These formerly unknown parts of the world will henceforward contribute to the reciprocal benefit and prosperity of every part of the human race. In short, by opening that New World to the intercourse of those powers who respect the law of nations, this distinguished Statesman has not only laid the foundations of new establishments, but increased the national resources both of revenue and defence.

May 19. At Truxillo, in Spain, Lieut. Col. Squire, of the Royal Engineers, eldest son of Dr. Squire, of Ely-place. His death was owing to fever, supposed to be occasioned by excessive exertion during the late siege of Badajoz.

Prices of Canal, Dock, Fire-office, and Water-work Shares, &c. &c.

Croydon Canal	20l. 10s. per sh.	Commercial Road	123l. per share.
Grand Junction	225l. ditto.	East London Water Works.	80l. ditto.
Grand Surry	133l. ditto.	South London ditto.	70l. ditto.
Kennet and Avon	26l. per share.	West Middlesex ditto	45l. ditto.
Wilts and Berks	19l. ditto.	Albion Insurance	50l. ditto.
East India	118 per cent.	Globe ditto	112½l. ditto.
London	113l. ditto.	Imperial ditto	58l. ditto.
West India	152l. ditto.	Strand Bridge	32l. per sh. disc.

Messrs. L. WOLFE and Co. No. 9, Change-alley, Cornhill, 23d June, 1812.

DAILY PRICE OF STOCKS FROM MAY 26, TO JUNE 24, 1812, BOTH INCLUSIVE.

Days	Bank	3 per Ct	4 per Ct	Navy	Long	Imp.	Imp.	Irish	India	India	Bonds	So. Sea	Old So.	Nw So.	Exche.	State	Lol.	Om.	Cons.
1812	Stock	Reduc	Consols	Consol	5 per Ct	Annus.	3 per Ct	Annus.	5 per Ct	Stock.	par	Stock.	Sea An.	Sea An.	Bills.	Tickets.			for Acc.
May 26	21	60½	60½ a 61½	73	92½	15 7-16	—	5½	—	—	1s pr.	—	—	60½	5s pr.	211 18s	—	—	61½ a 61
27	22½	60½	61½ a 61½	73½	92½	15 7-16	—	5½	—	—	1s pr.	—	—	—	5s pr.	211 18s	—	—	61½ a 61
28	23	60½	61 a 61	73½	92½	15½	—	—	—	175½	1s pr.	—	—	—	5s pr.	211 18s	—	—	61½ a 61
29	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
30	—	60½	61½ a 61½	73½	92½	15½	—	—	50½	176½	1s pr.	—	61	—	5s pr.	211 18s	—	—	61½ a 61
June 1	22½	60½	61½ a 61½	73½	92½	15½	—	5½	—	—	1s pr.	66	60½	—	6s pr.	211 18s	—	—	61½ a 61
2	22½	60½	60½ a 61½	73½	92½	15 7-16	—	5 1-16	—	—	1s pr.	—	—	—	5s pr.	211 18s	—	—	61½ a 61
3	—	60½	—	73½	92½	15 7-16	—	—	—	—	1s pr.	—	59½	—	5s pr.	211 18s	—	—	61½ a 61
4	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5	22½	60	—	75	—	15½	—	—	—	—	1s pr.	—	—	—	5s pr.	—	—	—	60½ a 61
6	—	59½	—	74½	—	15 5-16	—	—	—	—	1s pr.	—	—	—	5s pr.	—	—	—	60½ a 61
7	—	59½	—	74½	—	15 5-16	—	57½	—	—	par	—	—	—	5s pr.	—	—	—	60½ a 61
8	—	59½	—	74½	—	15½	—	—	—	—	par	—	—	—	5s pr.	—	—	—	60½ a 61
9	—	59½	—	74½	—	15½	—	—	—	—	1s dis.	—	59	—	5s pr.	—	—	—	60½ a 61
10	—	59½	—	74½	—	15½	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
12	240	55½	—	73½	—	15½	—	56½	—	—	2s dis.	—	58½	—	5s pr.	—	—	—	59½ a 60
13	—	55½	—	73½	—	15½	—	—	—	—	2s dis.	—	—	—	5s pr.	—	—	—	59½ a 61
14	—	55½	—	73½	—	15	—	—	—	—	3s dis.	—	—	—	5s pr.	—	—	—	59½ a 59½
15	—	55½	—	73½	—	14 15-16	—	—	—	—	2s dis.	—	—	—	4s pr.	—	—	—	59½ a 58½
16	—	57½	—	73	—	15	—	51½	—	—	2s dis.	—	—	—	3s pr.	—	—	—	57½ a 58½
17	215½	56½	—	72½	—	15 1-16	—	—	—	—	2s dis.	—	—	—	4s pr.	—	—	—	57½ a 58
18	215½	56½	—	72½	—	—	—	—	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	4s pr.	—	—	—	57½ a 58½
19	217	56½	—	72½	—	15½	—	—	—	—	2s dis.	—	—	—	4s pr.	—	—	—	58½ a 58½
20	—	56½	—	72½	—	15	—	—	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	4s pr.	—	—	—	58½ a 58
21	—	56½	—	72½	—	15	—	—	—	—	5s dis.	—	—	—	4s pr.	—	—	—	58½ a 58
22	216	56½	—	72½	—	15 1-16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2s pr.	—	—	—	57½ a 58
23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
24	holiday	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FORTUNE and Co. Stock-Brokers and General Agents, No. 13, CORNHILL.

N.B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices of each Day are given; in all the rest, the highest only.

L I S T

O F

B A N K R U P T S,

F R O M

December 24, 1811, to June 19, 1812.

A.

ABSOLON, G. Wallingford, innkeeper, Dec. 21.
[Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane.]

Anderson, D. Billiter-lane, merchant, Jan. 4.
[Wilde and Co. Castle-street, Falcon-square.]

Ashfield, T. Shadwell, money-scrivener, Jan. 7.
[Nelson, Palsgrave-place.]

Adlington, E. A. Liverpool, tobacconist, Jan. 18.
[Parr and Co. Liverpool.]

Anderson, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, flax dresser,
Jan. 28. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]

Atkinson, W. Liverpool, liquor merchant, Jan. 28.
[Blackstock and Co. Temple.]

Aldridge, J. Maidenhead, corn Chandler, Feb. 1.
[Benbow, Lincoln's-inn.] Superseded May 2.

Ansell, J. Rushey-mead, Wallington, Surrey, calico
printer, Feb. 1. [Annesley and Co. Tokenhouse-
yard.]

Ashley, J. and T. Primrose-street, Bishopsgate, silk
weavers, Feb. 4. [Collins and Co. Spital-square.]

Anderson, W. Bolton, druggist, Feb. 8. [Windle,
John-street, Bedford-row.]

Ansell, T. Birmingham, baker, Feb. 8. [Smart,
Staple-inn.]

Arden, J. Blackmore-street, Clare-market, grocer,
Feb. 15. [Swann, New Basinghall-street.]

Abbotts, G. Laches, Staffordshire, corn dealer, Feb.
15. [Willis and Co. Warrford-court.]

Adkin, J. Ainsworth, Lancashire, dealer, Feb. 29.
[Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]

Abrahams, G. Falmouth, merchant, Feb. 29. [Sweet
and Co. Basinghall-street.]

Arnold, H. Cateaton-street, warehouseman, March
3. [Hurd, Temple.]

Arnall, G. and J. Birmingham, merchants, March
10. [Blandford and Co. Temple.]

Almond, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, grocer, March 20.
[Rosser and Bartlett's-buildings.]

Atkins, H. Pope's-head-alley, Russia broker, April
7. [Gregg and Co. Skinners'-hall.]

Adams, R. Greenwich, haberdasher, April 14. [Wal-
ker. Chancery-lane.]

Adams, S. T. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury,
builder, April 25. [Crossley, Gray's-inn.]

Adams, T. P. Abchurch-lane, merchant, May 2.
[Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's-inn-place.]

Anderton, R. Birmingham, cutler, May 9. [Lowe,
Birmingham.]

Andrews, T. Brewham Lodge, Somersetshire, farmer
May 12. [Holmes and Co. Clement's-inn.]

Aldridge, J. Reading, grocer, June 2. [Eyre, Gray's-
inn.]

Ackrill, R. jun. Worcester, shopkeeper, June 6.
[Wall, Worcester.]

Aaron, A. Spark's-court, Duke's-place, spectacle
maker, June 15. [Harris, Castle-street, Hounds-
ditch.]

Ashbie, T. Monckton Farley, quarryman, June 16.
[Baxter and Co. Furnival's-inn.]

B.

Buckley, G. Tame Water, Yorkshire, manufacturer,
Dec. 24. [Milne and Co. Temple.]

Bilger, M. sen. and M. jun. Piccadilly, goldsmiths
and jewellers, Dec. 24. [Aldridge and Co. Lin-
coln's-inn.]

Brown, I. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 28. [Cooper
and Co. Southampton-buildings.]

Barker, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Dec. 31.
[Rosser and Son, Bartlett's-buildings.]

Boldero, C. Boldero, E. G. Lushington, Sir H. and
Boldero, H. Cornhill, bankers, Jan. 4. [Lamb,
Prince's-street, Bank.]

Barnacott, T. Plymouth, carpenter, Jan. 14.
[Drewe and Co. New-inn.]

Butler, C. Old Jewry, broker, Jan. 14. [Batchellor
and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet street.]

Butt, J. Cambridge, victualler, Jan. 21. [Surman,
Golden-square.]

Brevitt, W. Durlaston, Staffordshire, butcher, Jan.
21. [Smart, Staple-inn.]

Blagbrough, S. Leeds, merchant, Jan. 21. [Atkin-
son and Co. Leeds.]

Beauchamp, F. Woodham, Surrey, salesman, Jan.
25. [M'Duff, West Smithfield.]

Barr, J. Gloucester, hatter and hosier, Jan. 23.
[Platt, Temple.]

Brown, T. Brearley-mill, Midgley, Yorkshire, corn
miller, Jan. 25. [Wigglesworth, Gray's-inn.]

Baker, G. jun. Stanton Prior, Bath, butcher, Jan.
28. [Dixon, Nassau-street, Soho.]

Becks, J. Chenies-street, Bedford-square, poulterer,
Jan. 28. [Raphael, Keppel-street, Russell-square.]

Banister, W. Litchfield, watch and clock maker,
Jan. 28. [Baxters and Co. Furnival's-inn.]

List of Bankrupts.

- Botterill, E. York, paper stainer, Jan. 28.** [Godmond, Earl-street, Black-friars.]
Botterill, A. York, paper stainer, Jan. 28. [Godmond, Earl-street, Black-friars.]
Ballinger, S. Cheltenham, butcher, Jan. 28. [Meredith and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
Birch, J. Uttoxeter, cutler, Feb. 1. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
Budden, J. Portsea, shoemaker, Feb. 1. [Brown, Hambledon.]
Blackburn, W. Humberstone-street, carpenter, Feb. 1. [Burt and Co. John-street, Crutched-friars.]
Butler, R. S. Kennington, victualler, Feb. 1. [Butler, King-street, Golden-square.]
Brown, S. and Wilson, J. E. Grand Junction Wharf, White-friars, flour factors, Feb. 4. [Collins and Co. Spital-square.]
Brookley, J. Pig's Lee, Bury, Lancashire, dyer, Feb. 4. [Blakelock and Co. Serjeants'-inn.]
Barnard, W. Lloyd's Coffee-house, underwriter, Feb. 4. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
Bilborough, B. St. Anne, Middlesex, stone mason, Feb. 8. [Paulin, Broad-street, Ratcliffe.]
Ballard, S. jun. Bread-street-hill, sack, mat, and bag, maker, Feb. 8. [Hughes, Dean-street, Fetter-lane.]
Butler, D. Priest-court, Foster-lane, ribbon weaver, Feb. 8. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.]
Baron, C. and Pearson, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, timber merchants, Feb. 8. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
Butterfield, J. Dover, cabinet maker, Feb. 11. [Hurst, Lawrence-lane, Cheapside.]
Buckham, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, butcher, Feb. 11. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
Beaumont, T. Lark-hall-lane, Stockwell, cow keeper, Feb. 15. [Chapman and Co. St. Mildred's-court.]
Biggs, J. and Anstie, S. St. Andrew's-hill, Doctors' commons, wholesale ironmongers, Feb. 18. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday-street.] Superseded March 24.
Bloure, A. Bath, lodging-house keeper, Feb. 18. [Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.]
Bridger, B. Brixton, carpenter, Feb. 18. [Ellis, Hatton-garden.]
Bosworth, W. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 23. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]
Brooker, J. C. Aldermay-church-yard, woollen cloth factor, Feb. 25. [Courteen, Walbrook.]
Bargerbur, S. J., J. S., S. S., A. S., A. S., and J. S., Burr-street, East Smithfield, ship owners, Feb. 29. [Willett and Co. Finsbury-square.]
Buchanan, G. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 29. [Cooper and Co. Southampton buildings.]
Barker, F. Congreve, Staffordshire, iron master, Feb. 29. [Collins and Co. Stafford.]
Browne, E. Bradford, Wilts, clothier, Feb. 29. [Frowd and Co. Serle-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
Beck, J. St. Ives, ironmonger, Feb. 29. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Broadbent, R. Manchester, victualler, March 3. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Baines, S. and J. G. Bradford, Wilts, bakers, March 5. [Frowd and Co. Serle-st. Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
Buckley, J. Halifax, linen draper, March 3. [Wiglesworth, Gray's inn.]
Bryant, J. and Catchpool, T. Ipswich, maltsters, March 3. [Taylor, John street, Bedford-row.]
Brook, R. Almondbury, Yorkshire, joiner, March 7. [Lake, Dowgate-hill.]
Bolton, T. Worcester, vintner, March 10. [Becke, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.]
Brown, W. Madeley-wood, Shropshire, shopkeeper, March 10. [Mayhew and Co. Symond's-inn.]
Barke, W. Stratford-upon-Avon, Warwickshire, victualler, March 10. [Meyrick and Co. Red-lion-square.]
Brown, J. Bristol, victualler, March 10. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's inn.]
Bennett, J. Manchester, builder, March 10. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Brown, J. St. Catherine's-street, Staffordshire warehouseman, March 10. [Rutson, Wellclose-square.]
Brookman, J. Norton Hawkefield, Somerset, horse dealer, March 14. [James, Gray's-inn.]
Beckwith, R. Baldwin's gardens, Leather-lane, leather cutter, March 14. [Jennings and Co. Carey-street, Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
Brown, C. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, joiner, March 14. [Hartley, New Bridge-street.]
Beales, H. Goodge street, Tottenham-court-road, tripman, March 17. [Richardson and Co. Bury-street, St. James's.]
Bunney, J. W. Clapton, cow keeper, March 21. [Russens, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.]
Barker, P. H. and Peacock, J. H. Burwell, Cambridge, merchants, March 24. [Ayrton, Great Queen-street.]
Blewett, J. E. Great St. Helen's, broker, March 24. [James, Gray's-inn.]
Balls, J. Leighton Bussard, Bedfordshire, innholder, March 28. [Aubrey and Co. Took's-court.]
Baines, J. Walcot, Bath, druggist, March 28. [Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn.]
Bayliss, T. Fewkesbury, draper, March 31. [Bousfield, Bouverie-street.]
Bower, J. Manchester, furrier, April 7. [Edge, Temple.]
Bownes, E. Rickergate, Cumberland, dry salter, April 7. [Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.]
Buggins, S. Birmingham, cruet frame and pencil case manufacturer, April 11. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
Blackford, M. Wantage, Berks, cordwainer, April 11. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
Blanchard, R. Hosier-lane, West Smithfield, glover, April 14. [Atkinson, Castle-st. Falcon-square.]
Beechey, W. J. Newgate-market, salesman, April 14. [Greenwood, Queen-street, Cheap-side.]
Bradley, G. Scarborough, merchant, April 16. [Williams, Red-lion-square.]
Bishop, W. Bishop's Castle, Salop, mercer, April 18. [Benbow, Lincoln's inn.]
Bowler, W. Manchester, broker, April 18. [Huxley, Temple.]
Baskett, J. Sheffield, file maker, April 18. [Batty, Chancery-lane.]
Barker, M. R. and Noon, J. Leicester, worsted spinners, April 21. [Taylor, John-street, Bedford-row.]
Bell, T. Alnwick, scrivener, April 21. [Mounsey, Staple-inn.]
Bellamy, T. L. South Crescent, Alfred-place, Tottenham-court-road, music seller, April 25. [White and Co. Tokenhouse-yard.]
Baker, G. Yeovil, Somerset, mercer, April 25. [Blandford, Temple.]
Board, F. M. Chewmagna, Somerset, plumber, April 25. [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.]
Binns, J. Tottenham-street, Fitzroy-square, founder, April 25. [Chapman and Co. St. Mildred's-court.]
Brice, W. Bristol, merchant, April 28. [Palmer, Bristol.]
Barnett, W. Whetstone, Middlesex, dealer, April 28. [Owen and Co. Bartlett's-buildings.]
Bartlett, J. Chichester, cabinet maker, May 2. [Ellis, Hatton garden.]
Brooks, W. Lant-street, Southwark, carpenter, May 2. [Watson, Clifford's-inn.]
Boddington, W. Oxford, coal merchant, May 2. [Sherwin and Co. Great James str. Bedford-row.]
Baynes, B. Lea-bridge, Middlesex, coal merchant, May 2. [Hillyard and Co. Copthall-court.]
Boyle, B. Cloth-fair, army clothier, May 2. [Patten, Hatton-garden.] Superseded June 13.
Baff, H. Beaminster, Dorset, linen draper, May 2. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
Burgiss, J. jun. Uxbridge, stone mason, May 3. [Ayrton, Barnard's-inn.]
Bagg, H. Beaminster, Dorsetshire, linen draper, May 5. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.] Superseded June 13.
Bynon, G. H. Plymouth-dock, grocer, May 12. [Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.]
Bloure, W. Paul-street, Finsbury square, timber merchant, May 12. [Willoughby, Clifford's-inn.]
Bartlett, C. C. and Burt, J. Norton-under-Hamilton, Somersetshire, linmen, May 19. [King and Co. Bedford-row.]
Baylis, D. Stroud, Gloucestershire, clothier, May 18. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-st.]
Brommage, J. Lower Mitton, Worcester, victualler, May 23. [Benbow, Lincoln's-inn.]
Begbie, P. Broad-street, insurance broker, May 23. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
Butters, G. Drayton-in-Hales, Salop, skinner, May 26. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
Butcher, J. Golden-lane, yeastman, May 30. [Hughes, Clifford's-inn.]
Back, J. Brixton, brick maker, June 2. [Palmer, Doughty-street.]
Bayly, J. Portsea, mercer, June 2. [Hart, Portsmouth.]
Bond, W. Castle-lane Castle, Southwark, victualler, June 6. [Jucker, Belydere-place.]

List of Bankrupts.

Barrows, S. Swansea, innholder, June 6. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Beeston, J. Nottingham, baker, June 16. [Jeyes, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square.]

C

Carrington, W. Flixton, Lancashire, manufacturer, Dec. 24. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Coldicott, J. W. Coventry, leather seller, Dec. 28. [Meyrick and Co. Red-lion-square.]
 Clark, J. Broad-street, Westminster, upholsterer, Dec. 31. [Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho.]
 Carr, S. Sheffield, spirit merchant, Dec. 31. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
 Clarke, J. jun. Marsham, Kent, shopkeeper, Jan. 11. [Pearson and Co. Temple.]
 Crossley, E. Kingston-upon-Hull, slopseller, Jan. 14. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Clarkson, M. Birmingham, butcher, Jan. 14. [Jukes, Belvidere-place, St. George's, Surrey.]
 Coggon, J. Staines, banker, Jan. 25. [Welch, Nicholas-lane.]
 Coxeter, J. Goswell-street, victualler, Jan. 25. [Seetree, Bell-court, Walbrook.]
 Cross, W. Liverpool, draper, Feb. 4. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]
 Craig, J. and Davies, J. Basinghall-street, merchants, Feb. 4. [Alliston, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.]
 Caswell, J. Greenhill's-rents, St. John's-street, baker, Feb. 8. [Denton, Old City-chambers, Bishopsgate-street.]
 Carter, J. Portpool-lane, Leather-lane, farrier, Feb. 15. [Flashman, Ely-place.]
 Court, M. Court, F. Court, J. and Diggles, J. L. Savage-gardens, merchants, Feb. 15. [Dodd, Billiter-lane.]
 Chalmers, T. Wormwood-street, warehouseman, Feb. 22. [Parton, Walbrook.]
 Child, J. Crutched-friars, victualler, Feb. 22. [Parton, Walbrook.]
 Cartwright, T. Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, cheese factor, Feb. 22. [Cookney, Castle-street, Holborn.]
 Calder, J. Powick, Worcestershire, dealer, Feb. 22. [Bousfield, Bouverie-street.]
 Clark, W. and J. Kingsand, Devon, slop sellers, Feb. 22. [Harber, Chancery-lane.]
 Coe, W. J. Coddington, Nottinghamshire, dealer, Feb. 29. [Ross and Co. New Boswell-court.]
 Cliff, J. Aston, Chester, linen draper, March 3. [Dewbery and Co. Conduit-street, Hanover-sq.]
 Coates, F. and Walker, J. Chichester, Manchester, common brewers, March 3. [Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Cood, T. Northumberland-street, Charing-cross, merchant, March 3. [Charsley, Mark-lane.]
 Cook, R. Devizes, plumber, March 3. [Nethersole and Co. Essex-street, Strand.]
 Conner, M. Liverpool, trunk maker, March 7. [Walker, Chancery-lane.]
 Cockell, J. Ratcliffe-highway, haberdasher, March 7. [Phipps, Aldersgate-street.]
 Cady, T. Ipswich, banker, March 17. [Taylor, J. In-street, Bedford-row.]
 Crilly, B. Sloane-street, Chelsea, coal merchant, March 17. [Newcomb, Vine-street, Piccadilly.]
 Cooper, H. and Durdy, J. Ludgate-hill, booksellers, March 17. [Withy, Buckingham-street, Strand.]
 Cole, J. Norwich, silk mercer, March 17. [Bleasdale and Co. Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.]
 Clanchettin, F. New Bond-street, music seller, March 21. [Newcomb, Vine-street, Piccadilly.]
 Chapman, J. Newmarket, grocer, March 28. [Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Caldas, J. P. de S. and Capet, J. de, Clifford-street, wine merchant, March 28. [Jones, Gray's-inn.]
 Cox, C. Cilton, Gloucestershire, perfumer, April 7. [Holmes and Co. Clement's-inn.]
 Carruthers, J. P. Strand, lottery office keeper, April 18. [Turner and Co. Bloomsbury-square.]
 Clemence, J. Northumberland-street, St. Mary-le-Bone, carpenter, April 18. [Chapman and Co. St. Mildred's-court.]
 Collins, J. P. High-street, Southwark, grocer, April 18. [Lane, Bedford-row.]
 Cox, R. Deptford, dealer, April 18. [Eyles, St. George's-court, St. George's in the East.]
 Coates, J. Broomyard, Hereford, currier, April 21. [Taylor and Son, Featherstone-buildings.]

Cooper, J. Churchdown, Gloucester, horse dealer, April 21. [Meakings, Temple.]
 Cass, J. jun. Rochdale, woollen manufacturer, April 21. [Chippingdale, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Crowther, J. Manchester, victualler, April 21. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Castle, S. sen. of the Bailey, Durham, money scrivener, April 28. [Scruton, Durham.]
 Cousens, W. Clare-street, Clare-market, grocer, May 5. [McDougal and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Carter, J. Kingsand, Devon, salesman, May 5. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]
 Carrington, A. Crutched-friars, lighterman, May 9. [Williams, Curator-street.]
 Carkeet, N. Skinner-street, Snow-hill, upholsterer, May 9. [Pearse, Salisbury-square.]
 Chapman, C. West Tilbury, Essex, draper, May 9. [Webb, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.]
 Chapman, J. Bakewell, Derbyshire, mercer, May 9. [Brace and Co. Temple.]
 Clittenden, J. Bolsover-street, Oxford-street, builder, May 9. [Harman, Wine-office-court, Fleet-street.]
 Carter, F. Wood-street, wholesale glover, May 18. [Fiske, Palgrave-place, Temple-bar.]
 Chaffey, B. Norton-under-Hamblenden, Somersetshire, sail cloth maker, May 19. [King and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Carlile, T. F. Pulsey, Yorkshire, dry salter, May 19. [Blakelock and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Cuthill, R. Wood-street, Spital-fields, silk manufacturer, May 19. [Coote, Austin-friars.]
 Cycles, S. Bristol, glass seller, May 19. [Bigg, Southampton-buildings.]
 Cutbush, H. and W. Maidstone, carpenters, May 19. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
 Campion, W. Mumby, Lincolnshire, shopkeeper, May 23. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Cliffe, W. West Bromwich, Staffordshire, dealer in iron and steel, May 23. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
 Cooper, R. Dean's-buildings, Lock's-fields, baker, May 26. [Long, Temple.]
 Coleman, R. Mitcheldean, Gloucestershire, shopkeeper, May 26. [Pearson and Son, Temple.]
 Cole, E. Colchester, grocer, May 26. [Naylor, Great Newport-street.]
 Cabaynes, J. B. Chiswell-street, merchant, May 30. [Hackett, Old Bethlem.]
 Clegg, J. Ashton-under-Line, Lancaster, machine maker, June 6. [Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Cock, B. Deptford, coal merchant, June 9. [Pittman, Newman-street, Oxford-street.]
 Crow, J. jun. Cambridge-place, Hackney-road, paper hanger, June 9. [Howell, sion-college-gardens, Aldermanbury.]
 Cundy, N. W. New Norfolk-street, Hanover-square, dealer, June 13. [Seymour and Co. Margaret-street, Cavendish-square.]
 Cole, C. Kidderminster, cabinet maker, June 19. [Bigg, Southampton-buildings.]
 Clarke, J. Loughborough, grocer, June 15. [Edge, Temple.]
 Carter, R. Frampton-upon-Serern, Gloucester, mealman, June 16. [Edmunds and Son, Lincoln's-inn.]

D.

Dale, J. Irlam, Lancashire, innkeeper, Dec. 24. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
 Deale, C. Newgate-street, tailor, Dec. 24. [Williams and Co. New-inn.]
 Dunthorn, J. Lidgate, Suffolk, surgeon, Jan. 14. [Windus and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Davies, J. St. Michael, Bedwardine, Worcester, glover, Jan. 18. [Platt, Temple.]
 Davidson, W. E. South Blyth, Northumberland, block and mast maker, Jan. 25. [Cardale and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Day, F. Crown-street, Westminster, leather trunk maker, Jan. 25. [Newcomb, Vine-street, Piccadilly.]
 Dyche, C. Burton-upon-Trent, butcher, Jan. 28. [Smart, Staple-inn.]
 Dougal, D. Lower Terrace, Islington, ship owner, Feb. 15. [Rhodes and Co. St. James's-walk, Clerkenwell.]
 Deale, C. Newgate-street, tailor, Feb. 15. [Wilde and Co. Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
 Dean, W. Salisbury, linen draper, Feb. 15. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]

List of Bankrupts.

Donne, W. Great Russell-street, Covent-garden, haberdasher, Feb. 23. [Hudson, Wink-worth-place, City-road.]
 Day, R. H. Haberdashers'-street, Hoxton, candle-wick manufacturer, Feb. 22. [Eryant and Co. Copthall-court.]
 Dagnall, W. Liverpool, hardwareman, Feb. 29. [Windle, Bedford-row.]
 Dodsworth, W. Scarborough, grocer, March 3. [Roser, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Dixon, T. Sandwich, ironmonger, March 7. [Lodgington and Co. Temple.]
 Desanges, J. F. Wheeler street, Spital-fields, colour dyer, March 21. [Church, Paternoster row, Spital-fields.]
 Dorrington, W. Cornhill, insurance broker, March 28. [Reardon and Co. Corbet-court, Gracechurch-street.]
 Dickson, W. Sunderland, innkeeper, April 4. [Blackiston, Symond's-inn.]
 Davis, J. Marston Mortaine, Bedfordshire, butcher, April 7. [Ager, Furnival's-inn.]
 D'Arville, G. Oxford, timber merchant, April 11. [Raine, Temple.]
 Davidson, A. and J. jun. South Blyth, Northumberland, ship builders, April 14. [Cardales and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Dodgson, T. Cheapside, warehouseman, April 18. [Luxmore, Red-lion-square.]
 Docwa, G. Royston, Herts, spirit merchant, April 25. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Darke, E. Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, coal merchant, May 2. [Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Davis, J. Golden-horse-yard, Aldersgate-street, coach master, May 2. [Russen, Crown-court, Aldersgate-street.]
 Dover, J. Burnham, Bucks, butcher, May 5. [Bradley, New-street, Gough-square.]
 Dykes, T. Great Eastcheap, chocolate maker, May 12. [Wilkinson and Co. Queen-street, Cheapside.]
 Depprell, H. Milton, Dorsetshire, cheese dealer, May 12. [Seymour, Mere.]
 Dodd, T. Liverpool, butcher, May 16. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]
 Donadieu, G. Temple-place, Black-friars-road, blue maker, May 16. [Patten, Hatton-garden.]
 Davis, C. Birmingham, shoemaker, May 23. [Nicholls, Gray's-inn.]
 Dicken, J. Wollerton, Salop, wool stapler, May 30. [Baxter and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Davies, T. Round-court, St. Martin's-le-Grand, button seller, May 30. [Egerton, Gray's-inn.]
 Dickins, W. South-street, Hanover-square, plasterer, June 2. [Greenwood, Blandford-street, Manchester-square.]
 Dodsworth, A. Bouverie-street, porter merchant, June 6. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
 Devereux, J. Birmingham, tailor, June 6. [Phillips, Norfolk-street, Strand.]
 Dransfield, C. Union-street, Bishopsgate-street, grocer, June 9. [Highmore, Fly-place.]
 Dwyer, W. Holborn, bookseller, June 16. [Gale and Son, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.]
 Dufrene, J. Leeds, merchant, June 16. [Gale and Son, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.]

E.

Elkington, J. Rugby, Warwickshire, liquor merchant, Jan. 21. [Kunderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Ellis, T. Newport, Monmouth, shopkeeper, Jan. 25. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Earl, T. Hampstead-road, linen draper, Jan. 25. [Poole, Serjeant's-inn.]
 Everitt, W. Golden-lane, grocer, Feb. 4. [Humphreys, Tickenhouse-yard.]
 Eyre, A. Thurlstone, Yorkshire, oil merchant, Feb. 15. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
 Emberley, J. Ship-inn-yard, Southwark, corn dealer, Feb. 18. [Reed, Union-street, London.]
 Eustance, H. Llandaff, maltster, Feb. 29. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.]
 Ellison, G. North Shields, linen draper, March 10. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Etherington, T. Lawrence Pountney-lane, dry salter, March 21. [Oldham, Earl-street, Black-friars.]
 Ellis, J. Corn-dean, Gloucestershire, butcher, April 14. [Buttye, Chancery-lane.]
 Edwards, T. Mincing-lane, broker, April 25. [Kilvington, Fenchurch-buildings.]

Enstall, J. Portsmouth, vintner, May 2. [Sandys and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.]
 Elwall, G. G. Nantwich, Chester, linen draper, May 5. [Boardillon and Co. Little Friday-street.]
 Ewans, H. Wotton-under-Edge, Gloucestershire, maltster, May 5. [James, Gray's-inn.]
 Ellison, J. North Shields, draper, May 16. [Settee, Bell-court, Walbrook.]
 Eastall, J. Portsmouth, vintner, May 19. [Sandys and Co. Crane-court, Fleet-street.]
 Evans, E. High Holborn, tailor, May 30. [Weale, Dyer's-buildings.]
 Emanuel, J. Portsea, silversmith, May 30. [Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary axe.]
 Eaton, T. Penketh, Lancaster, porter dealer, June 13. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
 Emery, J. Petworth, vintner, June 13. [Holmes, Arundel.]
 Edwards, T. Rishworth, Halifax, calico bleacher, June 13. [Cardales and Co. Gray's-inn.]

F.

Fazakerley, J. Liverpool, tailor, Dec. 24. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Ford, J. Swan-lane, Rotherhithe, cow keeper, Dec. 28. [Ingold, Printer's-place, Bermondsey.]
 Foot, J. Stanton Drew, Somerset, dealer, Dec. 28. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Fitzpatrick, J. St. Mary-hill, fishmonger, Jan. 18. [Hill, Road-lane, Fenchurch-street.]
 Faulkner, B. Whippingham, Isle of Wight, blacksmith, Jan. 25. [Hart and Co. Newport.]
 Fruer, J. Camberwell, lime merchant, Jan. 28. [Empson, Charlotte-street, Black-friars-road.]
 Fell, R. Bell-way, Middlesex, plumber, Feb. 1. [Chapman and Co. St. Mildred's-court.]
 Folkard, J. Great Surrey-street, silversmith, Feb. 1. [Swann, New Basinghall-street.]
 Friday, R. jun. Isleworth, coal and corn dealer, Feb. 8. [Stokes, Golden-square.]
 Field, W. Wandsworth, shoe maker, Feb. 8. [Hutchinson and Co. Brewers'-hall.]
 Fox, J. Bridlington, Yorkshire, linen draper, Feb. 11. [Edge, Temple.]
 Foster, E. Oxford-street, ironmonger, Feb. 13. [Talourdins, Argyle-street.]
 Field, T. Stanstead Abbots, Herts, lime burner, Feb. 20. [Bond, Ware.]
 Faithbone, C. New-street, Fetter-lane, mathematical instrument maker, March 3. [Scott, Gray's-inn.]
 Fall, J. S. Stock-exchange, and Spread-eagle-court, Threaneedle-street, broker, March 24. [Weston and Co. Fenchurch-street.]
 Faton, E. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, millinet, March 24. [Blagbail, Warwick-square.]
 Footner, W. Hercules-buildings, Lambeth, underwriter, April 7. [Pasmore, Warford-court.]
 Fisher, J. Liverpool, boot and shoe maker, April 11. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Flinders, W. Boston, Lincolnshire, ironmonger, April 11. [Wilson, Greville-street, Hatton garden.]
 France, M. Miffield, Yorkshire, vintner, April 11. [Crosley, Gray's-inn.]
 Freeman, J. Birmingham, victualler, April 14. [Blandford and Co. Temple.]
 Fowkes, B. Snerbourn-lane, merchant, April 14. [Kernot, Thavies-inn.]
 Flude, C. Weymouth-terrace, Hackney, bill broker, April 18. [Aimesley and Co. Tickenhouse-yard.]
 Foxton, R. Manchester, butcher, April 18. [Huxley, Temple.]
 Fitch, T. Love-lane, Aldermanbury, silk manufacturer, April 18. [Parton, Walbrook.]
 Furber, H. New-street, Covent-garden, hardwareman, April 21. [Barrows and Co. Basinghall-street.]
 Fletcher, S. Cokermouth, butcher, April 23. [Chambre, Chapel-street, Bedford-row.]
 Foulkes, J. Evesham, Worcestershire, linen draper, April 23. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.]
 Field, W. Mul-street, Hanover-square, apothecary, May 3. [A'Beckett, Golden-square.]
 Fell, R. Hutton, Durham, insurance broker, May 12. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
 Freer, T. Leicester, ironmonger, June 9. [Mason, Staple-inn.]
 Furnivall, T. King's Lynn, glassman, June 13. [Wells and Co. Warford-court.]

List of Bankrupts.

G.

H.

Gadesby, W. jun. Canterbury, cabinet maker, Dec. 24. [Brace and Co. Temple.]
 Griffiths, B. jun. Birmingham, gun maker, Dec. 24. [Bodfield, Hind-court, Fleet-street.]
 Glover, S. Petticoat-lane, victualler, Dec. 24. [Cuppage, Jermyn-street, St. James's.]
 Goddard, C. Royal-exchange, wine merchant, Dec. 21. [Alliston, Freeman's court, Cornhill.]
 Grubb, W. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, wine and brandy merchant, Jan. 28. [Hartley, New Bridge-street.]
 Gundry, W. Wellington, Somerset, tanner, Jan. 28. [Blandford, Temple.]
 Gregory, S. C. Portsmouth, sail maker, Feb. 1. [Hart, Portsmouth.]
 Gill, J. S. Great Prescott-street, upholsterer, Feb. 1. [Noy and Co. Mincing-lane.]
 Greaves, P. Manchester, innkeeper, Feb. 1. [Longdell and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Glazbrook, W. St. John's-square, toy manufacturer, Feb. 4. [Howard and Co. Jewry-street.]
 Gyles, R. St. Ives, Cornwall, cooper, Feb. 4. [James, Gray's inn.]
 Godwin, T. Pall-mall, linen draper, Feb. 8. [Pearson, Temple.]
 Gregory, S. C. Portsmouth, sail maker, Feb. 6. [Hart, Portsmouth.]
 Gilson, W. C. Plymouth-dock, money-scrivener, Feb. 11. [Blakelock and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Green, J. Huddersfield, corn merchant, Feb. 11. [Willis and Co. Warrford-court.]
 Gray, A. Ashby-street, Clerkenwell, dealer, Feb. 11. [Pearce and Sons, Swithin's-lane.]
 Griffith, J. Oxford, haberdasher, Feb. 15. [Pugh, Bernard-street, Russell-square.]
 Gould, W. Stratford-on-Avon, Warwick, draper, Feb. 18. [Griffiths, Broad-way, Westminster.]
 Gooch, T. Exeter, grocer, Feb. 22. [Collett and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Grob, J. E. College-hill, sugar refiner, March 5. [Rose and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Glover, J. St. Mary-at-Hill, builder, March 7. [Lang, America-square.]
 Gould, T. Ottery St. Mary, Devon, dealer, March 7. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]
 Gray, A. and Holding, T. London, merchants, March 10. [Pearce and Son, Swithin's-lane.]
 Godden, W. Cranbourn-street, linen draper, March 14. [Hicks, Gray's-inn.]
 Gray, G. Pentonville, dealer and chapman, March 21. [Healing, Lawrence-lane.]
 Griffiths, G. Flamstead, Herts, butcher, March 21. [Greenland, Red-lion-court, Fleet-street.]
 Grishin, J. Kidderminster, stationer, March 24. [Bousfield, Bouverie street.]
 Graham, J. Gloucester-street, Queen-square, tailor, April 18. [Tilson and Co. Chatham-place.]
 Greatorex, J. Hampstead-road, wine merchant, April 18. [Stevenson, Percy-street, Bedford-square.]
 Goody, S. Manchester, woollen draper, April 25. [Wigglesworth, Gray's-inn.]
 Garcia, D. Mitre-court, Duke's place apothecary, April 25. [Alliston, Freeman's-court, Cornhill.]
 Green, W. Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist, May 2. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Gunson, J. Salford, brewer, May 5. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Gaskell, T. Liverpool, rag and paper merchant, May 16. [Chester, Staple-inn.]
 Geiv, J. West Cowes, Isle of Wight, ship builder, May 16. [Abbott, New-inn.]
 Gardiner, T. sen. and Gardiner, W. Leicester, and Gardiner, T. jun. London, hosiers, May 19. [Egerton, Gray's-inn.]
 Gaskill, J. and Newcomb, T. Nottingham, auctioneers, May 26. [Taylor and Co. Gray's inn.]
 Graves, T. Broomfield, Sheffield, cutler, June 2. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
 Gray, J. Bishopsgate-street, linen draper, June 6. [Swain and Co. Old Jewry.]
 Graves, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, victualler, June 13. [Russon, Wellclose-square.]
 Gardiner, G. St. John's street, ironmonger, June 19. [Tilson and Co. Chatham-place.]
 Gordon, J. Hunter street, Brunswick-square, merchant, June 13. [Pasmore, Warrford-court, Throgmorton-street.]

Humble, M. Wapping ship chandler, Dec. 24. [Palmer and Co. Copthall-court.]
 Howson, J. Lancaster, victualler, Dec. 28. [Caton and Co. Aldersgate-street.]
 Heritage, J. Leominster, horse dealer, Dec. 31. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]
 Holt, J. Leeds, butcher, Dec. 31. [Lake, Dowgate-hill.]
 Hunt, H. Worcester, skinner, Jan. 7. [Pownall, Staple-inn.]
 Holroyd, W. Holland-street, Black-friars-road, victualler, Jan. 7. [Lucas, Webber-street, Black-friars-road.]
 Hughes, H. Basinghall-street, cloth factor, Jan. 7. [Blandford and Co. Temple.]
 Hamer, W. Pemberton, Lancashire, tanner, Jan. 7. [Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Hughes, C. London, merchant, Jan. 18. [Caton and Co. Aldersgate-street.]
 Hale, T. Worcester, glover, Jan. 18. [Pownall, Staple-inn.]
 Hartley, J. Haberdasher-street, Hoxton, warehouseman, Jan. 18. [Alderson, Tokenhouse-yard.]
 Hanbury, S. Cateaton-street, merchant, Jan. 21. [Alexander, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Howlett, A. Liverpool, liquor merchant, Jan. 21. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Howes, J. Strood, Kent, gardener, Jan. 25. [Aubrey and Co. Took's court, Cursitor-street.]
 Hewitt, T. Carburton street, Fitzroy-square, ironmonger, Jan. 28. [Carr and Co. John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Headen, S. Lime-street, insurance broker, Feb. 1. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-street Within.]
 Harding, J. White cross-street, victualler, Feb. 1. [Whittons, Great James-street, Bedford-row.]
 Hall, H. jun. Chiswell-street, cheesemonger, Feb. 1. [Evitt and Co. Haydon-square.]
 Hoskins, W. Great Prescott-street, money scrivener, Feb. 1. [Murphy and Co. Bouverie-street.]
 Higham, J. Prith-street, Soho, dealer, Feb. 4. [Willis, Ryder-street, St. James's.]
 Hodson, W. Birmingham, glass maker, Feb. 4. [Bolton and Co. Temple.]
 Hughes, J. Liverpool, draper, Feb. 4. [Shephard and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Hodgson, B. Queen-street, Cheapside, skinner, Feb. 8. [Scott, St. Mildred's-court.]
 Humphries, W. Cheltenham, carpenter, Feb. 11. [Meredith and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Howgate, J. and J. jun. Wakefield, manufacturers, Feb. 11. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
 Hodgkinson, R. and E. Cuckney, Nottinghamshire, cotton spinners, Feb. 15. [Allen, Carlisle-street, Soho.]
 Hull, R. and Harper, G. Worcester, shoe makers, Feb. 15. [Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's-inn-place.]
 Hulston, J. and W. Birmingham, gun barrel makers, Feb. 15. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Hudson, J. Camberwell, miller, Feb. 15. [Hall and Co. Salters'-hall, Cannon-street.]
 Heath, W. Hanley, Staffordshire, iron founder, Feb. 15. [Willis and Co. Warrford court.]
 Hardy, W. and Gardiner, R. Cheapside, merchants, Feb. 18. [Nind, Throgmorton-street.]
 Hewitt, J. St. James's-street, Middlesex, engraver, Feb. 22. [Stokes, Golden-square.]
 Harvey, J. Beech-street, Barbican, baker, Feb. 22. [Duff, Bearbinder-lane.]
 Hillman, E. Clutton, Somerset, baker, March 7. [Shephard and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Harrison, H. Manchester, lime dealer, March 7. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Hepple, J. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, merchant, March 7. [Atkinson and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Hampton, T. and Hooper, E. Rhayader, Radnorshire, bankers, March 7. [Presland and Co. Brunswick-square.]
 Hindmarsh, L. jun. Alnwick, tanner, March 10. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
 Hockenhull, J. Sandbach, Chester, corn factor, March 14. [Edge, Temple.]
 Henderson, J. Gloucester-street, Queen-square, harness maker, March 14. [Holmes and Co. Mark-lane.]
 Head, W. Adelphi, army clothier, March 14. [Rogers and Son, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.]

List of Bankrupts.

Hyde, D. Waltham-abbey, grocer, March 21. [Hall and Co. Salters'-hall.]
 Haughton, M. Stavley-bridge, Chester, dyer, March 21. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Hunt, W. Throgmorton street, factor, March 24. [Bellamy, James-street, Adelphi.]
 Holt, J. Whalebone-court, Lothbury, victualler, March 28. [Alderson, Tokenhouse-yard.]
 Harland, T. Wilnot-street, Brunswick-square, baker, March 31. [Jopson, Castle street, Holborn.]
 Hamilton, W. Newport, Monmouthshire, coal merchant, April 7. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
 Hilbers, H. G. New London-street, merchant, April 7. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Hill, J. Stoney Stanton, Leicester, wool comber, April 14. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
 Hilton, J. James-street, Covent-garden, oilman, April 14. [Dixon, Staple-inn.]
 Holcroft, R. jun. Warrington, draper, April 18. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Hill, T. and Wood, H. Queenhithe, oil and colour men, April 21. [Bovill and Co. New Bridge-street, Black-friars.]
 Harkness, J. Liverpool, draper, April 25. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]
 Hatton, P. and Formby, J. Hardshaw-within-Windle, Lancaster, blacksmiths, April 25. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Hutchinson, J. Leeds, ship carpenter, April 25. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
 Hooper, J. jun. Worcester, tailor, April 25. [Stephenson and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Handley, J. Coventry, mercer, April 28. [Baxter and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Hewitt, W. Upper Mary-le-bonne-street, cook, May 2. [Emly, Temple.]
 Harrison, J. London, merchant, May 2. [Spottiswoode, Swithin's-lane.]
 Hargrave, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, linen draper, May 5. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Harman, J. Bush-lane, wholesale ironmonger, May 9. [Tilson and Co. Chatham-place.]
 Horton, D. Birmingham, gilt toy maker, May 12. [Egerton, Gray's-inn.]
 Hill, J. Rotherhithe-wall, Bermondsey, victualler, May 12. [Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane.]
 Holcroft, R. jun. and Pickering J. Warrington, Lancashire, upholsterers, May 16. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Howse, J. Blandford Forum, Dorset, dealer, May 16. [Wilson and Co. Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
 Hyams, N. Duke-street, Aldgate, fishmonger, May 23. [Isaacs, Bevis-marks.]
 Hart, T. Bristol, wharfinger, May 25. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Head, G. H. Fareham, Southampton, yeoman, May 26. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
 Hughes, J. George-street, Adelphi, woollen draper, May 30. [Hughes, Clifford's-inn.]
 Hicklin, B. and T. Providence-row, Finsbury-square, chemists and druggists, May 30. [Pullen, Fore-street, Cripplegate.]
 Harrop, J. Lees, Lancaster, cotton spinner, June 6. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Hewitt, H. Sheffield, silver refiner, June 6. [Bigg, Southampton-buildings.]
 Hurst, J. Portsea, baker and grocer, June 6. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Hollis, G. Llanbrechva, Monmouth, farmer, June 15. [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Hadwen, T. Burton, Westmorland, innkeeper, June 15. [Blakelock and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Hotson, J. Old City-chambers, Bishopsgate-street, merchant, June 16. [Pearce and Son, Swithin's-lane.]

I.

Install, T. Bristol, victualler, April 28. [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Ives, J. Newport-market, butcher, May 30. [Martindale, Edward-street, Cavendish-square.]
 Ingram, J. Wood-street, Cheapside, Blackwell-hall factor, May 30. [Donnollen, Cophall-chambers, Cophall-court.]
 Inglethorp, W. Portman-mews, Portman-square, hackneyman, June 15. [Richardson and Co. Bury-street, St. James's.]
 Ingleby, R. Springfield, Flintshire, lead merchant, June 15. [Philpot and Co. Temple.]

J.

Joynson, W. Blakeley, Manchester, miller, Jan. 6. [Wiglesworth, Gray's-inn.]
 Jones, M. Neath, shopkeeper, Jan. 25. [Price and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Jones, D. Neath, linen draper, Jan. 25. [Bigg, Southampton-buildings.]
 Joseph, S. Portsea, slopseller, Feb. 8. [Isaacs, Bevis-marks.]
 Jones, W. Bedford, apothecary, Feb. 18. [A'Beckett, Broad-street, Golden-square.]
 Jaymond, L. South Audley street, Grosvenor-square, milliner, Feb. 19. [Holmes and Co. Clement's-inn.]
 Jacobs, J. King James's-stairs, Wapping, dealer, March 7. [Eyles, St. George's-court, John-street, New-road.]
 Johnson, T. Heaton Norris, Lancaster, cotton spinner, March 14. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Jones, W. Barton-upon-Needwood, Staffordshire, draper, March 14. [Edge, Temple.]
 Johnson, W. Hucclecote, Gloucester, wheelwright, March 17. [Meakness, Temple.]
 Jones, T. Church-passage, Guildhall yard, warehouseman, March 17. [Loxley and son, Cheapside.]
 James, R. New London-street, merchant, April 7. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-st.]
 Jacob, N. Great Mary-le-Bone-street, glass cutter, April 11. [Goode, York-street, Commercial-road.]
 Jennings, J. Tonbridge-place, New-road, baker, April 25. [Turner, Percy-street, Bedford-square.]
 James, R. Radford, Somersetshire, timber dealer, April 28. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Jarman, W. Bishopsgate-street Without, undertaker, May 2. [Wilde, Warwick-square, New-gate-street.]
 Joyce, E. J. Playhouse-yard, Whitecross-street, paper stainer, May 2. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.] Superseded June 2.
 Jordan, T. Crucifix-lane, Southwark, victualler, May 9. [Vandercom and Co. Bush-lane.]
 Jones, B. Ratcliffe-highway, shop seller, May 9. [Finchett, Great Prescott-street.]
 Jarret, S. Whitchurch, Salop, brazier, May 26. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Jukes, E. jun. and Ranger, W. Gosport, timber merchants, May 30. [Briggs, Essex-street, Strand.]
 Johnson, J. Ollerton, Chester, cheese factor, June 2. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Jenks, J. Gray's-inn-lane, victualler, June 15. [Mooney, Wood-street, Cheapside.]

K.

Kent, T. London-street, Ratcliffe, mealman, Dec. 21. [Rich, Ratcliffe-cross.]
 King, R. Tooley-street, hatter, Dec. 28. [Jones, Size-lane.]
 King, W. Winslow, Bucks, innholder, Jan. 4. [Aubrey and Co. Took's-court.]
 Kampt, F. High-street, Mary-le-Bone, upholster, Jan. 18. [Willis, Ryder-street, St. James's.]
 Kenyon, J. Manchester, dealer, Jan. 21. [Hoxley, Temple.]
 Knill, J. Fleet-street, silk mercer, Feb. 15. [Darton, Walbrook.]
 Kelleway, H. Longham, Southampton, maltster, Feb. 25. [Dean, New-inn.] Superseded May 9.
 Kemp, G. Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, tailor, Feb. 29. [Cardales and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Kettle, S. Liverpool, timber merchant, March 3. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Kent, J. Leddington, Wilts, farmer, April 11. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Kaye, T. Bolton-le-Moors, Lancashire, banker, April 25. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]
 Kenyon, E. Manchester, victualler, April 25. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 King, T. Strand, ironmonger, April 25. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Kinnear, J. Liverpool, merchant, May 5. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
 Kidwell, T. Itchenor, Sussex, ship builder, May 9. [Nind, Throgmorton-street.]
 Kelly, J. Bank Top, Darsfield, Yorkshire, innholder, May 13. [Blagrove and Co. Symond's-inn.]
 Kidd, F. Liverpool, merchant, May 19. [Willis and Co. Warrford-court.]
 Kneller, J. Gosport, stable keeper, May 25. [Harvey, Cursitor-street.]
 Kettle, S. Edleston, Nantwich, Chester, dealer, May 25. [Chester, Staple-inn.]

List of Bankrupts.

Kerrison, J. Old-street-road, bricklayer, May 26. [Wilson, Temple.]
 Kernot, H. Thavies Inn, money scrivener, June 9. [Hindman, Dyer's-court, Aldermanbury.]
 Knot, J. Smith, W. and Clarke, J. Duke-street, Southwark, hat manufacturers, June 13. [Bleasdale and Co. Hatton-court, Threadneedle-street.]

L.

Lamb, W. Stockport, cotton spinner, Dec. 28. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Lyon, M. Liverpool, silversmith, Jan. 4. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
 Lushington, W. sen. and jun. Mark-lane, merchants, Jan. 14. [Healine, Lawrence-lane.]
 Levy, E. Exeter, merchant, Jan. 14. [Williams and Co. Prince's street, Bedford-row.]
 Lambert, S. Broad street, underwriter, Jan. 18. [Vanderdon and Co. Bush-lane.]
 Lord, E. Roughlee, Rossendale, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, Jan. 28. [Blakelock and Co. Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Lockett, J. Cheltenham, draper and tailor, Jan. 28. [Vizard and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Lowndes, W. Wheelock, Chester, cotton spinner, Feb. 4. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Lath, J. Honiton, mercer, Feb. 8. [Robinson, Essex street, Strand.]
 Lewis, J. Stourport, wine merchant, Feb. 8. [Bigg, Southampton-buildings.]
 Leech, W. Thetford, butcher, Feb. 18. [King and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Lomax, J. Liverpool, shoe maker, Feb. 22. [Windle, John-street, Bedford row.]
 Lewis, D. Milford, shopkeeper, Feb. 22. [James, Gray's-inn.]
 Lawson, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, March 10. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
 Lowe, W. Fields, Royton, Lancaster, machine maker, March 10. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Lucas, W. Holbeach Marsh, Lincolnshire, jobber, March 17. [Harvey, Lamb's conduit-place.]
 Long, W. York, woollen draper, March 21. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
 Lewington, J. Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, plumber, March 21. [Holmes and Co. Mark-lane.]
 Lacour, D. Brewer-street, Golden-square, goldsmith, April 7. [Mills, Vine-street, Piccadilly.]
 Lawson, H. Welbeck-street, silk mercer, April 11. [Colins and Co. Spital square.]
 Lesingham, J. W. Gray's-inn-lane, grocer, April 14. [Church, Paternoster-row, Union-street, Bishopsgate.]
 Little, R. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, linen draper, April 18. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
 Lumley, T. Harrow-road, Paddington, stone mason, April 21. [Pittman, Paddington-green.]
 Livermore, T. jun. Chelmsford, grocer, April 25. [Mitchell, Union-court, Broad-street.]
 Lyon, W. Fetter-lane, glass merchant, April 25. [Harris, Castle street, Houndsditch.]
 Langshaw, J. Wigan, joiner, April 25. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Lambert, H. Barnoldswick, York, cotton manufacturer, May 2. [Edge, Manchester.]
 Lane, J. Pawlett, Somersetshire, innholder, May 5. [Blake, Cook's-court, Carey street.]
 Lane, W. jun. Birmingham, iron dealer, May 9. [Devon and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Lander, J. Birmingham, merchant, May 9. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Llwellyn, W. Fenchurch-street, merchant, May 9. [Seetee, Bell court, Wimbroke.]
 Lanham, W. Bath, baker, May 12. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford row.]
 Lunn, W. St. Mary-at-Hill, slop-seller, May 16. [Sweet and Co. Broad-street.]
 Lawrence, S. Stepney-green, carpenter, May 16. [Selby, Upper-Charles street, Northampton-square, Clerkenwell.]
 Leadbetter, H. Ince-within-Macclesfield, Lancashire, innkeeper, May 26. [Windle, John street, Bedford-row.]
 Lolley, W. M. and King, J. Liverpool, rectifiers, June 2. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]
 Loathis, J. High Holborn, harness maker, June 9. [Martindale, Edward street, Cavendish-square.]
 Leonard, P. Fleet-street haberdasher, June 9. [Farrsen, Church-court, Lotsbury.]

M.

Macdonald, A. Liverpool, merchant, Dec. 28. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
 Maggs, G. Bristol, linen draper, Dec. 28. [Shepherd, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Mole, G. and W. Bread-street-hill, merchants, Dec. 31. [Gatty and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Melling, E. and Higginston, T. H. Liverpool, merchants, Dec. 31. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]
 M'Swiney, E. Westmoreland-place, City-road, merchant, Jan. 7. [Crawford, Broad-street.]
 Morecroft, G. and Bates, S. Birmingham, corn dealers, Jan. 7. [Willis and Co. Warrford court.]
 Mayor, J. Leadenhall-street, merchant, Jan. 11. [Weston and Co. Fenchurch-street.]
 Manley, R. and Holness, J. Russell-street, Southwark, leather dyers, Jan. 11. [Drew, Bermondsey-street.]
 M'Cormick, J. Broad-street, merchant, Jan. 14. [Adams, Old Jewry.]
 Marris, T. Barton-upon-Humber, and Nicholson, R. Glamford Briges, Lincoln, bankers, Jan. 14. [Edwards, Symond's-inn.]
 Munn, J. St. John, Bedwardine, Worcester, maltster, Jan. 18. [Platt, Temple.]
 Millard, J. sen. Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire, baker, Jan. 21. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeant's-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Merryweather, T. Lincoln, tailor, Jan. 25. [Spencer, Lamb's-conduit-street.]
 Moss, J. Bloxwich, Walsall, Staffordshire, maltster, Jan. 25. [Egerton, Gray's-inn.]
 Matthews, W. Islip, Oxfordshire, brewer, Jan. 28. [Meyrick and Co. Red-lion-square.]
 Morgan, W. Llandoverly, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, Jan. 28. [Pearson and Son, Temple.]
 Mayor, J. jun. Leadenhall-street, merchant, Feb. 1. [Shawes and Co. Tudor-street, Black-friars.]
 Moorhouse, J. Stockport, Cheshire, broker, Feb. 1. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
 Milner, T. Sheffield, tinman, Feb. 1. [Bigg, Southampton-buildings.]
 Mayor, J. sen. and jun. Leadenhall-street, insurance brokers, Feb. 8. [Weston and Co. Fenchurch-street.]
 Miles, W. Oxford-street, furniture warehouseman, Feb. 11. [Kibblewhite and Co. Gray's-inn-place.]
 Mook, J. Stillington, York, common brewer, Feb. 18. [Lambert, Gray's inn.]
 Mackenzie, G. Derby, salesman, Feb. 18. [Barbor, Fetter-lane.]
 Munckton, U. Curry-Rival, Langport, Somerset, baker, March 7. [Dyne, Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
 Marchant, H. Barking, Essex, fisherman, March 11. [Edis, Abchurch-lane.]
 Maine, G. James's place, Hackney-road, and Gill, S. Dover, horse dealers, March 17. [Bower, Clifford's-inn.]
 Mahomed, D. George-street, Portman-square, tavern keeper, March 24. [Ireland, Staple-inn.]
 Marsh, J. Pitkington, Lancashire, dealer, March 24. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
 Makin, H. jun. Billdeston, Suffolk, grocer, March 28. [Bridges, Red-lion-square.]
 Miller, C. Aldgate High-street, silversmith, March 28. [Martin, Vintners'-hall.]
 May, S. Coventry, carpenter, March 31. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Murphy, J. Howland-street, Fitzroy-street, engraver, March 31. [Rosaer, Red-lion-square.]
 Mortchari, M. C. Charles-street, Grosvenor square, dealer in music, April 7. [Aubert, Bolton-street, Piccadilly.]
 Moore, T. Worthing, builder, April 7. [Humphreys, Tokenhouse-yard.]
 M'Donald, J. Woolwich, builder, April 7. [Beckott, Broad-street, Golden-square.]
 Maxwell, E. Featherstone-buildings, merchant, April 7. [Dawson and Co. Saville-place.]
 Morhall, J. Castle-street, hardwareman, April 11. [Bodfield, Hind-court, Fleet-street.]
 Mann, T. A. Plymouth, linen draper, April 11. [Walker and Co. Old Jewry.]
 Matthew, J. Wiston, Cumberland, tanner, April 14. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
 Maskell, J. Greenwich, sail maker, April 14. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
 Mitchell, W. Judd-street, Brunswick-square, builder, April 21. [Turner, Percy-street, Bedford-square.]
 Morris, S. Cheltenham, builder, April 28. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]

List of Bankrupts.

Maulin, J. Coseley, Staffordshire, miller, April 28. [Impey and Co. Temple.]
 Manners, W. Southwark, haberdasher, May 2. [Phipps, Aldersgate-street.]
 Mores, M. Chambers-street, Goodman's-fields, salesman, May 2. [Bagley, Great Hermitage-street.]
 Mahallieu, J. sen. Foulakes, Yorkshire, cotton spinner, May 5. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Millard, J. jun. Bristol, baker, May 9. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Masters, W. Wareham, Dorsetshire, innholder, May 9. [Allen, Clifford's-inn.]
 Merryweather R. and Brain, R. Ardwick, Lancaster, brewers, May 9. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Marsh, W. Denmark-street, Soho, goldsmith, May 12. [Benbow, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Machell, R. Liverpool, merchant, May 16. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
 Mein, A. and Pell, O. Liverpool, merchants, May 21. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
 Maurice, D. Marlborough, linen draper, May 23. [Bishop, Gray's-inn.]
 Moody, T. jun. Snaith, Yorkshire, draper, May 26. [Blessdale and Co. New-inn.]
 Maitland, D. Upper Clapton, wine merchant, June 2. [Treadale, Merchant Tailors'-hall.]
 Mason, W. Howard's Coffee-house, Duke's-place, Leadenhall-street, victualler, June 9. [Harris, Castle-street, Houndsditch.]
 Martyn, J. W. St. Day, Cornwall, victualler, June 9. [Cardales and Co. Gray's-inn.]

N.

Norman, H. St. Neot's, Huntingdonshire, corn dealer, Dec. 28. [Leich and Co. New Bridge-str.]
 Norley, G. Dartford, innholder, Jan. 11. [Rose and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Newcomb, O. Holles-street, Cavendish-square, upholsterer, Jan. 15. [Newcomb, Vine-st. Piccadilly.]
 Nitch, J. Castle-street, City-road, insurance broker, Jan. 25. [Allan, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.]
 Neave, T. Gutter-lane, Cheapside, silk weaver, Feb. 11. [Davies, Lothbury.] Superseded March 21.
 Newton, J. Pooley-street, cooper, Feb. 15. [Price, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Neale, E. S. and T. Cheapside, shawl manufacturers, Feb. 15. [Collins and Co. Spital-square.] Superseded April 14.
 Noble, R. Chipping Ongar, Essex, bricklayer, Feb. 15. [Harvey, Cusitor-street.]
 Neale, T. Cheapside, shawl manufacturer, Feb. 16. [Abbott, Chancery-lane.]
 Neale, E. S. Cheapside, shawl manufacturer, Feb. 16. [Abbott, Chancery-lane.]
 Newton, J. and Lomas, G. Stockport, corn factors, Feb. 22. [Edge, Temple.]
 Nash, M. Harlington, Bedford, grocer, March 3. [Townsend, Staple-inn.]
 Needham, W. P. Louth, merchant, March 7. [Noy and Co. Mincing-lane.]
 Norbury, T. Warrington, Lancaster, grocer, March 10. [Chester, Staple-inn.]
 Nattrass, J. Wearside, Durham, vintner, March 24. [Meggison and Co. Hatton-garden.]
 Newsham, W. Ship-ailey, Wellclose-square, umbrella maker, March 24. [Brewer, Staple-inn.]
 Nowell, N. and Wakeley, W. Piccadilly, men's mercers, April 7. [Platt, Temple.]
 Norris, R. Manchester, haberdasher, April 14. [Blake-lock and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Noel, G. East Stonehouse, Devon, lime burner, April 21. [Drew and Co. New-inn.]
 Nelson, T. Manchester, machine maker, May 5. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Newham, M. Falkingham, Lincolnshire, carpenter, May 9. [Johnson and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Nelson, J. and Sturges, F. A. Bow-lane, warehousemen, May 12. [Lowless and Co. St. Mildred's-court.]
 Northcote, H. J. Lime-street, wine merchant, June 2. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]

O.

Owen, M. Porthywean, Salop, Innkeeper, Feb. 29. [Stevenson, Lincoln's-inn.]
 O'Neill, B. Liverpool, dealer, March 2. [Arison, Liverpool.]

Owen, T. Stockport, shopkeeper, March 21. [Sheerwin and Co. Great James-street, Bedford-row.]
 Oliver, W. and Townsend, G. H. Howford-buildings, Fenchurch-street, coal merchants, March 21. [Brown, Pudding-lane.]
 Oake, T. Ryde, Isle of Wight, baker, April 25. [Worsley, Newport.]
 Oram, S. Carthusian-street, Aldersgate-street, cooper, April 28. [Bishop, Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Osborn, W. Aldgate High-street, victualler, May 2. [Thompson and Co. Leman-street, Goodman's-fields.]
 Oom, T. Hoolboom, J. E. Fenton, P. J. and Knoblock, T. A. New Broad-street, merchants, May 19. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Ourry, J. A. Greenwich, Kent, broker, June 16. [Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]

P.

Pone, J. Truro, grocer, Dec. 25. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Price, J. Bath, bookseller, Dec. 31. [Smith, Lothbury.]
 Platt, J. Deal, carpenter, Jan. 4. [Hughes, Christchurch-passage, Newgate-street.]
 Pulley, J. Capel-court, stock broker, Jan. 21. [Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane.]
 Prestidge, W. S. Mitcham, Surrey, farmer, Jan. 25. [Langham, Bartlett's-buildings.]
 Prior, E. Pickett-street, Temple-bar, fishmonger, Jan. 28. [Nettlefold, Norfolk-street, Strand.]
 Palmer, T. Wood street, Cheapside, silk manufacturer, Feb. 1. [Parson, Walbrook.]
 Penlerthy, H. Helston, Cornwall, mercer, Feb. 4. [Grylis and Co. Helston.]
 Plowman, J. Kensington, builder, Feb. 12. [Fiske, Palgrave-place.]
 Piercy, R. Hornsey-row, Islington, stock broker, Feb. 15. [Alderson, Tokenhouse-yard.]
 Pringle, T. Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer, Feb. 18. [Meggison and Co. Hatton garden.]
 Pickering, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant, Feb. 18. [Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Page, R. Lutley, Worcestershire, miller, Feb. 23. [Benbow, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Part, R. Atherton, Lancaster, cotton manufacturer, Feb. 29. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
 Pindar, A. Bexhill, Sussex, shopkeeper, March 7. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-str.]
 Precco, R. Grafton-street, Soho, haberdasher, March 7. [Parson, Walbrook.]
 Payne, G. Piccadilly, hoaler, March 7. [Williams, Red-lion-square.]
 Potter, S. Milk-street, merchant, March 14. [Walton, Basinghall-street.]
 Porter, R. Derby, straw bonnet manufacturer, March 17. [Blessdale and Co. New inn.]
 Philipps, W. P. Great James-street, Bedford-row, coal merchant, March 21. [Lane, Bedford-row.]
 Part, S. and R. Tidsley with Shackerley, Lancashire, cotton spinners, March 21. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
 Powell, R. Staines, basket maker, March 21. [Taylor and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Pereira, D. L. Artillery-place, Finsbury, underwriter, March 21. [Pearce and Son, Swithin's lane.]
 Pottinger, J. Birmingham, cordwainer, March 24. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Phillips, J. Edgware-road, timber merchant, March 28. [Stratton and Co. Shoreditch.]
 Pycroft, J. jun. Lloyd's Coffee-house, Brown's-buildings, London, underwriter, March 28. [Lang, America-square.]
 Pybus, S. and Ward, J. Woolwich, wharfingers, March 31. [Webb, St. Thomas's-street, Southwark.]
 Proctor, P. Bush-lane, ship broker, March 31. [Serle, Fetter-lane.]
 Parrott, J. W. Michael Deane, Gloucestershire, March 31. [Dyke, Temple.]
 Phillips, R. Chipping-Norton, Oxfordshire, butcher, April 7. [Meyrick and Co. Red-lion-square.]
 Poldavin, J. J. Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, tailor, April 7. [Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.]
 Pycroft, J. jun. and Jackson, R. Wapping, ship chandlers, April 11. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friday street.]
 Powell, J. London-road, St. George's-fields, haberdasher, April 11. [Satree, Bell-court, Walbrook.]

List of Bankrupts.

Preston, W. Manchester, butcher, April 14. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
 Part, S. Leigh, J. and Part, R. Tildsley with Shack-
 erley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturers, April 18.
 [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
 Porter, R. Derby, straw bonnet manufacturer, April
 18. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
 Phillips, R. Chandler-street, Grosvenor-square, pork
 butcher, April 25. [Wright, Hart-street, Blooms-
 bury.]
 Pelham, M. A. North Shields, sail maker, April 25.
 [Seetree, Bell-court, Walbrook.]
 Preston, R. Liverpool, broker, April 25. [Blackstock
 and Co. Temple.]
 Paul, T. Shoe-lane, victualler, April 25. [Whitton
 and Son, Great James-street, Bedford-row.]
 Porter, W. Witton, Herefordshire, corn factor, May
 5. [Williams and Co. Prince's-str. Bedford-row.]
 Powell, C. Ewley Cwn, Monmouth, timber mer-
 chant, May 9. [Holmes and Co. Bedford-row.]
 Phillips, D. Bristol, haberdasher, May 16. [Whit-
 combe and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
 Powell, W. Castle-court, Birchin-lane, bill broker,
 May 16. [Clarke, Thavies'-inn.]
 Potbury, G. Sidmouth, Devon, cabinet maker, May
 19. [Luxmore, Red-lion-square.]
 Parker, J. Lower Mitton, Kidderminster, iron
 founder, May 23. [Benbow, Lincoln's-inn.]
 Potter, J. and Brown, G. Brightmel, Lancashire,
 whistlers, May 26. [Meddowcroft, Gray's-inn.]
 Perkes, T. Hillhampton, Martbey, Worcestershire,
 dealer, May 26. [Pugh, Bernard-street, Russell-
 square.]
 Powell, E. Bristol, silversmith, June 2. [Vizard and
 Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Parker, T. Bristol, woollen draper, June 2. [Sher-
 wood, Canterbury-square, Southwark.]
 Plant, W. Chancery-lane, mattress maker, June 2.
 [Hussey, Fumival's-inn.]
 Pannier, N. L. Leicester-place, St. Anne, Westmin-
 ster, bookseller, June 6. [Sutman, Golden-square.]
 Plaistead, J. Bath, butcher, June 6. [Highmoor and
 Co. Bush-lane.]
 Petchell, R. Kingston-upon-Hull, woollen draper,
 June 6. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
 Pinks, T. Aston, Birmingham, brass founder, June
 6. [Nicholls, Gray's inn.]
 Parker, T. Kent-road, stationer, June 13. [Glenn
 and Co. Queen-street, Cheapside.]
 Primet, J. Newington Butts, bill broker, June 13.
 [Mowbray, Bank-side.]
 Pidduck, J. Catterell, Worcestershire, dealer, June
 16. [Pugh, Bernard-street, Russell-square.]

R.

Roffey, G. Great St. Helen's, merchant, Dec. 24.
 [Kinton, New Broad-street.]
 Royle, J. Manchester, warehouseman, Dec. 31.
 [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
 Riddiford, D. Basinghall-street, warehouseman, Jan.
 7. [Blandford and Co. Temple.]
 Robinson, F. Windsor-place, City-road, builder,
 [Lee, Castle-street, Holborn.]
 Roxby, J. Westoe, Jarrow, Durham, ship owner,
 Jan. 14. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
 Reynolds, T. and Grace, H⁷ Thavies'-inn, publishers,
 Jan. 25. [Abbott, Abchurch-yard.]
 Richards, T. St. John's-street, baker, Feb. 1. [Dore,
 Berkeley-street, Clerkenwell.] Superseded May 5.
 Ratcliff, R. Monkwearmouth Shore, Durham, ship
 builder, Feb. 1. [Blackston, Symond's-inn.]
 Roche, J. Nicholas-lane, merchant, Feb. 22. [Oak-
 ley, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.]
 Rea, T. and J. jun. Minories, gun makers, Feb. 29.
 [Evitt and Co. Haydon-square.]
 Reynolds, W. Walsall, Stafford, grocer, March 10.
 [Turner and Co. Bloomsbury-square.]
 Rogers, S. Malta, merchant, March 10. [Windle,
 John street, Bedford-row.]
 Reynolds, C. Bridge-court, picture dealer, March 21.
 [Powell, Finch-lane.]
 Rhodes, B. Camomile-street, tailor, March 24.
 [Pearce, Paternoster-row.]
 Reeves, W. Great Whitcombe, Gloucestershire, corn
 dealer, March 24. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeants'-
 inn, Fleet-street.]
 Russell, J. Cubbington-heath, Warwick, bleacher,
 March 24. [Smart, Staple-inn.]
 Read, S. and Young, R. Wood-street, Cheapside,
 silkm^{en}, March 31. [Swann, New Basinghall-str.]

Richardson, H. Euston-square, Pancras, brick maker,
 March 31. [Burley and Co. Lincoln's-inn.]
 Richards, R. cellarman of the Fleet Prison, April 7.
 [Lamb, Swithin's-lane.]
 Richards, J. Me-iterranean Coffee-house, Cornhill,
 merchant, April 11. [Brace, Symond's-inn.]
 Rogers, R. Clare-court, Drury-lane, broker, April 18.
 [Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.]
 Rogers, E. Orange-street, Leicester-fields, victualler,
 April 18. [Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.]
 Rideout, H. Woolwich, cheesemonger, April 18.
 [Dawes, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
 Rumfitt, W. Duke-street, St. James's, tailor, April
 18. [Dawson and Co. Saville-place, New Burling-
 street.]
 Rankin, D. Liverpool, cooper, April 18. [Tarrant
 and Co. Chancery-lane.]
 Royston, W. Macclesfield, ironmonger, April 21.
 [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
 Robinson, J. Kingston-upon-Hull, draper, April
 21.
 Robe, A. Bristol, merchant, April 25. [Barrow,
 Threadneedle-street.]
 Rushton, R. Marsden, Lancashire, calico manufact-
 urer, April 28. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Richmond, F. Portsea, tailor, May 2. [Platt, Tem-
 ple.]
 Richards, F. and Bond, W. Upper Thames-street,
 hat manufacturers, May 12. [Sheffield, Great Pres-
 cot-street.]
 Robinson, J. Bristol, victualler, May 16. [James,
 Gray's-inn.]
 Rich, T. jun. Bridgwater, tailor, June 2. [Blake and
 Son, Cook's-court, Carey-street.]
 Rumsey, T. King-street, Southwark, broom maker,
 June 6. [Mowbray, Bank-side.]
 Rymill, J. Shipston upon-Stower, Worcestershire,
 currier, June 6. [Findon, Shipston-upon-Stower.]
 Rymill, W. Banbury, currier, June 13. [Aplin, and
 Dury, Banbury.]

S.

Shuttleworth, H. Ludgate-street, optician, Dec. 24.
 [Denton and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Stockton, F. D. Fulham, carpenter, Dec. 28. [Emly,
 Temple.]
 Sharp, W. Bradford, York, calico manufacturer,
 Dec. 28. [Hurd, Temple.]
 Sparrow, J. East India Chambers, wine broker, Dec.
 28. [Rooke, Armourers' and Braziers' Hall.]
 Sandham, J. Arundel, grocer, Dec. 31. [Clark, St.
 Paul's-college.]
 Snowden, W. Manchester, liquor m^{er}chant, Jan. 4.
 [Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Smith, W. and Becket, F. Liverpool, linen drapers,
 Jan. 4. [Windle, Bedford-row.]
 Smith, T. Charlotte-street, Rathbone-place, uphol-
 sterer, Jan. 7. [Brown, Pudding-lane.]
 Samuel, N. Liverpool, silversmith, Jan. 7. [Med-
 dowcroft, Gray's inn.]
 Stubbs, T. Liverpool, merchant, Jan. 7. [Shephard
 and Co. Gray's-inn.]
 Stone, J. Lower Halliford, Middlesex, farmer, Jan.
 11. [Chabot, Crispin-street, Spital-fields.]
 Smith, J. Blue-anchor-lane, Bermondsey, paper
 maker, Jan. 14. [Hughes, Dean-str. Fetter-lane.]
 Senate, E. Southampton-row, Bloomsbury, vender of
 medicines, Jan. 14. [Hamilton, Berwick st. Soho.]
 Sanders, G. Queen-street, Ratcliffe, coal merchant,
 Jan. 18. [Rich, Ratcliffe cross.]
 Starke, R. Belvidere-place, Borough road, bricklayer,
 Jan. 18. [Newbon, Doctors'-commons.]
 Simpson, J. South Parade, Queen Elms, Middlesex,
 bricklayer and builder, Jan. 18. [Newcomb, Vine-
 street, Piccadilly.]
 Sadler, J. Q. Lisle-street, Leicester fields, coach
 maker, Jan. 18. [Raphael, Keppel-street, Russell-
 square.]
 Sarman, W. Buchfield, Lincolnshire, victualler,
 Jan. 21. [Exley and Co. Fumival's-inn.]
 Snellwood, W. Bloomsbury-square, broker, Jan. 24.
 [Caton and Co. Aldersgate-street.]
 Scott, W. F. Nicholson, L. and Smith, G. Leeds,
 bankers, Jan. 25. [Lambert and Sons, Bedford-
 row.]
 Smith, J. Woodbridge, Suffolk, butcher, Jan. 25.
 [Palmer, Barnard's-inn.]
 Smith, J. Seynour-place, St. Mary-le-Bone, carpen-
 ter, Jan. 29. [Edwards and Co. Great Russell-st.]

List of Bankrupts.

- Stuart, J. Leadenhall street, merchant, Jan. 28. [Wilde and Co. Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
- Sellers, D. Old Compton-street, Soho, colourman, Feb. 4. [Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.]
- Stott, R. Little Clegg, Rochdale, Lancashire, woollen manufacturer, Feb. 4. [Chippendale, Serjeants'-inn.]
- Sargeant, R. Slough, Upper-cum-Chalvey, Bucks, carpenter, Feb. 4. [Few and Co. Henrietta-street, Covent-garden.]
- Slade, W. Paddington, common brewer, Feb. 8. [Booth, Queen-street, Bloomsbury.]
- Sloane, J. Liverpool, merchant, Feb. 8. [Batty, Chancery-lane.]
- Smith, J. White-lion-inn, Whitchurch, Salop, victualler, Feb. 8. [Blackstock and Co. Temple.]
- Spring, T. Charles-street, City-road, merchant, Feb. 11. [Williams, Cursitor-street.]
- Slaymaker, J. Red-cross-street, tallow chandler, Feb. 11. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.]
- Samuel, J. Argood, Monmouthshire, shopkeeper, Feb. 11. [Jenkins and Co. New-inn.]
- Smith, T. Little St. Martin's-lane, Long-acre, undertaker, Feb. 15. [Walls, Upper George-street, Portman-square.]
- Sexton, J. Stanmore, baker, Feb. 22. [Clark, Berner's-street, Oxford-street.]
- Skirrow, C. Lancaster, grocer, Feb. 22. [Blakelock and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
- Say, C. Newington Butts, haberdasher, Feb. 25. [Hudson, Winkworth-place, City-road.]
- Simonds, J. Jermyn-street, haberdasher, Feb. 25. [Chambers, Furnival's-inn.]
- Salvidge, G. Litton, Somersetshire, mealman, Feb. 25. [Dyne, Lincoln's-inn-fields.]
- Stothard, M. St. James, Gloucester, merchant, March 3. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.]
- Smith, T. Adminton, Gloucestershire, dealer, March 7. [Taylor, John-street, Bedford-row.]
- Shelton, J. Mitcham, mealman, March 7. [Lee, Three Crown-court, Southwark.]
- Sykes, W. Leicester, dealer, March 17. [Taylor, John-street, Bedford-row.]
- Smailey, E. Leeds, draper, March 17. [Duckworth and Co. Manchester.]
- Seimera, C. and Lendstedt, J. Liverpool, merchants, March 21. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
- Stuart, W. B. St. Ives, fellmonger, March 21. [Cooper, Cambridge-street.]
- Smith, J. Greenwideland, builder, March 21. [Holmes and Co. Clement's-inn.]
- Sizer, G. Oxford-street, silk mercer, March 21. [Stevenson, Lincoln's-inn.]
- Smith, J. sen. Sulton, Herefordshire, farmer, March 24. [Broome and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Septon, E. Liverpool, draper, March 24. [Bourdillon and Co. Little Friar-street.]
- Silcock, M. Brompton, near Northampton, provision merchant, March 25. [Humphreys, Token-house yard.]
- Solt, A. Gutter-lane, tailor, March 25. [Turner, Red Lion-square.]
- Stacy, J. W. Avey, Essex, dealer, March 28. [Lang, America square.]
- Stokes, G. Old Salford, Worcester, nail ironmonger, April 4. [Watts and Co. Symond's-inn.]
- Saw, J. Liverpool, saddler, April 7. [Chambre, Chapel-street, Bedford-row.]
- Simpson, W. Sadny's-alley, Leicester-square, tailor, April 7. [Swann, New Basinghall-street.]
- Smith, T. New Bridge-street, Lambeth, baker, April 7. [Robins, Bouvencourt-street.]
- Smith, J. J. Cannon-street, wine merchant, April 11. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
- Simmons, G. Lloyd's Coffee-house, insurance broker, April 11. [Pasmore, Warrford-court.]
- Smith, J. Birmingham, grocer, April 12. [Baxter and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
- Spisbury, L. W. Fetter-lane, grocer, April 18. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
- Sea, W. Milton, Sittingbourn, Kent, coal merchant, April 18. [Race and Co. Temple.]
- Swan, J. Anderson, R. and Swan, G. Wapping-wall, merchants, April 21. [Kearsey and Co. Bishopsgate-street Within.]
- Smithers, H. Smithers, H. K. and Buck, G. Newport, Monmouth, coal masters, April 21. [Collins and Co. Spital square.]
- Shutteworth, J. S. and Goodfellow, J. Austin-friars, merchants, April 25. [Hackett, Old Bethlehem.]
- Stephens, T. Kingsand, Devon, watch maker, April 25. [Lamb, Prince's-street, Bank.]
- Steel, D. Drury-lane, baker, April 25. [Reed, Union-street, Bishopsgate-street.]
- Shaker, J. Rupert-street, victualler, April 28. [Whittons, Great James-street, Bedford-row.]
- Storr, J. Leeds, merchant, May 2. [Batty, Chancery-lane.]
- Skipper, S. Norwich, grocer, May 2. [Harmer, Norwich.]
- Stacey, G. Angel-court, factor, May 5. [West, Red-lion-street, Wapping.]
- Stone, J. Featherstone-buildings, tailor, May 5. [Pinner, Charles-street, Cavendish-square.]
- Sheffield, S. Aldgate High-street, butcher, May 5. [Nettlefold, Somerset-street, Aldgate.]
- Swaine, R. and Stephenson, B. Leeds, merchants, May 9. [Batty, Chancery-lane.]
- Spencer, I. Malmesbury, innholder, May 12. [Salkeld, Middle New-street, Gough-square.]
- Scales, W. and J. jun. Burton Smithies, Royston, Yorkshire, cotton spinners, May 12. [Watson, Clifford's-inn.]
- Sandwith, H. Blackback, Lancashire, carrier, May 16. [Baxter and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
- Shield, J. Buccabank, Dalston, Cumberland, dyer, May 19. [Birkett, Bond-court, Wallbrook.]
- Shepherd, T. Portsmouth, mealman, May 23. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.]
- Stables, W. Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, mercer, May 30. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.]
- Scott, J. Holt, Norfolk, saddler, June 9. [Ballachey and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
- Sampson, S. Tottenham-court-road, linen draper, June 2. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.]
- Symmons, T. Great Coram-street, Russell-square, merchant, June 6. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.]
- Sharpe, C. Poultry, bookseller, June 6. [Gregson and Co. Angel-court, Throgmorton street.]
- Slyth, S. and S. jun. South Molton-street, chinamen, June 9. [Gale and Son, Bedford-street, Bedford-row.]
- Stevens, R. Cannington, Somerset, baker, June 9. [Blakes, Cook's-court, Carey-street.]
- Senior, W. Billingborough, Lincoln, corn merchant, June 9. [Johnson and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Simon, J. Portsea, slopseller, June 13. [Isaacs, Bury-street, St. Mary-axe.]
- Studd, W. Woodbridge, Suffolk, maltster, June 16. [Taylor, John-street, Bedford-row.]

T.

- Thomas, D. New Castle Emblyn, Carmarthen, shopkeeper, Dec. 24. [Pearson and Son, Temple.]
- Tipple, W. Whitecross-street, grocer, Dec. 24. [Thomas, Bartlett's-buildings.]
- Truefitt, W. Hanover-street, Long acre, ship owner, Jan. 11. [Bower, Clifford's-inn.]
- Townsend, E. Bloxwich, Stafford, rope maker, Jan. 25. [Willis and Co. Warrford-court.]
- Throckmorton, J. F. Guildford-street, insurance broker, Jan. 25. [Forbes and Co. Ely-place.]
- Thomas, J. R. Shepperton, Middlesex, maltster, Jan. 28. [Larnshaw, Red cross-street, Cripplegate.]
- Taylor, J. Chester, corn dealer, Jan. 28. [Huxley, Temple.]
- Therakston, G. and Wood, R. T. Albany New-road, Walworth, merchants, Feb. 4. [Wilde and Co. Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
- Tindale, W. Ainderby-Quenhow, Yorkshire, farmer, Feb. 4. [Morton, Gray's inn.]
- Tobin, D. and Mitchell, B. J. Limehouse and Broad-street-buildings, ship chandlers, Feb. 8. [Thomas, Fen-court, Fenchurch-street.]
- Taylor, W. St. Martin, Hereford, skinner, Feb. 13. [Broome and Co. Gray's-inn.]
- Teal, C. Sheffield, merchant, Feb. 18. [Blakelock and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
- Tims, J. Worcester, carpenter and joiner, Feb. 21. [Becke, Bream's-buildings, Chancery-lane.]
- Thomas, E. Helston, Cornwall, shopkeeper, Feb. 21. [James, Gray's-inn.]
- Turner, J. and T. Sheffield, merchants, Feb. 29. [Bigg, Southampton-buildings.]
- Thorn, W. Coventry, and Maiden-lane, London, ribbon manufacturer, March 7. [Baxters and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
- Tarling, J. West Smithfield, hay salesman, March 9. [Loxley and Son, Cheap-side.]

List of Bankrupts.

Hetkens, J. G. Wernford-court, merchant, March 7. [Sweet and Co. Basinghall-street.]
Tod, R. Liverpool, merchant, March 14. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
Tribe, H. Hambledon, Southampton, common brewer, March 17. [Willshen, Salisbury-street, Strand.]
Townsend, J. Crane-court, Fleet-street, upholsterer, March 21. [Dynes, Friday-street.]
Thew, J. South Shields, ship owner, March 21. [Sheffield, Great Prescott-street.]
Turner, J. Cranbourn-passage, Leicester-square, silk mercer, March 21. [Oakley, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street.]
Taylor, G. Tynemouth, ship owner, March 28. [Cardales and Co. Gray's-inn.]
Thornton, G. Stockbridge, and **Raper, W.** Chichester, tanners, March 28. [Ellis, Hatton-garden.]
Thorpe, J. and C. Salford, shopkeepers, March 28. [Huxley, Temple.]
Taylor, R. Delancy-place, St. Pancras, carpenter, April 11. [Birch and Co. Charlotte-street, Bloomsbury.]
Terney, D. sen. and D. jun. Commercial-road, rope makers, April 14. [Templer and Co. Burr-street, East Smithfield.]
Tennant, J. Wigmore-street, Cavendish-square, stay maker, April 18. [Taylor, Fore-street.]
Thompson, S. T. Cannon street, boot maker, April 25. [Evitt and Co. Haydon-square.]
Townson, W. Wapping-wall, ironmonger, April 28. [West, Red-lion-street, Wapping.]
Turner, S. Stone, Staffordshire, butcher, May 9. [Willis and Co. Wernford-court.]
Twigg, J. Ludgate-street, laceman, May 16. [Chambers, Furnival's-inn.]
Twell, E. Kingston-upon-Hull, linen draper, May 26. [Rosser, Bartlett's-buildings.]
Twemlow, W. Manchester, draper, May 26. [Adams, Old Jewry.]
Tatlock, J. Milk-street, silk broker, May 30. [James, Bucklersbury.]
Thompson, J. Hertford, boot and shoe maker, June 6. [Templer and Co. Burr-street, East Smithfield.]
Townsend, W. Bristol, haberdasher, June 16. [Tarrant and Co. Chancery-lane.]

V.

Vail, J. Upper East Smithfield, ship chandler, March 24. [Rutson, Wellclose-square.]
Veal, C. and W. P. Petersfield, Southampton, brewers, April 18. [Willshen, Salisbury-street.]
Van Linschoten, F. A. L. S. Hackney-road, colour manufacturer, May 2. [Harrison, Salters'-hall-court.]
Vanderaa, P. Water-lane, Tower-street, merchant, May 16. [Annesley, Angel-court, Throgmorton-street.]
Vanherman, T. Marybone street, Golden-square, oilman, June 2. [Pittman, Newman-street, Oxford-street.]

U.

Underwood, R. Houndsditch and Kingsland-road, builder, Feb. 8. [Locket, Wilson-street, Finsbury-square.]
Upcott, S. Tottenham-court-road, sadler, June 6. [Hunt, Surrey street, Strand.]

W.

Whitmore, J. Worcester, dealer, Dec. 24. [Hill Worcester.]
Wallace, R. Bath, linen draper, Dec. 24. [Walker, Lincoln's-inn.]
Whitaker, J. and Alsop, R. Manchester, grocers, Dec. 24. [Huxley, Temple.]
Williamson, T. Manchester, draper, Dec. 29. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Ward, T. Liverpool, innkeeper, Dec. 31. [Windle, John-street, Bedford-row.]
West, J. Barnsley, Yorkshire, grocer, Jan. 4. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]

Wilson, B. Leeds, flax spinner, Jan. 7. [Sykes and Co. New-inn.]
Woolbert, T. D. Charing-cross, hatter, Jan. 7. [Bousfield, Bouverie-street.]
Willday, J. jun. Meriden, Warwickshire, maltster, Jan. 7. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
Ward, T. Manchester, merchant, Jan. 14. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
Williams, R. Salisbury, linen draper, Jan. 18. [Walker, Old Jewry.]
Warton, A. New Sarum, clothier, Jan. 18. [Blake and Sons, Cook's-court, Carey-street.]
Wright, J. Pershore, Worcester, tailor, Jan. 25. [Hurd, Temple.]
Whitehead, T. Aldermanbury, upholsterer, Jan. 26. [Howell, Sion-college-gardens.]
Worby, T. Edmonton, wheelwright, Jan. 28.
Walker, J. South-street, Manchester-square, coach maker, Feb. 1. [Popkin, Dean-street, Soho.]
Williams, W. Russia-row, Honey-lane market, baize factor, Feb. 1. [Loxley and Son, Cheapside.]
Willis, A. Chigwell-row, Essex, baker, Feb. 4. [Isaacson, Inner Temple-lane.]
Wicksteed, R. Brook's-place, Kennington, woollen draper, Feb. 11. [Robinson and Co. Charterhouse-square.]
Wilson, J. Horton, Ribblesdale, Yorkshire, innkeeper, Feb. 11. [Heelis, Staple-inn.]
Ward, J. Woolwich, coal merchant, Feb. 11. [Birkett, Bond-court, Walbrook.]
Whitehead, A. jun. Halifax, cotton spinner, Feb. 12. [Evans, Hatton-garden.]
Watson, J. Ashfield, Nottingham, miller, Feb. 22. [Ross and Co. New Beeswell-court, Carey-street.]
White, W. Seuloates, Yorkshire, auctioneer, Feb. 25. [Edmunds, Chancery-lane.]
Warrington, R. sen. Coventry, woolstapler, Feb. 25. [Benbow, Lincoln's-inn.]
Wainwright, J. jun. Wavertree, Lancashire, builder, Feb. 25. [Cooper and Co. Southampton-buildings.]
Whitcher, J. sen. Ringwood, Southampton, carrier, Feb. 28. [Broome and Co. Gray's-inn.]
Waters, R. Queen-street, Bloomsbury, painter and glazier, Feb. 29. [Jones and Co. Lord Mayor's Office, Royal-exchange.]
Whitehead, W. Laceby, Lincolnshire, draper, Feb. 29. [Rosser, Bartlett's-buildings.]
Walton, S. Parsley, York, scribbling miller, Feb. 29. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]
Williams, S. Greenwich, tobacconist, March 3. [Dixon, Nassau-street, Soho.]
Wright, W. Tewkesbury, linen draper, March 7. [Bousfield, Bouverie-street.]
Woodman, W. Bartholomew-close, drug grinder, March 7. [Aubrey and Co. Took's-court, Cursitor-street.]
Wilks, W. Leeds, merchant, March 10. [Atkinson and Co. Leeds.]
Walsh, J. Kendal, linen draper, March 14. [Chambre, Chapel-street, Bedford-row.]
Wilson, J. Knighton, Radnorshire, tanner, March 17. [Harrison, Lambeth-road.]
Wainwright, J. sen. Wavertree, Lancashire, joiner, March 17. [Blakelock and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
Wilkinson, W. Greenhalgh, T. and Wrigley, J. Clithero, Lancashire, calico printers, March 21. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
Watson, T. Sanhurst, Gloucestershire, corn dealer, March 24. [Whitcombe and Co. Serjeants'-inn, Fleet-street.]
Worthy, W. H. Manchester, merchant, March 24. [Winn and Co. Wernford-court.]
Whetton, W. Bath, hatter, March 28. [Shepherd and Co. Bedford-row.]
Webber, W. Bristol, dealer, March 31. [Edmunds, Lincoln's-inn.]
Walton, W. Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, March 31. [Kinderley and Co. Gray's-inn.]
Whittenbury, W. Bishopsgate-street, cheesemonger, March 31. [Brown, Crosby-square.]
Wilson, G. and Taylor, W. Manchester, merchants, March 31. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Wordsworth, S. Barnsley, York lane, cordwainer, April 7. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
Walmesley, B. Surrey-place, Kent-road, merchant, April 7. [Wilde and Co. Castle-street, Falcon-square.]
Waite, C. Aldersgate-street, haberdasher, April 11. [Seward, Rotherhithe.]
Wade, S. Rawdon, Yorkshire, grocer, April 18. [Battye, Chancery-lane.]

List of Bankrupts.

- Wilkins, J.** Hackney, mariner, April 18. [Noy and Co. Mincing-lane.]
Wright, F. Rathbone-place, upholsterer, April 18. [Pearse, Salisbury-square.]
Worball, J. and Thurston, J. Catherine-street, Strand, upholsterers, April 21. [Vincent, Bedford-street, Bedford-square.]
Wylle, G. A. Warnford-court, Throgmorton-street, merchant, April 21. [Bell and Co. Bow-lane.]
Williamson, J. Tonbridge-place, New-road, builder, April 25. [Turner, Percy-street, Bedford-square.]
Wilkinson, J. Corkermouth, common brewer, April 25. [Clennell, Staple-inn.]
Ward, W. Derby, innkeeper, April 25. [Lambert and Sons, Bedford-row.]
Walthall, R. Stockport, cotton spinner, April 25. [Milne and Co. Temple.]
Walker, J. Tweedmouth, Durham, tanner, April 28. [Watts and Co. Symond's-inn.]
Wheatly, S. Bristol, grocer, May 5. [James, Gray's-inn.]
Windsor, R. V. and Shury, G. W. Chancery lane, law stationers, May 16. [Mills, Vine-street, Piccadilly.]
Ward, J. Broad-court, Long-acre, tailor, May 16. [Hinrich, Cecil-street, Strand.]
White, R. Cradley, Herefordshire, corn dealer, May 16. [Meakings, Temple.]
Winder, T. and Grestorex, S. Belvidere-wharf, Narrow-wall, Lambeth, coal and coke merchants, May 19. [Jennings and Co. Carey-street.]
Watford, T. York-street, Rotherhithe, victualler, May 26. [Ingold, Printer's-street, Bermondsey.]
Ward, W. Reading, barge builder, May 30. [Rogers and Son, Manchester-buildings, Westminster.]
Wright, R. Woolwich, victualler, May 30. [Cross and Co. King-street, Southwark.]
Warren, W. Leman-street, Goodman's-fields, victualler, May 30. [Rivington, Fenchurch-buildings.]
Weaver, W. Redwardine, Worcestershire, miter, June 2. [Wall, Worcester.]
Wainwright, G. and Ward, W. Back-hill, Hatton-garden, coach makers, June 2. [Wallis, Upper George-street, Portman-square.]
Watkinson, J. Ovenden, Yorkshire, manufacturer, June 6. [Ellis, Chancery-lane.]
Willson, T. Pall-mall, auctioneer, June 6. [Wood, Richmond buildings, Dean-street, Soho.]
Williams, W. Whitfield, Worcester, money scrivener, June 9. [Wall, Worcester.]
Wright, J. Huddersfield, tinner, June 13. [Exley and Co. Furnival's-inn.]
Whitehead, W. South Anston, York, corn factor, June 13. [Bigg, Southampton-buildings.]
Wells, T. Fleet-street, pocket book maker, June 16. [Gale and Son, Bedford street, Bedford-row.]
Watkins, T. Plymouth-dock, tavern keeper, June 16. [Williams and Co. Prince's-street, Bedford-row.]

Y.

- Young, A.** St. Swithin's-lane, merchant, Jan. 11. [Palmer and Co. Copthall-court.]
Young, J. New Sarum, victualler, Feb. 25. [Davies, Lothbury.]
Young, T. Hythe, Kent, carpenter, March 10. [Amory, Broad-street.]
Young, A. Chester, milliner, March 17. [Philpot and Co. Temple.]
Yowler, J. Bridport, baker, March 31. [Bleasdale and Co. New-inn.]
Younge, E. Watton, Norfolk, shopkeeper, April 28. [Gilman, Hingham.]
Youd, R. Downham Market, Norfolk, tanner, April 28. [Longdill and Co. Gray's-inn.]

INDEX

TO VOL. LXI. OF THE EUROPEAN MAGAZINE.

- A**CCOUNT of Lieutenant-general [Sir] Rowland Hill, 3.—The late Dr. Reynolds, [26](#).—George Stevens, Esq. [44](#).—The late Lord Newton, [51](#).—Sir Peter Parker, Bart. [83](#).—Charles Mayne Young, Esq. [163](#).—Charles Brandon Trye, Esq. [176](#).—Rev. Thomas Spencer, [191](#).—Charles Bonnor, Esq. [200](#).—John Philip Kemble, Esq. [201](#).—Mrs. Elizabeth Ryves, [203](#).—Right Hon. Richard Brinsley Sheridan, *ib.*—His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex, [243](#).—George Alexander Stevens, [280](#).—Rev. James Townley, [282](#).—Mr. Thomas Hull, [283](#).—The late Right Hon. William Pitt, [323](#).—The Right Hon. George Canning, [427](#).—The Right Hon. Spencer Perceval, [446](#).
Almaraz, coup de main, at, [488](#).
Apple-trees, cure for the blight in, [233](#).
Auctions, mock, caution against, [456](#).
Badajoz, investment of, [307](#). Captured, [402–408](#).
Baddeley, the late Comedian, anecdote of, [103](#).
Bankrupts, the number gazetted in the last thirty-five years, [151](#).
Bellingham, John, assassinates Mr. Perceval at the lobby door of the House of Commons, [361](#). Tried, [369](#). Executed, [385](#). See also pp. [454](#), [455](#).
Baron, the: a fragment, [187](#), [269](#).
Biographia Dramatica. See Jones.
Blackberries, their medicinal use, [291](#).
Blackwell Hall, account of, [249](#).
Blight. See Apple-trees.
Bonnor, Charles, Esq. memoirs of, [200](#).
Books, on their use and abuse, [110](#).
Bread, price of, how regulated, [456](#).
Bonaparte quits Paris for Poland, [411](#).
Burdett, Sir Francis, loses his two causes against the Speaker and Serjeant at Arms of the House of Commons, [413](#).
Canning, Right Hon. George, memoirs of, [427](#).
Caraccas, dreadful earthquake at the, [492](#).
Europ. Mag. Vol. LXI. June 1812.
Chad-Wickites, the Chronicles of the, [288](#).
Chalfont House, Bucks, described, [185](#).
Cheam School, account of gentlemen educated there, [7](#).
China, letters from, [346](#), [467](#).
Chinnery, Mr. a chief clerk in the Treasury, absconds on account of deficiencies to the amount of [70,000*l.*](#) [232](#), [303](#), [311](#).
Ciudad Rodrigo, siege and capture of, [138](#), &c. [143](#), &c. [227](#).
Coal-mine, fatal explosion in, [493](#).
Coffee, on the use of, [31](#).
Coin, the philosophy of, [259](#).
Coinage of England, [32](#).
Cold, intense, remarks on the subject of, [195](#).
Comet, remarks on a letter respecting the [19](#).—Answered, [104](#).—See also [255](#), and [448](#).
Commons, House of, plan of its lobby, in which Mr. Perceval was murdered [455](#).
Cooking Apparatus, Slater's Patent, described, [124](#).
1 Corinthians, i. [12](#). remarks on, [246](#). On i. 2. [327](#).
Corn, importation of, into Great Britain, [272](#).
Correspondence, Royal and Noble, respecting the forming of a new Administration, [152](#), [153](#), [478](#).
Croup, remedy for the, [456](#).
Debt, National, funded and unfunded, [391](#).
Declaration of the Prince Regent respecting the Orders in Council, [311](#).
Digits, improved method of printing numbers consisting of many, [328](#).
Distillation, discoveries in, [150](#).
Eaton, Daniel Isaac, convicted of publishing an impious and blasphemous libel against the Christian religion, [231](#).
Education, on the method of, in India, [18](#).
———, general remarks on, *ibid.*
E-O Tables, necessity for their suppression at country fairs and races, [271](#).
Evil, on some of the original causes of, [445](#).

- Fish, how applicable to the relief of the poor, [450](#).
 Frugality, essay on, [268](#).
 Gazette Intelligence, [62](#). [133](#). [227](#). [304](#). [402](#). [485](#).
 Geramb, the noted Baron, sent out of the kingdom under the Alien Act, [309](#).
 Gold and silver, prices of, [110](#). [168](#). [291](#). [448](#).
 Goldsmith, originality of his "Hermit" questioned, [289](#). Vindicated, [345](#).
 Guildhall, account of, [329](#).
 Hale on Female Prostitution, considered, [442](#).
 Hill, Lieutenant-general [Sir] Rowland, memoirs of, 3. His coup-de-main at Almaraz, [488](#).
 Howell's Letters, a reprint of, recommended, [432](#).
 Hull, Mr. Thomas, memoirs of, [283](#).
 Humility, essay on, [20](#).
 Java, island of, captured by the British, [134](#).
 Jemcott, W. convicted of stealing dollars on board the ship Maria, to the amount of [70,000](#) [231](#).
 Jewish Nation, remarks on the, [438](#).
 Johnson, Dr. anecdote of, [183](#).
 Jones, Mr. Stephen, remarks on his new edition of the Biographia Dramatica, [265](#). See also [354](#).
 Kemble, John Philip, Esq. memoirs of, [201](#).
 King, the; bulletins of his Majesty's health, [69](#). [151](#). [233](#). [413](#). [494](#).
 Lancashire, rebellious proceedings there, [416](#).
 Leap Year, inquiry respecting it, 7.
 Life, on the different states and conditions of, [351](#).
 Light, essay on, [263](#).
 Lions, an essay on, [166](#).
 Literary Intelligence, [74](#). [153](#). [233](#). [313](#). [418](#). [495](#).
 Lottery Tickets, prices of, from the year 1803, [233](#).
 Lytophron, criticisms on, [88](#). [168](#).
 Mainwaring, Mr. his charge to the Grand Jury of Middlesex, [107](#).
 Marybone Parish, net amount of taxes in, [291](#).
 Meredith, Rev. Mr. of Usk, an example of the poverty of the unbeneficed clergy, [310](#).
 Ministers, resignation of, [417](#). Mostly re-appointed, 494.
 Moody, Mr. the late Comedian, a letter from, [103](#).
 National Debt, reduction of, [328](#).
 Newspaper Errors, [30](#).
 Newton, the late Lord, memoirs of, [54](#).
 Nugæ, No. I. [30](#).—II. [102](#).—III. [181](#).—IV. [258](#).—V. [338](#).—VI. [433](#).
 Oker, observations on, [326](#).
 Olans, or Olave, St. the legend of, [435](#).
 Old Bailey Sessions House, account of, [103](#).
 Orders in Council revoked with regard to America, 493.
 Oxford University Facetiae, 6. 184.
 Parker, Sir Peter, memoirs of, [83](#).
 Parliamentary Intelligence:—Speech on opening the Sessions of Parliament, [56](#).—Examination of the Physicians touching his Majesty's health, [38](#).—The King's Household, 60.—The Nightly Watch, [62](#).—Catholic Claims, [130](#). [223](#). [397](#). [401](#).—Orders in Council, [296](#).—The Prince Regent's Letter to the Duke of York, [297](#).—Expulsion of Mr. Walsh, [300](#).—Provision for the Princesses, [302](#).—Colonel M'Mahon, [299](#). [303](#). [399](#).
 Pen and Ink dialogues, [451](#).
 Percival, Right Hon. Spencer, assassinated, [361](#). See Bellingham.
 ———, memoirs of, [446](#).
 Percy, Dr. Bishop of Dromore, a supposed error in our late Memoir of, [101](#).
 Pitt, the late Right Hon. William, memoirs of, [323](#).
 Pix, account of the trial of the, [259](#). See also [448](#).
 Place, La, errors in his "System of the World" corrected, [183](#).
 Plagiarism remarks on, [336](#). [431](#).
 Plymouth Dock-yard, alarming fire in, 493.
 Poetry, the kingdom of, described, [96](#).
 Police Officers, how they should be rewarded, [456](#).
 Population of the several counties of Great Britain, [273](#).
 Potatoes, improvements in the culture of, [247](#).
 Professional Anecdotes, [24](#). [183](#).
 Prostitution, Female. See Hale.
 Prussia, the King of, how humiliated by Buonaparte, 491.
 Public Accounts, [72](#). [73](#). [272](#)—[274](#). [328](#). [391](#).
 Rats and Mice, how to be expelled, [311](#).
 Regent, Prince, Letter from, to the Duke of York, [152](#).
 Religion, remarks on, [432](#).
 Remarkable events of the year 1811, [126](#).
 Reproof, a keen one, [32](#).
 Reynolds, the late Dr. memoirs of, [26](#).
 Rheumatism, simple cure for, [271](#).
 Rice Bread recommended, [291](#).
 Russia, the Emperor of, quits his capital, to join his army on the Polish frontiers, [412](#).
 Ryves, Mrs. Elizabeth, memoir of, [203](#).
 Saunders, Dr. a letter from, respecting a newly-discovered aluminous chalybeate spring, [120](#).
 Seamen, who had deserted to the enemy, and were found in arms against their country, in the Isle of France, tried, 148.—Two of them executed, [232](#).
 Seduction, Female: a fragment, [339](#).

Index.

- Semiramis, her satirical epitaph, [290](#).
 Sheridan, Right Hon. Richard Brinsley, memoirs of, [203](#).
 Sheriffs for 1812, [151](#).
 Sicily, the King of, abdicates his throne in favour of the Hereditary Prince Don Francis, [230](#).
 Silence, History of a Man of, [452](#).
 Skene, George, chief clerk in the Queen-square Police-office, executed for forgery, [232](#).
 Slander, literary, [25](#).
 Somerville, Henry: a fragment, [194](#).
 Spencer, Rev. Thomas, memoirs of, [191](#).
 Spital Fields Soup Society, account of, [354](#).
 Steevens, George, Esq. the commentator on Shakspeare, memoirs of, [44](#). [See also [166](#).]
 Stevens, George Alexander, memoirs of, [280](#).
 Sussex, H. R. H. the Duke of, memoirs of, [243](#). See also [463](#).
 Sweden, the Ex-King of, divorces himself from his wife, [230](#), [411](#).
 Tester, the appeal and petition of, [190](#).
 Theatrical Journal:—Mrs. Brereton, [52](#) — The White Cat, [53](#).—Harlequin and Padmanaba, *ib.*—Right and Wrong, [54](#).—The Virgin of the Sun, [122](#).—Frost and Thaw, [217](#).—The House of Morville, *ib.*—Julius Cæsar revived, [218](#).—Turn Out! [219](#).—Prejudice [The Sons of Erin], [292](#).—The Secret Mine, [473](#).—The Devil's Bridge, *ib.*—Mr. Rovedino, jun. [474](#).—Buskin and Belvi, [474](#).—Mr. Flowerdew, Mr. Bennett, Mrs. Williams, Mr. Kent, Mr. Terry, *ib.*—How to die for Love! *ib.*—Mr. Grant, Mr. Salter, Mrs. Dalton, Miss Macauley, [475](#).—The Sleep Walker, *ib.*—
 [Drury-lane Company close their operations at the Lyceum Theatre, [476](#).]
 Thinks I to Myself, extract from, [8](#).
 Townley, Rev. James, [282](#).
 Truth, essay on, [337](#).
 Trye, Charles Brandon, Esq. memoirs of, [116](#).
 Variety necessary to happiness, [328](#).
 Vegetables, on the production of, [266](#).
 Vestiges revived, by Joseph Moser, Esq. [2](#), [89](#), [169](#), [249](#), [329](#), [434](#).
 Vincent's, St. a volcano breaks out in the island of, [492](#).
 Universe, essays on the, [182](#), [263](#). [See also [344](#), [345](#).]
 Walsh, Benjamin, Esq. a stock-broker, and M. P. for Wotton Bassett, tried and convicted for stealing [22,000l.](#) the property of Sir Thomas Plumer, [67](#).—Released from prison, on an opinion of the Judges, [149](#). Expelled the House of Commons, [300](#).
 Warden, Captain, description of his Monument at Bombay, [449](#).
 Watch, nightly, discussion of means for improving it, [62](#), [98](#). [See also [167](#), [168](#).]
 Weaning of children took place later in life in Shakspeare's time than now, [271](#).
 Wellesley, Marquis, his expenses during his embassy in Spain, [150](#).
 Wellington, Viscount, created an Earl, [229](#).
 Williams, the presumed murderer of the family in Ratcliffe-highway, hangs himself in prison, [69](#).
 Young, Charles Mayne, Esq. memoirs of, [163](#).

BOOKS REVIEWED.

- | | | | | |
|---|---------------------|--|---|---|
| ACCOMPLISHED Youth | — | 43 | Jones's (Stephen) Biographia Dramatica; or, Companion to the Playhouse, | 111 , 200 , 280 , 355 |
| Battle of Albuera, a Poem | — | 122 | Lempriere, Dr. on the Medicinal Effects of a newly-discovered Chalybeate Water, | 119 |
| Britton's Architectural Antiquities, Vol. | 111 | 464 | Little Belt, respecting her action with the President | — — — — 43 |
| — Fine Arts of the English School, Vol. 1. | — | 465 | Lysons on the Three Choirs of Gloucester, Worcester, and Hereford | — 466 |
| Browne's Catalogue of Bishops | — | 466 | M'Henry's Spanish Grammar | — 360 |
| Cabinet of Entertainment | — | 41 | Marmion, a Drama | — 122 |
| Chateaubriand's Travels | — | 33 , 206 | Marshall's Review of the Reports to the Board of Agriculture, Vol. | 111 , 116 |
| Commander-in-Chief, Re-instatement of, | 196 | | Mirror of the Graces | — 42 |
| Crosby's Merchant and Tradesman's Pocket Dictionary | — | 43 | Murray's Selection from Bishop Horne's Commentary on the Psalms | — 39 |
| Da Costa's Persecution in the Inquisition of Portugal | — | 211 | Patrick's Chart of Ten Numerals in 200 Tongues | — 285 |
| Depping's Evening Entertainments | — | 42 | Plumptre's English Drama Purified | 465 |
| D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors | — | 457 | Potemkin, Prince, Life of | — 40 |
| Evans's Sketch of the Denominations of the Christian World, 12th edition | — | 122 | Quentin's, St. First Rudiments of General Grammar | — — — 287 |
| Gault on Political Economy | — | 360 | | |
| Gardner's Sermon at the Asylum | — | 215 | | |
| Hale on Female Prostitution, 287 . See also 442 | | | | |

Index.

Reynolds's Teacher's Arithmetic	—	466	Sussex, His Royal Highness the Duke of, his		
Ritson's Poetical Chain	—	42	Speech in the House of Lords on the Ca-		
Rowden's Pleasures of Friendship,	287.	—	tholic Claims	—	462
Introduction to the Study of Botany	359		Vardill's Pleasures of Human Life	275	
Stokes' (Dr.) Twelve Sermons	—	286			

POETRY.

A NACREON, odes of, translated or imi-			Park, Mr. Mungo, on the death of	—	476
tated	—	—	Perceval, Mr. lines on his death	392.	477
Badajos	—	—	Quaker, repartee by a	—	25
Ballads, old	—	52.	Retirement, sonnet to	—	51
British Constitution, lines on the	—	48	Ricardus, to the soi-disant	—	50
Cloacina, Comic Tragedy, extract from,	355		Roberts's Poems, lines presented with	395	
Comrade's Lament	—	478	Scottish Hospital, lines written by Miss Var-		
D'Israeli, Mr. lines by, to the instructress of			dill, and recited for the benefit of that		
his daughter	—	219	charity, 494.		
Doctor and Patient	—	220	Shakspeare, verses to the memory of	40	
Epilogue to the House of Morville	—	218	———, parody on a passage in one of		
Elegy in imitation of Gray	—	295	his plays	—	124
Fitzgerald's, Mr. verses for the Literary			Shipwrecks, lines on some late	—	391
Fund	—	395	Simplicity, sonnet to	—	394
Glasse's Cookery, lines to a lady with	52		Sonnets	—	51. 124. 394
Hermit, the	—	393	Spring, on the commencement of	—	298
Horace, Ode 3. imitated	—	294	Steevens, George, Esq. monumental inscrip-		
Leisure, sonnet to	—	124	tion to his memory	—	47
Mercy, a cento on, from Shakspeare's			Tannahill, Robert, a Renfrewshire Bard.		
Works	—	393	verses to his memory	—	50
Moody, John, Esq. Comedian, lines to,			Thames, lines written on its banks	—	394
	219. 220		War, invocation to Spring, on the conti-		
New Year, lines on the	—	47. 433	nance of	—	123
Novelty, sonnet to	—	124			

PREFERMENTS.

G ILLY, 419	Ogle, 419	Walker, 419	Wise, 419
London, 419	Plumptre, 491	Winstanley, 419	

BIRTHS.

B OOTH, 419	Forester, 74	Lunn, 74	Ryder, 74
Butcher, 419	Grey, 234	Mackinnon, 419	Satchwell, 419
Cassan, 156	Kaye, 74	Nichols, 234	Scott, 419
Cowper, 74	Knight, 419	Oxford, 74	Smith, 314
Dalhousie, 419	Leeds, 419	Popham, 419	St. Asaph, 314
Drummond, 74	Lindsey, 419	Primrose, 419	Talbot, 314
Duncan, 314	Loudon and Moira,	Reynolds, 74	Taylor, 74
Ellenborough, 156	234	Rumbold, 74	

MARRIAGES.

A LSTONE, 74	Beresford, 314	Calcraft, 419	Dillon, 496
Andrews, 419	Berry, 156	Callow, 74	Dimsdale, 74
Antrobus, 314	Berwick, 156	Cecil, 496	Dubochet, 156
Arkwright, 74	Blunden, 314	Cockfield, 74	Duff, 314
Baker, 419	Bristow, 314	Compton, 419	Dopre, 314
Ball, 74	Brown, 420	Conder, 314	Easton, 156
Ballard, 74	Brydges, 314	Dawson, 74	Ekms, 314
Banbery, 74	Burke, 419	De Courcy, 496	Ellis, 74
Beuver, 314	Busby, 419	Delvin, 496	Fisher, 156

Index.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|---|
| lower, 74 | Loftus, 314 | Phelps, 314 | Taylor, 314 |
| lost, 235 | Long, 234 | Porter, 314 | Temple, 74 , 496 |
| Lodwin, 74 | Louis, 314 | Rees, 314 | Terrall, 235 |
| Goldsmid, 420 | Maling, 74 | Richardson, 314 | Tierney, 314 |
| Latham, 314 | Manners, 496 | Seabatoft, 314 | Townshend, 314 |
| Lammond, 314 | Maund, 496 | Searle, 314 | Trollope, 314 |
| Lansard, 420 | Meade, 314 | Sherrard, 314 | Tyndall, 314 |
| Larral, 156 | Mildmay, 496 | Sinclair, 496 | Wales, 419 |
| Larrington, 314 | Millward, 74 | Sitwell, 74 | Watkins, 235 |
| Leiber, 314 | Miller, 74 | Smith, 419 | Weld, 314 |
| Leisham, 314 | Moore, 314 | Snow, 235 | Wellesley, 234 |
| Henry, 314 | Mortlock, 314 | Stanley, 314 | Whicheote, 314 |
| Lib, 314 | Moser, 419 | Stedman, 314 | White, 74 |
| Lilher, 496 | Nepean, 419 | Stein, 314 | Whitear, 313 |
| Lolcroft, 314 | Newport, 314 | Stephens, 419 | Whitmore, 419 |
| Lolder, 314 | Newton, 74 | St. John, 496 | Whitty, 314 |
| Lolmes, 314 | North, 314 | Stockdale, 419 | Williams, 156 , 314 , 419 |
| Lue, 74 | Olding, 74 | Stokes, 314 | Woolcombe, 314 |
| Lones, 314 | Onslow, 496 | Strachan, 496 | Woolcot, 156 |
| Kenny, 314 | Paynter, 74 | Sullivan, 74 | Wyndham, 314 |
| Knowles, 74 | Peake, 496 | Sutton, 419 | Yockney, 420 |
| Law, 314 | | | |

OBITUARY.

- | | | | |
|--|--|---|---|
| A BERDEEN , 236 | Bayley, 498 | Buccleugh & Queens | Cole, 319 |
| Acklam, 76 | Beaston, 421 | berry, 78 | Colman, 79 |
| Adair, 77 | Beck, 236 | Buller, 422 | Comerford, 77 |
| Adamson, 498 | Becket, 496 | Bumby, 318 | Collinson, 236 |
| Addams, 78 | Beckett, 498 | Burchard, 421 | Coney, 77 |
| Addison, 75 | Beech, 315 | Burgess, 316 , 422 | Cooke, 158 |
| Airly, 420 | Bennett, 315 , 420 | Burke, 317 | Copperthwaite, 317 |
| Albert, 75 | Bentinck, 159 | Burnaby, 237 , 238 | Cork, 497 |
| Alder, 318 | Best, 497 | Burton, 236 , 315 | Cotterell, 422 |
| Allanson, 78 | Beverley, 157 | Butler, 315 | Cotton, 235 |
| Allen, 317 | Bickerstaff, 317 | Cadby, 158 | Cox, 159 |
| Alingham, 236 | Birkbeck, 498 | Caldecott, 79 | Coxhead, 78 |
| Allix, 158 , 423 | Blackburn, 237 | Callender, 317 | Cradock, 498 |
| Amisick, 317 | Blanckenhagen, 498 | Cameron, 421 , 499 | Craig, 76 , 78 |
| Anderson, 79 | Bligh, 422 | Campbell, 316 | Crochley, 421 |
| Anderton, 421 | Blunden, 314 | Carrington, 316 | Craufurd, 239 |
| Andrews, 76 | Boak, 158 | Cartwright, 498 | Crawford, 496 |
| Annaly, 236 | Boddam, 422 | Catanach, 315 | Creswell, 318 , 420 |
| Annesley, 315 | Bogue, 77 | Catlow, 319 | Cruikshank, 499 |
| Ansley, 75 | Bolton, 158 | Cavendish, 78 , 236 , 317 | Cruttwell, 315 |
| Armstrong, 77 | Bond, 237 | Chamberlayne, 78 | Cumberland, 497 |
| Arnold, 315 , 421 | Bonne, 318 | Chapman, 158 | Dakin, 159 |
| Ashburnham, 318 | Bonniface, 237 | Charles Emanuel, 499 | Dallas, 77 |
| Ashford, 77 | Borradaile, 423 | Charlotte Frederica, 499 | Daly, 235 |
| Athill, 79 | Botwright, 498 | Charteris, 235 | Dampier, 422 |
| Atkins, 420 , 421 | Bourke, 78 | Chater, 157 | Danser, 316 |
| Attersol, 158 | Bowerbank, 157 | Chatfield, 76 , 315 | Darhon, 317 |
| Aubert, 76 | Box, 158 | Cherry, 159 | Davies, 158 , 238 |
| Backhouse, 75 | Brauncombe, 317 | Childs, 315 | Davis, 76 |
| Bacon, 159 , 315 | Brereton, 156 | Chinnery, 318 | Davy, 75 |
| Bailey, 157 | Brett, 75 | Clemison, 497 | Dawes, 498 |
| Baker, 157 , 238 | Bridge, 498 | Clay, 420 | Dawson, 319 |
| Baldwin, 498 | Bristow, 157 | Clark, 421 | Deacon, 236 |
| Baldwyn, 498 | Brockman, 499 | Clerk, 422 , 496 | Dearing, 235 |
| Baldy, 77 | Brodie, 157 | Cobb, 77 | Delafons, 77 |
| Barker, 497 , 499 | Brooke, 316 , 420 | Codling, 317 | De Louthembourg, 237 |
| Barnes, 422 | Brooks, 75 , 421 | Cockburn, 422 | Dennett, 236 |
| Battley, 317 | Browne, 238 , 315 | Coke, 315 | Deroussiere, 159 |
| Battman, 317 | Brown, 77 | | Descurry, 316 |
| Baxter, 76 , 316 , 498 | Brydges, 423 | | |

Index.

- Devis, [236](#), [422](#)
 De Winter, [499](#)
 Digby, [497](#)
 Dimond, [77](#)
 Dingwell, [497](#)
 Dits, [421](#)
 Dobre, [158](#)
 Dove, [75](#)
 Downe, [421](#)
 Duff, [317](#)
 Dunbar, [237](#)
 Durbin, [75](#)
 Dusseck, [319](#)
 Dutens, [497](#)
 Dyer, [317](#)
 Eastwood, [496](#)
 Edgecumbe, [76](#), [498](#)
 Egerton, [157](#)
 Ehlers, [236](#)
 Elliott, [422](#)
 Ellis, [235](#)
 Elsworth, [78](#)
 Emmett, [237](#)
 Errol, [421](#)
 Erskine, [422](#)
 Esdaile, [79](#)
 Este, [152](#)
 Evans, [422](#)
 Evelyn, [317](#)
 Eyles, [77](#)
 Eyre, [317](#)
 Fairlie, [77](#)
 Fallowfield, [236](#)
 Farmer, [315](#)
 Peacham, [78](#)
 Fergusson, [319](#)
 Field, [158](#)
 Foakes, [319](#)
 Foote, [319](#)
 Forde, [315](#)
 Forster, [421](#)
 Fortescue, [497](#)
 Fosbury, [422](#)
 Foster, [316](#)
 Fowler, [422](#)
 Fownes, [317](#)
 Fox, [156](#)
 Frank, [318](#)
 Franklyn, [77](#)
 Franks, [236](#)
 Fraser, [76](#), [314](#), [316](#)
 Frith, [76](#)
 Furtado, [421](#)
 Fyde, [318](#)
 Gage, [422](#)
 Galway, [317](#)
 Gardiner, [78](#)
 Garratt, [421](#)
 Garraway, [422](#)
 Garrety, [159](#)
 Garth, [236](#)
 Garthshore, [236](#)
 Gascoyne, [317](#)
 Gascarth, [236](#)
 Geddes, [421](#)
 Gibson, [238](#)
 Glasse, [421](#), [423](#)
 Glynn, [498](#)
 Godfree, [318](#)
 Godfrey, [75](#), [316](#)
 Godwin, [75](#)
 Goodwin, [236](#)
 Gordon, [318](#)
 Gore, [423](#)
 Gosse, [498](#)
 Gould, [78](#)
 Goussencourt, [420](#)
 Graham, [317](#)
 Grant, [75](#), [498](#)
 Graeme, [77](#)
 Green, [158](#), [420](#)
 Greenhill, [79](#)
 Gregory, [157](#)
 Gresham, [317](#)
 Grindall, [497](#)
 Grisdale, [157](#)
 Garden, [318](#)
 Halhed, [423](#)
 Hall, [156](#), [317](#)
 Halliday, [421](#)
 Haly, [75](#)
 Hamilton, [317](#)
 Hancock, [75](#)
 Haren, [319](#)
 Harper, [316](#)
 Harris, [75](#), [498](#)
 Harrison, [319](#)
 Hart, [421](#), [422](#)
 Harvey, [316](#)
 Hatton, [158](#)
 Haynes, [319](#)
 Hearding, [77](#)
 Heberden, [422](#)
 Hedger, [78](#)
 Henderson, [319](#)
 Henley, [498](#)
 Hennah, [156](#)
 Herne, [422](#)
 Hethersett, [318](#)
 Higginson, [498](#)
 Hilton, [77](#)
 Hinchley, [237](#)
 Hodson, [315](#)
 Holbrook, [158](#)
 Hollingworth, [78](#)
 Holmwood, [317](#)
 Homes, [237](#)
 Honeywood, [158](#)
 Hope, [421](#), [497](#)
 Hopkins, [420](#), [497](#)
 Hoskins, [159](#)
 Hotham, [76](#)
 Hougham, [77](#)
 Howard, [75](#), [79](#)
 Hudson, [316](#)
 Hughes, [75](#), [77](#), [497](#)
 Hume, [421](#)
 Hunter, [498](#)
 Hurst, [421](#)
 Hutchins, [158](#)
 Irwin, [238](#)
 Jackson, [77](#), [315](#)
 James, [316](#), [422](#), [497](#)
 Janvria, [237](#)
 Jebb, [156](#)
 Jemmett, [158](#)
 Jenings, [77](#)
 Jenkin, [317](#)
 Jenner, [78](#)
 Jeswunt Rao Holkar, [423](#)
 Johnson, [76](#), [239](#), [317](#), [420](#)
 Johnstone, [76](#), [319](#), [423](#)
 Jones, [78](#), [159](#), [238](#)
 Kearney, [498](#)
 Keays, [79](#)
 Kemble, [421](#)
 Kennett, [158](#)
 Kenrich, [421](#)
 Kent, [158](#), [420](#)
 Ker, [75](#)
 Keyser, [316](#)
 Kilner, [238](#)
 Kinderley, [422](#)
 King, [78](#)
 Kirkman, [421](#)
 Knight, [77](#), [497](#)
 Knoche, [158](#)
 Lambert, [498](#)
 Lane, [78](#), [421](#)
 Langdale, [316](#)
 Langham, [237](#), [422](#)
 Langley, [421](#)
 Langston, [158](#)
 Laniguan, [314](#)
 Lawson, [422](#)
 Lax, [157](#)
 Lee, [76](#), [159](#), [498](#)
 Lefebvre, [78](#)
 Lennox, [423](#)
 Lesage, [236](#)
 Leslie, [316](#)
 Lewes, [497](#)
 Lewis, [422](#)
 Leyden, [79](#)
 Liardet, [79](#)
 Lindo, [237](#)
 Lindsey, [79](#)
 Littleton, [422](#)
 Lloyd, [78](#), [158](#), [315](#), [423](#)
 Logan, [316](#)
 Long, [75](#)
 Lovett, [158](#)
 Lowe, [236](#)
 Lowndes, [498](#)
 Lowth, [237](#)
 Lowther, [498](#)
 Lym, [79](#)
 Macartney, [497](#)
 Macclesfield, [498](#)
 Mainwaring, [421](#)
 Malone, [497](#)
 Mann, [319](#)
 Marsh, [157](#)
 Marshall, [315](#), [498](#)
 Martin, [235](#)
 Martyn, [77](#)
 Mason, [159](#)
 Massey, [315](#)
 Maw, [425](#)
 Maxwell, [235](#)
 McCullum, [157](#)
 Medley, [159](#)
 Melton, [77](#)
 Menzell, [75](#)
 Merest, [421](#)
 Messenger, [159](#)
 Miller, [75](#)
 McIntyre, [316](#)
 Mikel, [420](#)
 Minchin, [317](#)
 Mitchell, [78](#), [237](#)
 McLean, [421](#)
 Mog, [315](#)
 Molyneaux, [498](#)
 Monkhouse, [158](#)
 Montefiore, [318](#)
 Moore, [498](#)
 Morgan, [318](#), [497](#)
 Morla, [79](#)
 Mounson, [498](#)
 Munro, [77](#)
 Murray, [76](#)
 Naish, [158](#)
 Napper, [237](#)
 Nelson, [75](#)
 Newman, [79](#)
 Nicholl, [421](#)
 Nichols, [422](#)
 Nicholson, [159](#), [316](#)
 Nixon, [421](#)
 Norbury, [315](#)
 Norman, [75](#)
 North, [317](#)
 Nugent, [238](#)
 O'Brien, [421](#)
 Offley, [77](#)
 Oliphant, [236](#)
 Olive, [236](#)
 Oliver, [79](#), [421](#)
 Onslow, [319](#)
 Orchard, [315](#)
 Orme, [318](#)
 Owen, [79](#), [498](#)
 Owenson, [496](#)
 Packington, [236](#)
 Page, [75](#)
 Parker, [79](#)
 Pallister, [499](#)
 Palmer, [319](#)
 Paris, [422](#)
 Parsons, [421](#)
 Patton, [78](#)
 Payne, [497](#)
 Pearce, [318](#)
 Pearson, [77](#)
 Peat, [498](#)
 Pelly, [423](#)
 Pennifather, [236](#)
 Penton, [78](#)
 Percy, [317](#)
 Perring, [75](#)
 Petty, [421](#)
 Philips, [497](#)
 Pickles, [497](#)
 Pilleau, [156](#)
 Pim, [77](#)
 Pinder, [158](#)
 Pinciger, [316](#)

Index.

- Ancock, [317](#)
 Aomer, [315](#)
 Lumtre, [236](#)
 And, [497](#)
 Aole, [79](#), [499](#)
 Aore, [422](#)
 Aortman, [316](#)
 Aortsmouth, [157](#)
 Aotter, [499](#)
 Aulet, [238](#)
 Aowell, [422](#), [498](#)
 Aowys, [423](#)
 Areston, [235](#)
 Aretyman, [316](#)
 Arice, [317](#)
 Aince Joseph of Lor-
 raine, [499](#)
 Ayyor, [421](#)
 Ayrkis, [79](#)
 Aaymond, [498](#)
 Aead, [317](#)
 Aead, [76](#)
 Aeardon, [317](#)
 Aennington, [422](#)
 Aeynardson, [498](#)
 Aeynolds, [317](#), [498](#)
 A Rhodes, [315](#)
 A Ricardo, [316](#)
 A Richards, [79](#)
 A Rickman, [77](#)
 A Ringslingham, [315](#)
 A Rippon, [498](#)
 A Riviere, [422](#)
 A Roberts, [77](#)
 A Robertson, [75](#), [315](#), [421](#)
 A Rodd, [157](#)
 A Rogers, [319](#)
 A Rosser, [77](#)
 A Row, [498](#)
 A Rowley, [236](#)
 A Ruspini, [77](#)
 A Russell, [498](#)
 A Salter, [236](#), [497](#)
 A Sargeaunt, [498](#)
 A Saxon, [317](#)
 A Scafe, [158](#)
 A Scarsdale, [158](#)
 A Schweitzer, [78](#)
 A Scott, [78](#)
 A Seaman, [79](#)
 A Sedgwick, [421](#)
 A Sergison, [317](#)
 A Seymour, [315](#)
 A Shadbolt, [77](#)
 A Shannon, [75](#)
 A Shaw, [318](#)
 A Sheard, [420](#)
 A Sheldon, [315](#), [316](#)
 A Shelly, [77](#)
 A Shirley, [236](#)
 A Shuter, [78](#)
 A Slapp, [317](#)
 A Smart, [75](#)
 A Smith, [75](#), [77](#), [159](#), [421](#)
 A Smyth, [75](#)
 A Smythe, [159](#)
 A Smythies, [78](#)
 A Snelson, [315](#)
 A Sonnini, [499](#)
 A Sousa Continbo, [499](#)
 A Speares, [316](#)
 A Spencer, [158](#)
 A Spilsbury, [236](#)
 A Squire, [499](#)
 A Stafford, [75](#)
 A Standish, [422](#)
 A Stanhope, [76](#), [236](#)
 A Stanley, [315](#)
 A Stanser, [316](#)
 A Steddiford, [75](#)
 A Stephani, [318](#)
 A Stewart, [158](#)
 A Stocqueler, [318](#)
 A Stokoe, [319](#)
 A St. Paul, [420](#)
 A St. Pol, [423](#)
 A Strange, [423](#)
 A Street, [423](#)
 A Stuart, [498](#)
 A Stuckey, [421](#)
 A Stukey, [159](#)
 A Sturges, [75](#)
 A Sturt, [422](#)
 A Stutterheim, [239](#)
 A Sutherland, [316](#)
 A Swanson, [237](#)
 A Swale, [236](#), [422](#)
 A Taddy, [158](#)
 A Tahourdin, [497](#)
 A Talbot, [159](#)
 A Tapp, [158](#)
 A Tarleton, [158](#)
 A Tash, [159](#)
 A Tatham, [317](#)
 A Taverner, [77](#)
 A Taylor, [77](#)
 A Teggins, [158](#)
 A Temple, [238](#)
 A Thelluson, [77](#)
 A Thomas, [239](#)
 A Thomson, [422](#)
 A Thorp, [159](#), [421](#)
 A Tickell, [498](#)
 A Tilby, [159](#)
 A Till, [317](#)
 A Tindal, [497](#)
 A Titsingh, [239](#)
 A Tolley, [75](#)
 A Tooke, [238](#)
 A Toosey, [76](#)
 A Townend, [497](#)
 A Tranter, [498](#)
 A Trollope, [496](#)
 A Tufton, [317](#)
 A Turner, [75](#), [76](#), [316](#), [497](#)
 A Tyler, [157](#)
 A Tyrwhitt, [498](#)
 A Vanderkemp, [239](#)
 A Van de Spiegel, [423](#)
 A Vardon, [158](#)
 A Varty, [159](#)
 A Vaughan, [315](#), [316](#)
 A Vesey, [159](#)
 A Vulliamy, [76](#)
 A Ugias, [319](#)
 A Urssulak, [159](#)
 A Uxbridge, [237](#)
 A Waddington, [238](#)
 A Wailes, [497](#)
 A Walker, [316](#)
 A Walter, [421](#)
 A Ware, [75](#)
 A Waring, [158](#)
 A Warren, [76](#), [77](#)
 A Washington, [314](#)
 A Watson, [78](#), [496](#)
 A Wedd, [421](#)
 A West, [319](#)
 A Weston, [77](#), [156](#)
 A Whicheote, [158](#)
 A Whinfield, [497](#)
 A Whitby, [316](#), [421](#)
 A White, [75](#), [77](#), [422](#)
 A Whitelaw, [499](#)
 A Whitland, [421](#)
 A Wigglesworth, [158](#)
 A Wight, [496](#)
 A Wignell, [423](#)
 A Wigram, [316](#)
 A Wilkins, [75](#)
 A Wilkinson, [236](#)
 A Williams, [316](#), [498](#)
 A Williamson, [237](#)
 A Wilson, [77](#), [497](#)
 A Wing, [318](#)
 A Winstanley, [497](#)
 A Wood, [422](#)
 A Woodman, [496](#)
 A Woodward, [75](#)
 A Worgan, [422](#)
 A Wratislaw, [159](#)
 A Wright, [318](#), [420](#)
 A Wroughton, [498](#)
 A Wyatt, [158](#), [317](#)
 A Wynox, [499](#)
 A Yorke, [75](#), [157](#)

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

Monument of the late George Steevens, Esq.	FRONTISPIECE.
Portrait of Lieutenant-general Sir Rowland Hill	Page 3
Portrait of the late Sir Peter Parker	83
View of the Sessions House, Old Bailey	105
Representation of Slater's Patent Cooking Apparatus	124
Portrait of Charles Mayne Young, Esq.	163
View of Chalfont House	185
Portrait of His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex	243
View of Blackwell Hall	249
Portrait of the late Right Hon. William Pitt	323
Portrait of the Right Hon. George Canning	427
Captain Warden's Monument	449

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE LONDON MARKETS, FROM DECEMBER 22, 1811, TO JUNE 28, 1812.

	Bread per Quar- tern.	Flour per Sack.	Wheat Sup. per Quarter, averaged.	Beef, per Stone of 8 lbs.	Mutton, per Stone of 8 lbs.	Lamb, per Stone of 8 lbs.	Veal, per Stone of 8 lbs.	Pork, per Stone of 8 lbs.	Sugar, per Cwt.	Candles Store, per Doz.	Hops, in Bags.	Coal.
1812	s. d.	s.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.	£. s. d.	s. d.
Dec. 22 to 29	1 5 1/4	95 a 100	112 a 116	4 4 a 6	0 4 8 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 5 8 a 8	0 5 4 a 6	1 19 6	12 6	0 6	6 a 54
29 to Jan. 5	1 5	95 a 100	115 a 120	4 8 a 6	0 5 0 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 5 8 a 7	0 5 0 a 6	3 6	12 6	0 6	0 a 55
5 to 12	1 5 1/4	95 a 98	106 a 112	4 8 a 5	0 4 8 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 5 8 a 7	0 4 8 a 6	6 0	12 6	0 6	6 a 57
12 to 19	1 5	95 a 100	112 a 118	4 4 a 5	0 4 8 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 8	0 4 8 a 5	3 10 0	12 6	0 6	0 a 55
19 to 26	1 5	90 a 95	94 a 112	4 0 a 5	0 4 0 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 5 0 a 8	0 4 8 a 6	3 10 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
26 to Feb. 2	1 4 1/4	90 a 95	94 a 112	4 0 a 5	0 4 0 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 5 0 a 8	0 4 8 a 6	3 17 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
2 to 9	1 4 1/4	90 a 95	94 a 112	4 4 a 5	0 4 4 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 5 0 a 8	0 4 8 a 6	3 16 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
9 to 16	1 4 1/4	90 a 95	105 a 126	4 0 a 5	0 4 4 a 5	0 0 a 0	0 5 0 a 8	0 4 8 a 6	3 16 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 55
16 to 23	1 4 1/4	90 a 95	105 a 122	4 8 a 6	0 4 8 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 5 8 a 6	0 4 6 a 6	3 16 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 55
23 to Mar. 1	1 4 1/4	95 a 100	111 a 126	4 8 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 5 0 a 8	0 4 6 a 6	3 15 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
1 to 8	1 5	95 a 100	05 a 125	5 0 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 8	0 5 0 a 6	3 15 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
8 to 15	1 5 1/2	100 a 105	115 a 132	5 0 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 8	0 5 0 a 6	3 15 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
15 to 22	1 5 1/2	105 a 110	122 a 136	5 0 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 7	0 5 0 a 6	3 15 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
22 to 29	1 6	110 a 115	126 a 148	5 0 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 7	0 5 0 a 6	3 15 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
29 to April 5	1 6 1/4	105 a 110	121 a 140	5 0 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 8	0 5 0 a 6	3 15 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
5 to 12	1 6 1/4	105 a 110	126 a 147	5 0 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 8	0 5 0 a 6	3 15 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
12 to 19	1 6 1/4	105 a 110	128 a 146	5 0 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 7	0 5 0 a 6	3 15 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
19 to 26	1 6 1/4	105 a 110	128 a 146	5 0 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 7	0 5 0 a 6	3 15 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
26 to May 3	1 6 1/4	105 a 110	138 a 160	5 0 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 7	0 5 0 a 6	3 15 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
3 to 10	1 6 1/4	105 a 110	130 a 146	5 4 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 7	0 5 0 a 6	3 16 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
10 to 17	1 6 1/4	105 a 110	130 a 146	5 4 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 7	0 5 0 a 6	3 16 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
17 to 24	1 6 1/4	105 a 110	126 a 140	5 4 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 7	0 5 0 a 6	3 16 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
24 to 31	1 6 1/4	105 a 110	124 a 140	5 8 a 7	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 7	0 5 0 a 6	3 16 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
31 to June 7	1 6 1/4	105 a 110	120 a 140	5 4 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 7	0 5 0 a 6	3 16 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
7 to 14	1 6 1/4	105 a 110	120 a 148	5 4 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 7	0 5 0 a 6	3 16 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
14 to 21	1 6 1/4	115 a 120	126 a 158	5 0 a 6	0 4 5 a 6	0 0 a 0	0 6 0 a 7	0 5 0 a 6	3 16 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54
21 to 28	1 7 1/4	0 a	0 a	0 a 0	0 a 0	0 a 0	0 a 0	0 a 0	3 16 0	13 6	0 6	0 a 54

[To be continued every Volume.]

